3 1761 08823507 2

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

* MONTHLY *

* ILLUSTRATED *

65227
Ontario

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Legislative Library
Ontario

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

VOLUME XVII. JANUARY-JUNE, 1898.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:

NEW YORK: 13 ASTOR PLACE.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

COPYRIGHTED, 1903, BY THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

LIBRARY
DEC
3
1985
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

AP
2
R38
v.17

http://www.archive.org/details/reviewofreviewsw17newy

INDEX TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1898.

AFRICA:
France and England in West Africa, 463.
A Railroad from the Delta to Cape Town, 662.
The Anglo-French Dispute in West Africa, 80.
Africa, British South: British Supremacy Certain, 535.
Agricultural Training for Women, 346.
Air, Liquid, the Newest Wonder of Science, 739.
America First Colonized by the Irish, 356.
American Historical Review reviewed, 232.
American Journal of Sociology reviewed, 232.
Anglo-American Understanding, An, 733.
Annals of the American Academy reviewed, 232.
Anniversaries, A Half Dozen Royal, 661.
Arbitration, Industrial, 15.
Arctic Exploration:
Nansen Outlines a New Expedition, 196.
Arctic Exploration: Why Should it be Continued? 179.
Arctic Exploration and the Quest of the North Pole, 171.
Arena reviewed, 108, 361, 619, 746.
Armies:
The Hull Army Bill, 403.
Should We Increase the Army? 590.
Defects in the British Army, 204.
The Costliness of the Volunteer System, 719.
How Could We Officer a Million Soldiers? 725.
Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 105, 230, 359, 484, 619, 744.
Australia, The Federation of, 535.
Austria:
Austrian Politics, 17.
Austria's Dissensions, 9.
An Optimistic View of Austria's Future, 469.
Motives of Austria and France for Peace, 529.
The Future of Austria-Hungary, 33.
The Future of Austria, Germany, and Turkey, 334.

BACCHYLIDES, the Risen Bard, 445.
Barrios, President, Assassination of, 276.
Barth, Theodor. Political Germany, 417.
Beet-Sugar Interests Opposed to Hawaiian Annexation, 13.
Blackwood's Magazine reviewed, 113, 235, 368, 489.
Blanco, General, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on, 728.
Bookman reviewed, 107, 230, 360, 483, 618.
Books, The New:
Recent American Publications, 116, 244, 372, 494, 628, 754.
Some Fiction from Overseas, 238.
Brassey, Lord. The Position of the British Navy, 62.
Bryan, William J., Versus Richard Croker, 139.
Bryan, William J., in Mexico, 140.
Browning as a Chapel-Goer, 461.
Bryce, Mr., on the Policy of Annexation, 75.
Bush, Sam Stone. The Rush to the Klondike, 289.

CABINET Changes in Washington, 654.
Canada and the United States, 4.
Canadian Magazine reviewed, 108.
Canals, Millions for the New York, 141.
Canal, The Question of an Isthmian, 207, 654.
Canals, Ship, and Our Future Navy, 395.
Caricature, Current History in, 28, 152, 282.
Caricature, The War Question in, 412, 542, 668.
Caroline Islands, Spain and the, 706.
Cathedrals: St. Paul's Cathedral, 103.
Central American Republics, The, 611.
Century Magazine reviewed, 104, 227, 358, 481, 616, 743.
Character Sketches:
Alphonse Daudet, 161.
Pierre de Coubertin, 435.
General Kuropàtkin, 561.
Anton Seidl, 571.
George Müller, 573.
Admiral George Dewey, 676.
Chautauquan reviewed, 107, 229, 360, 483.
Children, A Painter of, 101.
Children's Insurance, 614.
Christ, The Face of, 225.
Churchill, Winston. Admiral Dewey: A Character Sketch, 576.
China:
China and Europe, 272.
American Interests in China, 146.
American Trade with China, 198.
England in China, 736.
England on the Chinese Coast, 144.
England's Stand About China, 530, 532.
France and the Chinese Scramble, 400.
Germany's Chinese Venture, 7.
Germany in China—A Japanese View, 465.
Russian Ascendency in China, 596.
The Russians, Port Arthur, and Talien-Wan, 531.
China and Japan in the World's Market, 454.
The Partition of China, 145, 196.
Activities on the Chinese Coast, 16.
Financing the Chinese Loan, 146.
Mortgaging the Chinese Estate, 145.
The Independence and Integrity of China, 531.
A Monroe Doctrine for China, 273.
A Rising Chinese Statesman, 199.
Claque, The Literary, 354.
Conant, Charles A. Plans for Currency Reform, 43.
Contemporary Review reviewed, 112, 233, 362, 487, 621, 747.
Contents of Reviews and Magazines, 321, 249, 377, 505, 632, 760.
Conventions: Summer and Autumn Gatherings of 1898, 540.
Coöperative Credit for Small Farmers, 341.
Cornhill Magazine reviewed, 235, 368, 489.
Cosmopolis reviewed, 114, 236, 368, 490, 751.
Cosmopolitan reviewed, 106, 228, 358, 482, 617, 745.
Cosmopolitan Life: Does It Lead to International Friendliness? 429
Cotton Industry, New Factors in the, 15.
Coubertin, Baron Pierre de, 435; portrait, 435.
Coubertin, Baron. Does Cosmopolitan Life Lead to International Friendliness? 429.
Cowboys' Patron Saint, The, 223.
Crete: The Cretan Deadlock, 273.
Croker, Richard, Versus William J. Bryan, 139.
Croker, Richard, Mastery of, in New York Politics, 138.
Cuba and the Cuban Question:
The President on the Cuban Situation, 11.
Failure of the Blanco-Sagasta Policy, 11.
Some Facts About the Cuban Situation, 131.
The Execution of Colonel Ruiz, 133.

What Autonomy was Meant to Accomplish, 133.
American Charity Solicited for Cuban Peasants, 134.
Riots in Havana, 135.
Our Navy in Southern Waters 135.
Starvation in Cuba, 263.
Signs of a Coming Crisis, 392.
Fifty Millions for Defense, 392.
The Real Issue Cuban Independence, 396.
Cuba Should Not Assume Spain's Debt, 398.
Europe and the Cuban Affair, 399.
Intervention in Cuba, 449.
An Ultimatum to Spain, 515.
Cuban Independence Recognized, 515, 518.
President McKinley's Message, 516.
Opposition to Intervention, 516, 525.
Our Treatment of Spain, 522.
A Historic Parallel, 533.
A Review of Cuban Diplomacy, 727.
Currency Question, The President on the, 9.
Currency and Banking Reform, 10.
Currency Reform, Plans for, 43.

DAUDET, Alphonse, 161; portraits, 27, 130, 161.
Daudet the Meridional, 210.
Daudet, Alphonse, Tributes to, 354.
Decentralization in France, 335.
Defenses, Coastwise, on the Atlantic Seaboard, 263.
De Lome's Letter to Canalejas, 260.
De Lome, the Spanish Minister, Resigns, 260.
Denmark, the Queen of, 600.
Dewey, Admiral: A Character Sketch, 676; portraits, 519, 676, 678, 679.
Dreyfus Case, The, 18.
Dreyfus Affair, Zola and the, 147.
Dreyfus Case, The, Zola, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France, 309.
Drumont, Edouard, 311; portrait, 310.

EDINBURGH REVIEW reviewed, 365.
Edison, Anecdotes of, 458.
Education:
Three Patriarchs of Education, 53.
Socialists and Anarchists on Education, 94.
The Cambridge Undergraduate, 214.
Egypt:
England's Absorption of Egypt, 78.
General Kitchener's Advance on the Nile, 533, 662.
Election Schools, The St. Louis. 326.
Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years, 216.
England: See Great Britain.
England's Pending Problems, 6.
Disastrous Strike of the English Machinists, 14.
Politics in England, 16, 275.
England's Absorption of Egypt, 78.
The Headship of the English Race, 82.
Lessons of the Engineering Strike, 90.
England on the Chinese Coast, 144, 736.
Municipal Issues in England, 275.
England Versus Germany, 453.
England and France in West Africa, 463.
England and Japan, 465.
England's Attitude Toward America, 532.
Success of the Irish Bill, 535.
Leadership and Cabinet Government, 535.
English Historical Review reviewed, 368.
European Feeling Toward the United States, 659.
Events, Current, Record of, 23, 149, 277, 408, 536, 663.

FAMINES and Relief Work, 271.
Farmers, Coöperative Credit for Small, 341.
Ferrying Cars on Lake Michigan, 615.
Financial: Are the Bonds Payable in Silver? 263.
Financial: The Bond Question, 658.
Financiering for War, 591.
Fortnightly Review reviewed, 110, 234, 364, 486, 622, 749.
Forum reviewed, 108, 231, 361, 485, 620, 747.
France:
France in 1897, 7.
The Dreyfus Case, 18.
Decentralization in France, 335.
The Dwindling Population of France, 336.
Affairs in France, 400.
France and England in West Africa, 463.
Relations Between England and France, 530.
Republican Stability of France, 660.
Freight Rates, Discrimination in, 85.
French reviews reviewed, 114, 237, 369, 490, 624, 751.

GARDENS, School, 347.
Gas-Supply, The Municipality and the, 604.
Gas-Works, The Lease of the Philadelphia, 477.
Geographical Journal reviewed, 489.
George, Henry, Tolstoi on the Doctrine of, 73.
Germany:
Germany's Chinese Venture, 7.
Home and International Affairs, 7.
The Industrial Advance of Germany, 219.
Germany and American Food Products, 276.
German Trade Successes in the Far East, 333.
German Ambitions Over Seas, 333.
The Future of Germany, Austria, and Turkey, 334.
The Social Problem in Germany and Russia, 343.
Political Germany, 417.
England Versus Germany, 453.
Germany in China—A Japanese View, 465.
The First German Parliament, 467.
Passing of the German Peasant, 468.
The Emperor and the Socialists, 661.
German reviews reviewed, 492, 626.
Gladstone, Mr., as a Sportsman, 480.
Gladstone, Mr., as a Bond of Sympathy, 659.
Godey's Magazine reviewed, 745.
Gold Standard, The, a Fact to be Accepted, 266.
Great Britain:
British Problems and Policies for 1898, 189.
England's Economic and Political Crisis, 338.
Europe at War with England, 339.
Relations Between England and France, 530.
The English Governing Oligarchy, 606.
Friendship for the United States, 658.
Suggestions for an Alliance with the United States, 659.
Prosperous British Finances, 662.
Greece and Crete, 9.
Greece: The Departing Turk and the Indemnity, 661.

HANNA, Marcus A., Elected Senator, 136.
Hawaiian Islands, The:
Hawaiian Annexation, 12, 142, 398, 657.
Mr. Bryce on the Policy of Annexation, 75.
A Favorable View of Hawaii, 76.
Speaker Reed's Views of Annexation, 77.
Hawaiian Education, 77.
Hawaii and Sea-Power, 78.
Hawaii and the Sugar Question, 142.
Shall We Annex Leprosy? 332.
Hawaii in the Present Crisis, 654.
Harper's Magazine reviewed, 104, 227, 358, 481, 616, 743.
Health, The National Government and the Public, 97.
Heine, Heinrich, 211.
Hotchkiss, William H. The Movement for Better Primaries, 583.

IBSEN, the Dramatist, 458.
Illustrations:
American and Canadian sealing commissioners, 4.
The action at Chagu Kotal and Narik Sukh, 6.
The Anglo-French commissioners in Paris, 8.
Spanish soldiers shooting suspects, 11.
Conference of representatives in English engineering strike, 15.
The "Tombs" prison, New York, 21.
Parthenon at Athens, 21.
Destroying buildings at Gibraltar, 21.
Old St. Paul's Church, London, 21.
New statue of Millet, 26.
Spanish infantry in Cuba, 133.
Prince Henry's flagship "Deutschland," 145.
British flagship "Centurion" on the China station, 145.
Entrance to Port Arthur, 145.
Daudet and his wife, 162.
Daudet in his study, 163.
Residence of the Daudet family, 164.

Traveling libraries, 166, 167, 169, 170.
The "Fram" leaving Norway, 175.
Wellman's "Ragnvald Jarl" crushed by ice, 175.
Andree's balloon, 176.
A dog team, 182.
The battleship "Maine," 260.
The Spanish cruiser "Vizcaya," 261.
Distribution of grain in India, 271.
Distribution of grain in North Africa, 271.
Victoria, Hong Kong, 280.
Views in the Klondike region, 289.
St. Louis election schools, 327–330.
The wreck of the "Maine," 387.
Scene in the Colon cemetery, Havana, 389.
The naval board in session, 391.
Mr. Cannon calling up his bill, 392.
The refitted "monitors," 394.
The Holland submarine boat, 394.
The Spanish fleet of torpedo-boats, 395.
Starvation in Cuba, 396.
Views in Cannes, France, 429–434.
Views in the Sierra Madre, Mexico, 439–442.
President McKinley receiving the foreign representatives, 521.
President McKinley and Generals Miles, Schofield, and Alger, 522.
Fort Jefferson, at Dry Tortugas, 523.
Spanish troops at Porto Rico, 523.
Principal ships of the Spanish navy, 525.
La Esperanza, Cuba, 526.
The Prince of Wales firing a Maxim gun, 537.
Signing of the treaty for the cession of Alaska, 552.
State Department building in Washington in 1865, 553.
Bay and town of St. Thomas, 554.
Street scene in St. Croix, 555.
Secretary Seward, F. W. Seward, and State Department chiefs, 557.
Two natives of Turkestan, 562.
Moscow—the Kremlin, 563.
Storming of the Green Hills, September 7, 1877, 564.
Russian soldiers, 566.
The harbor of Odessa, 567.
Views of George Müller's orphanages, 576, 580.
The cruiser "Cristobal Colon," 644.
Governor-general's palace, San Juan, 647.
The common crier proclaiming Great Britain's neutrality, 658.
The Queen Regent and Alfonso XIII. before the Cortes, 660.
Mob at Seville destroying coat of arms of American consulate, 664.
Admiral Cervera's squadron at Cape Verde, 665.
Departure of soldiers from Madrid to the Canaries, 665.
Library museum at Madrid, 666.
The Spanish fleet in the Philippines, 681.
The "Olympia," Commodore Dewey's flagship, 682.
The "Reina Cristina," Admiral Montojo's flagship, 683.
The "Isla de Cuba," 683.
Scenes and types of people in the Philippine Islands, 685–697.
The missionary ship "Morning Star," 706.
Mission premises, Oua, Ponape, 708.
Illustrations of vacation-school work, 710–715.
Immigration, Illiteracy and, 19.
Index to Periodicals, 126, 254, 382, 510, 638, 766.
India: A Troublous Year in India, 6.
India and English Parties, 534.
Industrial Advance of Germany, The, 219.
Industrial Enterprise, American Versus British, 221.
Insurance, Children's, 614.
Iowa College: A New England College in the West, 740.
Ireland Since '98, 609.
Irish Colonists in America Before Columbus, 356.
Irish Uprising of 1798, Centenary of the, 224.
Irrigation: Water Rights in Irrigated Regions, 612.
Italian reviews reviewed, 115, 238, 370, 493.
Italy: Strifes and Perils, 661.

JAILS: The United States Jail at Muscogee, 220.
Japan and China in the World's Market, 454.
Japan and England, 465.
Japan, Russia and, 531.
Japan's Economic Situation, 600.
Jews:
Are the Jews Superior to the English? 203.
The Anti-Jewish Crusade in France, 309.
What to Do with the Russian Jews, 738.
Johnston, Charles. The Philippines in History, 698; Kuropàtkin: War Lord of Russia, 561.
Jones, Katherine A. Vacation Schools in the United States, 710.
Jones, W. Martin. Two Great American Treaties, 549.
Journal of Political Economy reviewed, 232.
Journalism: Do People Read Editorials in the Papers? 100.
Journalism: English Newspaper Women, 99.
Judicial and Other Appointments by President McKinley, 20.

KLONDIKE, The:
Relief for the Klondike Sufferers, 19.
The Mad Rush to the Klondike, 222, 289.
Nine Routes to the Klondike, 335.
Kuropàtkin: War Lord of Russia, 561; portrait, 561.

LABOR:
The Disastrous Strike of the English Machinists, 14, 275.
Labor Unions and Strikes, American, 345.
Is There Work Enough for All? 603.
Ladies' Home Journal reviewed, 106, 228, 360, 618, 745.
Lattimer Massacre: Acquittal of the Posse, 405.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, at Washington, 348.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, A French View of, 349.
Leading Articles of the Month, 75, 196, 331, 449, 590, 717.
Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh, on General Blanco, 728.
Legal Aid Society, The New York, 456.
Legislation, Political and Municipal, in 1897, 474.
Leprosy? Shall We Annex, 332.
Library, The Traveling, 165.
Library, The New York Public, 209.
Lighting, Municipal, in Small Cities, 218.
Lippincott's Magazine reviewed, 107, 229, 360, 483, 618, 746.
Literary Claque, The, 354.
Literary Gossip by Ambassador Hay, 460.
Literature: The English Magazine Writer's Market, 460.
London Fires and Anniversaries, 21.
London: The London County Council, 340.
London's Municipal Victory, 406.
Lynch-Law Epidemics, The Prevention of, 321.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE reviewed, 106, 228, 359, 482, 617, 744.
Macdonald, J. R. The Referendum and the Swiss Railroads, 443.
McGiffin, Philo Norton, Captain in the Chinese Navy, 351.
Maclaren, Ian, and the Theater, 459.
Magazines and Reviews, Contents of, 321, 249, 377, 505, 632, 760.
Mahan, Captain. Our Need of a Navy, 71.
"Maine," The Destruction of the, 259, 387, 516.
Manatt, J. Irving. Bacchylides, the Risen Bard, 445.
Manila as Seen by an American, 731.
Mannix, Joseph T. What an American Saw in the Philippines, 689.
Maps:
Map of the Chinese Coast, 17.
The Recent London Fire, 22.
Map of Austria-Hungary, 42.
Florida and Cuba, 135.
The North Polar Regions, 174.
Map Showing British Policy in India, 274.
The Klondike Region, 292.
United States Military Departments, 404.
Yaqui Mining Country, Mexico, 439.
European Rival Claims in West Africa, 462.
Map Illustrating the Naval and Military Situation, 514.

Centers of Mobilization of United States Troops, 518.
Map Illustrating the Advance to the Soudan, 533.
Map Illustrating Naval Movements in May, 646.
Map Illustrating America's Interests in the Pacific, 651.
The Approaches to Manila, 680.
Map of Micronesia, 707.
Markets of the World, America's Supremacy in the, 13.
Mennonites in Manitoba, The, 455.
Methodist Denomination in the United States, The, 480.
Mexican and Central American Affairs, 5.
Mexico: The Golden Heart of the Sierra Madre, 439.
Military System, The Independence of the, 726.
Militia Organization and Mobilization, 205.
Mines, Submarine, and Harbor Obstructions, 593.
Missions: Do Foreign Missions Pay? 478.
Money Power, Influence of, in Recent History, 146.
Müller, George: A Character Sketch, 572.
Municipal Affairs reviewed, 232.
Municipal Politics, A Study in, 605.
Munsey's Magazine reviewed, 107, 229, 360, 483, 618, 745.

NANSEN Outlines a New Expedition, 196.
National Geographic Magazine reviewed, 490.
National Magazine reviewed, 618.
National Review reviewed, 113, 236, 365, 488, 622, 750.
Naval Fallacies, Captain Mahan on Current, 719.
Naval Officer of the Future, The American, 450.
Naval Strategy, The Marine Engine and Modern, 451.
Navies:
Why We Need a Larger Navy, 19, 71, 206.
The Position of the British Navy, 62.
The Rebuilt Navy of the United States, 68.
Present Condition, Needs, and Prospects of Our Navy, 68.
British-Built Ships for Foreign Navies, 594.
What Will the Battleship Do in Battle? 721.
The Torpedo-Boat Destroyer of To-day, 722.
New York City:
A New Epoch for New York City, 20.
New York's Civic Assets, 55.
Tammany Hall and the Transit Question, 140.
Franchises of the Greater New York, 475.
New York State Affairs, 269, 406.
Neutrals, On the Duty of, 731.
Nicaragua Canal: The Question of an Isthmian Canal, 207.
Nicaragua Canal, Need of the, 395.
Nicaragua Canal as a Consequence of the War, 654.
Nineteenth Century reviewed, 111, 233, 363, 485, 620, 748.
Nordau, Max, on the Jews and Their Fears, 315; portrait, 316.
North American Review reviewed, 109, 231, 362, 484, 619, 746.
Northwest, The Future of the, 83.
Norway and Sweden, The Queen of, 730.
Novelists of the Day, Some Women, 99.

OBITUARY Record, The, 22, 148, 407.
Office-Seeking Under Jefferson, 355.
Ohio, The Senatorial Contest in, 136.

PAINTER of Children, A, 101.
Passy, Frederic. The Peace Movement Throughout the World, 183.
Peace Movement Throughout the World, Advance of the, 183.
Peasant, Passing of the German, 468.
Pell, Edward Leigh. Prevention of Lynch-Law Epidemics, 321.
Pennsylvania: Public Affairs, 406.
Pension Rolls, The Exaggerated, 20.
Periodicals, Index to, 126, 254, 382, 510, 638, 766.
Periodicals reviewed, 104, 227, 358, 481, 616, 743.
Philadelphia Gas-Works, The Lease of the, 477.
Philippine Islands, The:
Spanish Cruelty in the Philippine Islands, 652.
The Question of Annexation, 653.
What an American Saw in the Philippines, 689.
The Philippines in History, 698.
Photography: Is Photography an Art? 215.
Pictures, Animated, 102.
Political Science Quarterly reviewed, 232.
Polo, Señor, Appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, 262.
Pope Leo as Mediator, 528.
Portraits:
Abrahamovicz, David Ritter von, 34.
Allen, Charles H., 656.
Andree, S. A., 176.
Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of, 41.
Austria, Emperor Francis Joseph of, 33.
Bagley, Worth, 664.
Barrios, President, of Gautemala, 277.
Barth, Theodor, 401.
Bebel, August, 419.
Bennigsen, Rudolf von, 421.
Bermejo, Segismundo, Admiral, 390.
Bessemer, Henry, 409.
Bismarck, Prince, 425.
Bonifacio, Andres, 693.
Brady, Cyrus Townsend, 501.
Brewer, Mark S., 279.
Brooke, John R., 405.
Brouardel, Paul, 666.
Brown, J. McLeavy, 144.
Bruce, Blanche K., 23.
Bryan, William J., 139.
Bülow, Bernhard von, 422.
Buol-Berenberg, Freiherr von, 428.
Bush, T. G., 51.
Bushnell, Asa S., 137.
Butler, Charles, 54.
Butterworth, Benjamin, 148.
Calderwood, Professor, 27.
Cambon, Jules, 149.
Cannon, Joseph G., 392.
Caprivi, Count, 422.
Carlos, Don, 664.
Carranza, Ramon de, 663.
Carter, Gilbert T., 281.
Cervera, Pascual, Admiral, 644.
Chadwick, F. E., 391.
Churchill, Winston, 502.
Churruca, Alejandro, 647.
Clarke, Mary Cowden, 148.
Clausen, George C., 151.
Coll y Zamuy, Francisco, 272.
Conger, Edwin H., 146.
Corbin, H. C., 405.
Coubertin, Pierre de, 435.
Crespo, Joaquin, 539.
Croker, Richard, 138.
Cuba, The Autonomist Cabinet of, 132.
Curzon, George, 531.
Daudet, Alphonse, 27, 130, 161.
Davis, Cushman K., 518.
Day, William R., 386, 655.
Dean, William B., 52.
De Lome, Dupuy, 261.
Denmark, Christian IX. of, 558.
Dewey, Rear Admiral George, 519, 676, 678, 679.
Dewey, Julius, 677.
Diederichs, Vice-Admiral, 144.
Dipauli, Joseph Frhr. v., 39.
Doane, E. J., 709.
Dole, Sanford B., 142.
Doulton, Henry, 27.
Dreyfus, Captain, 18.
Drisler, Henry, 54.
Drumont, Edouard, 310.
Duell, Charles H., 278.
Duffy, Charles Gavan, 499.
Dyer, Colonel, 275.
Dziedufzweck, Adalbert Graf, 36.
Edmunds, George F., 43.
Esterhazy, Colonel, 18.
Fairchild, Charles S., 45.
Feitner, Thomas L., 151.
Fish, Stuyvesant, 45.
Foraker, John B., 517.
Frankenthurm, Gautsch von, 24.
Fries, J. W., 49.
Garnett, Louis A., 50.

Germany, Emperor William II. of, 417.
Gladstone, William E., 642.
Graham, William M., 405.
Greece, Prince George of, 406.
Greely, A. W., 173.
Gridley, Capt. Charles V., 649.
Griggs, John W., 277.
Goluchowski, Count, 25.
Gould, George J., 141.
Hanna, Marcus A., 136.
Hart, Robert, 273.
Hemming, Augustus, 281.
Herald, Joseph, 38.
Hill, David B., 269.
Hohenlohe, Prince, 418.
Holahan, Maurice H., 150.
Holleben, Baron von, 24.
Hooper, John, 27.
Howell, Commodore J. A., 519.
Ireland, John, Archbishop, 528.
Kanitz, Count, 425.
Kramarz, Karel, 34.
Kuropàtkin, Lieutenant-General, 561.
Kurtz, Charles, 137.
Labori. M., 401.
Laughlin, J. Laurence, 46.
Lee, Fitzhugh, Maj.-Gen., 388.
Lecker, Otto, 40.
Le Gallienne, Richard, 497.
Leighton, George E., 48.
Lieber, Dr., 427.
Liebknecht, Wilhelm, 419.
Lueger, Karl, 35.
McKinley, Nancy Allison, 26.
McKinley, William, 517.
McCartney, James, 150.
McComas, Louis E., 270.
McKenna, Joseph, 23.
McKisson, Robert E., 137.
McNair, Frederick V., 408.
Masso, President, and his cabinet, 527.
Maxwell, William H., 410.
Merriam, H. C., 404.
Merritt, Maj.-Gen. Wesley, 405, 650.
Miles, Gen. Nelson A., 403.
Miquel, Herr von, 426.
Montojo, Admiral, 648.
Montoro, Señor, 133.
Moore, John Bassett, 655.
Moret, Señor, 133.
Müller, George, 574.
Müller, Max, 498.
Nagle, John T., 151.
Nansen, Fridtjof, 175.
Nordau, Max, 316.
Patterson, C. Stuart, 44.
Peary, Robert E., 171.
Peary, Mrs. Robert, 173.
Pollock, Charles Edward, 27.
Polo y Bernabé, Señor, 390.
Posadowsky, Count, 424.
Proctor, Redfield, 397.
Richter, Eugen, 420.
Roberts, George E., 278.
Roosevelt, Theodore, 536.
Rosecrans, W. S., 407.
Rossetti, Christina, and her mother, 500.
Ruiz, Joachin, 134.
Russia, Czar Alexander II. of, 565.
Salles, Campos, 25.
Sampson, Rear Admiral William T., 391, 465.
Scannell, J. J., 151.
Schaefer, Colonel, 9.
Scheurer-Kestner, M., 18.
Schley, Commodore W. S., 520.
Schönerer, George, 37.
Seidl, Anton, 570.
Sendall, Walter J., 281.
Seward, Frederick W., 550, 558.
Seward, William H., 549, 559.
Seymour, E. H., 144.
Sicard, Montgomery, 259.
Sigsbee, Capt. C. D., 259, 519.
Singerly, William M., 410.
Slade, Jope, 27.
Smith, Charles Emory, 537.
Smith, Joseph P., 278.
Spain, King Alfonso XIII. of, and his mother, 2.
Stevens, Mrs. L. M. N., 411.
Stumm, Freiherr von, 424.
Strong, William L., 55.
Strauss, Nathan, 150.
Sverdrup, Otto, 172.
Taschereau, Cardinal, 539.
Taylor, Robert S., 47.
Teller, Henry M., 264.
Thielmann, Freiherr von, 427.
Tirpitz, Real Admiral, 423.
Turley, Thomas Battle, 270.
Tyler, William S., 53.
Venezuela, President Andrade, of, 5.
Walford, Edward, 27.
Walthall, Edward C., 667.
Whalen, John, 151.
Wheeler, Maj.-Gen. Joseph, 656.
Wellman, Walter, 171.
Willard, Frances E., 281.
Wilson, Maj.-Gen. James H., 657.
Wolf, Karl, 40.
York, Bernard J., 151.
Zaccharin, Dr., 148.
Zola, Emile, 258, 319.
Postal Service, Savings in the, 345.
Primaries, Public Control of the, 472.
Primaries, The Movement for Better, 583.
Profession, The Choice of a, 213.
Progress of the World, The, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 643.

Quarterly Journal of Economics reviewed, 232.
Quarterly Review reviewed, 367.

Railroads :
The American Cable Car in England, 86.
The Western View, 402.
Justice Harlan on Railroad Rates, 402.
The Referendum and the Swiss Railroads, 443.
Railroad Collision, A Fireman's Sensation in a, 86.
Record of Current Events, 23, 149, 277, 408, 536, 663.
Reed, Speaker, Assumes a Protectorate, 268.
Reed, T. B., Interviewed, 452.
Referendum and the Swiss Railroads, The, 443.
Republics, Central American, 611.
Revenue Question in Congress, The, 404.
Reviews and Magazines, Contents of, 321, 249, 377, 505, 632, 760.
Roosevelt, Theodore. The Rebuilt Navy of the United States, 68.
Roosevelt, Theodore, Resigns as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 655.
Royal Anniversaries, A Half Dozen, 661.
Russia :
The Head Physician of Europe, 201.
The Ascendency of Russia, 336.
Kuropàtkin : War Lord of Russia, 337, 561.
The Social Problem in Germany and Russia, 343.
Russian Policies, 406.
Russia and Japan, 531.
Russian Ascendency in China, 596.
Russia and the Balance of Power, 598.

St. Bartholomew in France, Threats of a New, 309.
Saint, Patron, The Cowboys', 223.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 103.
Salisbury, Lord, The Foreign Policy of, 594.
Salvation Army : The Franciscans of Our Day, 95.
Satire, Pictorial, Du Maurier on, 352.
Saunders, William F. The St. Louis Election Schools, 326.
Scandinavian reviews reviewed, 371.
Schools, Vacation, in the United States, 710.
Scientific Bureaus at Washington, The, 348.
Scottish Geographical Magazine reviewed, 490.
Scribner's Magazine reviewed, 105, 227, 358, 481, 616, 743
Seals, The Fur : The American Case, 81.

Sealskins, An Embargo on, 19.
Sealskins in Law and Diplomacy, 141.
Sea-Power, Hawaii and, 78.
Sewanee Review reviewed, 233.
Shaw, Albert. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, 435.
Shaw, William B. The Traveling Library, 165.
Silver Question, The, 266.
Slater, H. D. The Golden Heart of the Sierra Madre, 439.
Slavs : The Coming of the Slav, 200.
Socialism : Adolph Wagner on Socialism, 344.
Socialists and Anarchists on Education, 94.
Social Movement, The Meaning of the, 92.
Social Problems in Germany and Russia, 343.
South American Affairs, 5.
South Carolina's New Provisions for Registration of Voters, 18.
Spain :
The New Year's Outlook for Spain, 3.
The Impoverishment of Spain, 88.
"Our Late War with Spain," 208.
A British View of the Spanish-Cuban Crisis, 350.
The Church and Its Holdings of Spanish Bonds, 527.
Spanish Cabinet Changes, 660.
Spain and the Caroline Islands, 706.
One Result of the War in Cuba, 730.
Stead, W. T. British Problems and Policies for 1898, 189; George Müller: A Character Sketch, 572.
Stock-Market Speculators and the War News, 529.
Strike of the English Machinists, Disastrous, 14, 90, 275.
Strikes, Labor Unions and, 345.
Strong, E. E. Spain and the Caroline Islands, 706.
Sugar Question, Hawaii and the, 142.
Sugar : Should the United States Produce Its Sugar? 471.

TAMMANY Hall and the Transit Question in New York, 140.
Tariff, The Dingley, and the Revenues, 10.
Tea-Farming in South Carolina, 455.
Theater, Ian Maclaren and the, 459.
Theater, Milan's Great, 357.
Tolman, William Howe. New York's Civic Assets, 55.
Tolstoi, Count. The Doctrine of Henry George, 73.
Tombs Prison, New York, Destruction of the, 21.
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers of To-day, 722.
Tournaments in the South, 223.
Treaties, Two Great American, 549.
Turkey, Germany, and Austria, The Future of, 334.

UNDERGRADUATE, The Cambridge, 214.
United States : Legacies of Unfinished Business for 1898, 3.
United States, Isolation of the, 590.
United States and Europe, The, 729.

VACATION Schools in the United States, 710.
Vitascope, The, 102.

WAR :
War Resources of the United States, 394.
War Nowadays a Question of Machinery, 394.
Anglo-French War Talk, 399.
Financiering for War, 591.
The Cost of Carrying on a War, 718.
Surprise in War, 724.
The Grandeur and Decay of War, 732.
War with Spain, The :
The War Preparations, 519.
The Attitude of Spain, 520.
Blockade of Cuban Ports Ordered, 520.
Incidents and Conditions of the War, 520.
The Joint Note of the Six Powers, 521.
Talk of European Menace, 522.
Did We Begin the War in January? 523.
Spain's Deliberate Guilt, 524.
International Character of "High Finance," 529.
Our War in Two Hemispheres, 643.
Spain's Elusive Naval Tactics, 643, 648.
Sampson's Cruise to Porto Rico, 646.
Bombardment of San Juan, 647.
Dewey's Victory at Manila, 648.
A Relief Expedition to the Philippines, 649.
Reported Spanish Relief for Manila, 650.
Novelty of Our Philippine Adventure, 651.
Our Task and Duty at Manila, 652.
Our Sole Justification for War, 653.
New Major-Generals Appointed, 656.
War Financiering, 657.
The War with Spain and After, 717.
Blockade-Chasing Before Havana, 723.
Washington, New Officials at, 270.
Water Rights in Irrigated Regions, 612.
Wellman, Walter. Arctic Exploration, 171; portrait, 171.
Westminster Review reviewed, 235, 367, 489, 750.
Willard, Miss, Death of, 407.
Willard, Miss, Tributes to, 613.
Winsor, Justin, The Late, 213.
Winters, Mild, Destined to be Universal, 457.
Women :
English Newspaper Women, 99.
Some Women Novelists of the Day, 99.
Agricultural Training for Women, 346.

YALU, The Hero of the, 351.

ZOLA, Emile, on French Anti-Semitism, 318; portraits, 258, 319.
Zola and the Dreyfus Affair, 147.
Zola Trial, The, 275, 469.
Zola : Unanimity Against Zola, 401.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1898.

King Alfonso XIII. of Spain and His Mother the Queen Regent.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The New Year's Outlook for Spain..... 3
In the East..... 4
Canada's New Outlook..... 4
In Mexico and Central America..... 5
The Turn of the Year in South America..... 5
England's Pending Problems..... 6
A Troublous Year in India..... 6
Germany's Chinese Venture..... 7
Other German Questions..... 7
How It Fares with France..... 7
Austria's Dissensions..... 9
Greece and Crete..... 9
The President on the Currency Question..... 9
The Real Question of the Season..... 10
The Dingley Tariff and the Revenues..... 10
The Proper Remedy..... 10
The President on the Cuban Situation..... 11
Failure of the Blanco-Sagasta Policy..... 11
Hawaiian Annexation—
(1) The Ethical Question..... 12
(2) The Constitutional Problem..... 12
(3) The Strategic Bearings..... 12
(4) The Economic Aspects of Annexation..... 13
The Cause of Beet Sugar *versus* Everything..... 13
America's Approaching Supremacy in the World's Markets..... 13
The Disastrous Strike of the English Machinists. 14
New Factors in the Cotton Industry..... 15
Industrial Arbitration Again..... 15
Politics in England..... 16
Activities on the Chinese Coast..... 16
Austrian Politics..... 17
A Curious Ferment in France..... 18
The New Voting Lists in South Carolina..... 18
Illiteracy and Immigration..... 19
An Embargo on Seal Skins..... 19
Relief for the Klondike Sufferers..... 19
Why We Need a Larger Navy..... 19
The Exaggerated Pension Rolls..... 20
Some Important Appointments..... 20
A New Epoch for New York..... 20
London Fires and Anniversaries..... 21
The Obituary Record..... 22

With portraits of the Anglo-French Commissioners in Paris, the Anglo-French Boundary Commissioners, President Andrade, Colonel Schaefer, the Conference Committee of the English strike, Captain Dreyfus, Colonel Esterhazy, and M. Scheurer-Kestner, maps of a part of London and of the Chinese coast, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 23

With portraits of Blanche K. Bruce, Joseph McKenna, Baron von Holleben, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm, the late Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the late Sir Henry Doulton, the late Baron Pollock, the late Alphonse Daudet, the late Jope Slade, the late John Hooper, the late Edward Walford, the late Professor Calderwood, Count Goluchowski, and Dr. Campos Salles, and view of the new statue of Millet.

Current History in Caricature..... 28

With reproductions from various sources.

The Future of Austria-Hungary..... 33

By an Austrian.

With portraits of the Emperor Francis Joseph, David Ritter von Abrahamovicz, Dr. Karel Kramärz, Dr. Karl Lueger, Adalbert Graf Dziedufzweck, George Schönerer, Dr. Joseph Herald, Joseph Frhr. v. Dipauli, Karl Wolf, Dr. Otto Lecker, and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, and a map of Central Europe.

Plans for Currency Reform..... 43

By Charles A. Conant.

With portraits of George F. Edmunds, George E. Leighton, W. B. Dean, Louis A. Garnett, Robert S. Taylor, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Laurence Laughlin, C. Stuart Patterson, J. W. Fries, T. G. Bush, and Stuyvesant Fish.

Three Patriarchs of Education..... 53

With portraits of the late William S. Tyler, the late Henry Drisler, and the late Charles Butler.

New York's Civic Assets..... 55

By William Howe Tolman.

With portrait of Hon. William L. Strong.

The Position of the British Navy..... 62

By Lord Brassey.

The Rebuilt Navy of the United States..... 68

With letter from the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Our Need of a Navy: Captain Mahan's New Book..... 71

Count Tolstoi on Henry George's Doctrine.. 73

Leading Articles of the Month—

Mr. Bryce on the Policy of Annexation..... 75
A Favorable View of Hawaii..... 76
Hawaiian Education..... 77
"Empire Can Wait"—Speaker Reed's Views of Annexation..... 77
Hawaii and Sea-Power..... 78
England's Absorption of Egypt..... 78
The Anglo-French Dispute in West Africa..... 80
The Fur Seals: The American Case..... 81
The Headship of the English Race..... 82
The Future of the Northwest..... 83
Discrimination in Freight Rates..... 85
The American Cable Car in England..... 86
A Fireman's Sensations in a Head-On Collision. 86
The Impoverishment of Spain..... 88
Lessons of the Engineering Strike..... 90
The Meaning of "The Social Movement"..... 92
Socialists and Anarchists on Education..... 94
The Franciscans of Our Day..... 95
National Government and Public Health..... 97
Some Women Novelists of the Day..... 99
English Newspaper Women..... 99
Do People Read Editorials in the Papers?..... 100
A Painter of Children..... 101
Animated Pictures..... 102
St. Paul's Cathedral..... 103

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 104

The New Books..... 116

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 121

Index to Periodicals..... 126

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Aster Place, New York City.



KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND HIS MOTHER THE QUEEN REGENT.

(From a new photograph by Valentin Gomez, of Madrid.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1898. No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New Year's Outlook for Spain.

However it may be in Mars and other worlds not ours, the year 1897 closes upon a vast deal of unfinished business in this particular planet that we inhabit. It had been hoped that the Cuban war might not hold over to vex another year, but the end is not yet in sight. The reports emanating from Madrid of "peace, perfect peace" in the Philippines, as mentioned in these pages last month, were—like most of the news that comes from official Spanish sources—not simply premature, but wholly apocryphal. The insurrection in that part of the world seems to be gradually succumbing under an astute policy of amnesties, gifts, and concessions to the rebellious chiefs; but it is to be inferred that the last chapter in the story of this costly colonial war will not bear an earlier date than the year 1898. Nor has the domestic political situation in the Spanish home country been relieved of the dark clouds that have enveloped it during the past year. Every one sympathizes with the queen regent, who is a woman of exemplary character and of uncommon good sense, surrounded by political corruptionists and intriguers, and defended by military incompetents and weaklings, living in an atmosphere made gloomy by omens of revolution and rumors of treachery. It is well understood that the queen regent and her young son, King Alfonso—a very recent photograph of whom we have reproduced for our frontispiece—and all the other members of the royal family, including the charming young princesses, are prepared at a moment's notice to take their flight to France. Concealed artillery is trained upon the principal streets of Madrid, and everything is as ready as the circumstances will permit for the outbreak that may come at any time. It is felt, therefore, that the year 1898 must be a momentous one for the Iberian Peninsula.

Our Legacies of Unfinished Business.

As respects the policies of the United States in matters of an international character, the year 1897 leaves as a legacy to the year 1898 (1) the unsettled question of Hawaiian annexation; (2) the question what this country should do about Cuba; (3) the irritating problem of the seals of the North Pacific; (4) the Nicaragua Canal, and (5) the proposed reciprocity treaties. Among matters of home policy, the foremost place still belongs to the question how best to revise and improve our money system. It was believed last year that the immigration question had been settled for a time by the enactment of a restrictive measure, but President Cleveland's veto was interposed, and the question holds over for discussion this year. Another legislative matter of prime importance is that of a national bankruptcy act. It was confidently supposed a year ago that this would belong to 1897 as a piece of finished business; but it remains for determination in 1898.

In the South and West.

In the South the successful Nashville Exposition has been one of the completed episodes of 1897, while the great questions that will have been passed on to the new year include the suppression of lynching, the further restriction of the ballot, the diversification of agriculture, and the development of manufacturing. In the West the Pacific Railroad sale has been one of the most noteworthy incidents of 1897, and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha will be the chief event of the year 1898; while the payment of debts and the revival of farming and of business enterprise, which have been the great characteristics of the year now ending, will, it is to be hoped and believed, have found their fruitage in a genuine return of prosperity in the course of the year 1898. The rush to the Klondike, chiefly from

the western part of our country, which acquired so large a volume and momentum in the late summer and early fall of 1897, promises to take the dimensions of a veritable flood when the ice and snow have melted in the coming spring.

In the East.

Turning to the East, we note the fact that the year 1897 has witnessed an expenditure by the State of New York of many millions of dollars for the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal, with the result that the work remains unfinished and will be useless unless almost as much more is secured to continue it to a completion upon the plans as adopted. Further, one must note the enactment of the "Greater New York" charter early in the old year, the great election in November, which restores Tammany to power, and the entrance, with the opening of 1898, upon the most elaborate and difficult experiment in practical municipal administration that has ever been attempted anywhere. If some deplorable tendencies have been shown in our political life in the year 1897, there has also been evident a strong and growing spirit of antagonism to those tendencies; while it is to be noted that throughout our Eastern States, apart from politics, there has been many a cheering indication of progress in the arts and achievements of civilization. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, not to mention many a smaller city, have much that is worthy to exhibit as a result of their activities in the year now past, and still more in clear prospect for the year to come.

Canada's New Outlook.

Looking to the northward, we must note a year of exceptional importance and interest in the affairs of our Canadian neighbors. The Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has adopted a distinctively new theory of the position of Canada in the British empire and in the world. His assertion of nationality for his country goes further by a great deal in its ultimate moment than the theory of nationalism upon which the late Sir John MacDonald was so long maintained in power. Sir Wilfrid's visit to Washington, although informal in its nature, was in fact a matter of vastly deeper significance than his formal visit to England to participate in the celebration of the queen's sixtieth year on the throne. Canada's real interests



Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SEALING COMMISSIONERS.

R. W. Vening. Prof. Thompson. Charles S. Hamlin. Prof. David S. Jordan. James M. Maconn. George A. Clarke.
Ex-Secretary J. W. Foster. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Louis Davies. C. F. F. Adams.

are obviously bound up with those of the United States, her connection with England being relatively strong as a matter of tradition and of generous sentiment. We reproduce a group photograph showing Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues and the Washington officials with whom they were in conference, because the event seems to us the one fraught with more historic importance for Canada than any other of the year 1897. The best interests of all parties concerned require that strictly North American questions should be dealt with and settled by North Americans in North America. So long as we allow them to be settled in London, it is not the Canadians alone who are in the position of mere colonials, but the people of the United States are to some extent in the position that they endeavored to alter in the times of George Washington. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates are ready to leave various questions, in which the United States and Canada have a common interest, to be dealt with by a joint commission. It is to be hoped that something of this kind may belong to the history of the year upon which we are entering.

In Mexico and Central America.

Turning to the countries lying to the southward, we do not find it altogether easy to distinguish important facts and permanent tendencies from the multitude of occurrences that obscure and confuse the main outlines of the situation. As to Mexico, every added year of the personal rule of President Diaz improves the condition of the country. The joint commission engaged upon the delimitation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico has been allowed to take another year, so that its finished work will belong to 1898. The boundary troubles with Guatemala having been settled, Mexico enters upon the year 1898 more free, perhaps, from international disputes and complications than any other country in the world. In Central America, the great task of the past year has been the endeavor to federalize the series of small republics so as to constitute the "Greater Republic of Central America." The experiment seems to be in a state of arrested development. In two affairs that concern also the great outside world the Central Americans are just now especially interested. One is the departure from New York of President McKinley's new commission of engineers to make a final report on the Nicaragua Canal, and the other is the recent concession to an English company, under very peculiar circumstances, of railway rights and other important privileges along the route of the canal, in apparent conflict with the concessions held by the American Canal Company. Looking still further south, one finds the Panama Canal enterprise undergoing reorganization, with some prospect, though not a brilliant one, that the great enterprise may be resumed and pushed to completion.

The Turn of the Year in South America.

The republic of Venezuela is to be congratulated upon two things—first, the complete success of the demand made on its behalf by the United States for the arbitration of the boundary dispute on the frontier of British Guiana—a matter that is likely to be brought to the point of a decision within the coming year; and second, upon an increased orderliness in domestic politics, as shown in a peaceful and comparatively honest presidential election. As for Brazil, the influence of the submission of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration has had the effect to make it comparatively easy for the great Portuguese-



PRESIDENT ANDRADE, OF VENEZUELA.

speaking republic to secure the consent of France to a settlement by arbitration of the long-pending and serious dispute touching the boundary line between French Guiana and Brazil. The past year has seen a struggle under exceedingly interesting and novel conditions against a revolution in the interior of Brazil, chiefly in the State of Bahia, which had its origin in the teachings of a fanatical priest named Antonio Maciel. A recent attack upon the life of the president of the republic, with various revolutionary symptoms at Rio Janeiro, led to the consent by Congress that the executive should proclaim military rule for a period of thirty days. President Moraes will probably have restored order by the beginning of

the new year. A presidential election is soon to be held. The Argentine has entered upon a period of financial recuperation ; Uruguay has disarmed a rebellion by granting to the rebels all that they asked ; Chili is occupied with a trans-Andes railway project and other business undertakings, and was, when we went to press, in the midst of a serious cabinet crisis. Bolivia and Peru carry their chronic anxieties into the new year.

England's Pending Problems.

The past year has been made notable in England by the great prominence given to the celebration of the queen's sixtieth year on the throne. In domestic legislation the two principal measures brought to a completion were the Employers' Liability Act, which is in the line of progress, and the measure giving public aid to denominational schools, which is reactionary. As an offset to this school policy adopted by Parliament is to be mentioned the recent election of a new school board for London in which the clerical party, hitherto in the majority, was completely routed. Various measures promised for the improvement of agriculture, industry, and government in Ireland have not been brought to an issue, and belong to the questions inherited by the new year. A part of the penalty that the England of 1897 had to pay for the trouble with the Transvaal caused by the Jameson raid of a little more than a year previous was the continuance of the long and unprofitable Parliamentary inquiry. Meanwhile the British Colonial Office has had to deal with plenty of other African questions, including the dispute with the French touching respective spheres of influence in Central West Africa, the advance upon Khartum of the expedition that will undoubtedly in the year 1898 reconquer the Soudan, and the reorganization of the new British territory called Rhodesia. The railroad from Capetown to Buluwayo, with other lines now building, makes South Africa surely British.

A Troublous Year in India.

But it is in India that the British imperial authorities have had the most to contend with during the past year. At the beginning of 1897 the famine and the plague were making terrible havoc in great regions of dense population, and it is probable that, as the direct or indirect result of these two calamitous visitations, many millions of people have perished. The return of a normal rainfall, with the resulting improvement in crops, has mitigated the severity of the famine, and the measures for the supply of emergency relief have for the most part been discontinued. But the bubonic plague, unhappily, has not ceased its ravages, and is invading fresh districts. In the more recent news from India the famine and the plague have been almost entirely ignored by reason of the superior interest that the outside world has felt in the progress of the campaign against the tribesmen on the north-



"THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS" SUPPORTING THE GURKHAS.
(The action at Chagu Kotal and Narik Sukh: the First Battalion, Third Gurkhas, storming the Pass from a sketch by Lieut.-Col. C. Palley, Gurkha Rifles.)

western frontier. It had been considered at first that the so-called punitive expedition would have very little difficulty in putting down the rebellious highlanders who had interfered with British road-building and the planting of military stations on the route to Chitral. But the campaign has grown to the proportions of one of the most serious minor wars that England has waged in many years. The winters are often extremely severe in those regions of high altitude near the peak of "the roof of the world," and it is to be feared that as much harm may befall the British and Indian troops by reason of the difficulty of transporting supplies through the snow-bound passes as from the bullets of the repeating rifles with which the tribesmen seem to be so well armed.

Germany's Chinese Venture.

The most striking event of the year 1897, in the struggle of the European powers for outlying possessions, will probably turn out to have been the action of Germany in landing troops on the coast of China late in the month of November. The event surprised the whole world. At first it seemed to be nothing more than it pretended to be—namely, a prompt measure for the collection of an indemnity on account of the murder of two German missionaries. But it quickly transpired that the missionaries formed merely a convenient excuse. The German Government had come to the conclusion that the French advance by way of Tonquin and the Russian advance by way of Manchuria must indicate that the partition of China was not to be long delayed; and if Germany was to participate in the grand spoliation she must have a starting-point and a foothold. The game has been played boldly, brilliantly, and with complete success. China has already conceded to Germany the permanent occupation of the port of Kaio Chau, including the fortifications, with land immediately surrounding to the extent of about four hundred square miles.

Other German Questions.

In matters of home discussion and policy, two great parliamentary questions that have agitated the Germans during the past year have been the reform of procedure in military trials, and the emperor's urgent appeal for money with which to increase the navy. The Parliament refused to sanction a measure giving the police the right to suppress public gatherings. Other questions constantly under discussion have had to do with the sugar bounties and with the tariff regulations that place increased duties on Russian and other foreign breadstuffs. These measures help the landowners, but increase the cost of living to artisans. In the past year the German emperor has been extremely active in



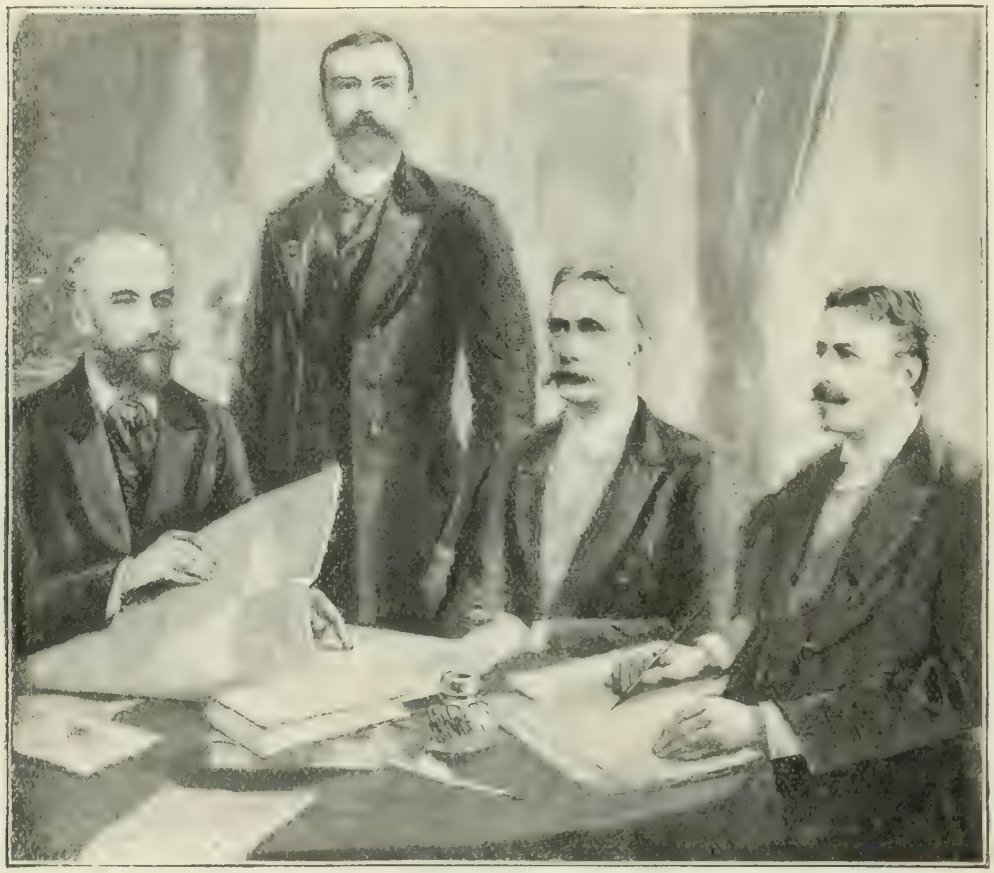
A CHINESE VERSION OF "MARY STUART."

LORD BURLEIGH (to the German Leicester): "My lord, these missionaries have been killed very conveniently for you."—From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

the international affairs of the continent, and has done a great deal of traveling, having made notable visits to the Czar in Russia, and to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Hungary, while also meeting and entertaining the King of Italy. Besides his constant efforts to maintain and strengthen the Triple Alliance, it is believed that the Emperor William has reached some kind of an understanding with the Sultan of Turkey for the rendering of mutual military aid, if needed, against Russia. Prince Hohenlohe has continued as Chancellor of the German empire, although there has been constant talk of a cabinet reorganization which would include the retirement of that statesman.

How It Fares with France.

The republic of France, with Félix Faure as president, Félix Jules Meline as prime minister, and Gabriel Hanotaux as minister of foreign affairs, has given an unusual exhibition of governmental stability during 1897. The average life of a French cabinet is about six months; but the one now in office assumed responsibility on April 30, 1896. The visit of the President to Russia and the plain avowal of the alliance was the great event of the year. In domestic affairs, the preparation for the exposition of the year 1900 has been a leading topic; but it has been overshadowed by the extraordinary agitation raised late in the year over the question whether or not Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who was convicted in 1894, by a military tribunal, on the charge of



M. Réné Lecomte. Commandant Binger. Colonel Everett. M. Gosselin.

THE ANGLO FRENCH COMMISSIONERS SITTING IN PARIS TO DETERMINE THE FRONTIERS OF THE "LAGOS HINTERLAND" IN WEST AFRICA. (*Graphic*, London.)

selling plans and information to a foreign government, was really guilty or was the innocent victim of a dastardly conspiracy. The astute Hanotaux has greatly strengthened the position of France in North Africa, and has virtually obtained British consent to operations in Tunis that will soon have turned a somewhat shadowy protectorate into a firm French annexation. M. Hanotaux's shrewdest scheme of the year seems destined, however, to prove a failure. It was apparently the deliberate design of the French to occupy and hold a district claimed by the British, lying west of Abyssinia and east of the French Congo, including the upper stretches of the Nile and its chief tributaries. The English Government is asserting itself very strongly on the point that it is necessary, in the interests of Egypt, that there should be a unitary control of the Nile from the Delta to the sources. The British contention is the sound one. Nevertheless, in spite of this failure the French have made positive progress in the field of colonial empire, and they are preparing, it would seem, in the year now coming, to extend their Asiatic dominion by further encroachments upon Siam and China.



Mr. A. G. Fowler. Mr. L. C. Fuller. Captain Plé. Lieutenant Brisson.

ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS IN THE HEART OF WEST AFRICA.
(These officers have nearly marked the line between French Dahomey and British Lagos.)

Austria's Dissensions.

No European country, perhaps, has passed a more serene and undisturbed year as respects its foreign relations than the Austro-Hungarian empire. But certainly no important country in the world has had so fearfully vexed a year in its strictly domestic politics as the dual realm of Francis Joseph. Elsewhere in this number we publish an article by a well-informed contributor, who presents the Austrian situation in detail. Count Badini has been driven from the prime ministership by his total inability to secure any working support from the Reichsrath, and he has been succeeded by the Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm. Count Goluchowski maintains his position as foreign minister, and has come to the front as one of the really powerful personages in the international councils of the European concert. It is believed that he has brought about a satisfactory understanding with Russia as to the plans and ambitions of the two empires in the Balkan peninsula. Thus, with external relations sufficiently assured to remove all serious anxiety, the Emperor Francis Joseph now enters upon the year in which he is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, with a realm so entirely at odds with itself that it bids fair to fly asunder. The outlook for 1898 is at best a very gloomy one for the Austro-Hungarians.

Greece and Crete.

In the middle of December the government at Athens reluctantly signed the final draft of the treaty of peace with Turkey. Thus 1897 has seen the full rounding out of one particular episode in the history of the never-ending Eastern question. Greece loses very little actual territory, but has to accept a frontier line revised in the military interest of Turkey, and must also pay a large indemnity. Her fiscal affairs will now be practically in the hands of a European board of commissioners acting as trustees or receivers until the Turkish indemnity as well as the earlier foreign debt has been paid off. This war, it will be remembered, was on account of Crete. If the great powers had been willing to allow the Greeks to annex and administer the island there would have been no further trouble. One firm, vigorous word from Lord Salisbury at the right moment would have settled everything; and not only would the Greek solution have been wise and right as regards Crete, but British prestige would have been accordingly enhanced. But Lord Salisbury played disgracefully and weakly into the hands of England's worst enemies. Meanwhile, what has the boasted concert of Europe done with its attempted reorganization of Crete? Practically nothing at all. A number of months ago it was reported that a prominent Swiss statesman, M. Droz, had been agreed upon by the representatives of the great powers to be the governor of Crete; but this selection was unsatisfactory to the Sultan, and was not insisted upon by the powers. At length there seemed to be an entire agreement upon Colonel Schaefer, an officer originally from Luxemburg, who had served in various capacities in the Turkish empire, and was conspicuously qualified for the task of reorganizing and



COLONEL SCHAEFER, THE REJECTED CANDIDATE.

administering Crete. But after Colonel Schaefer's selection was thought to have been settled the Sultan made objections, and Russia took the new ground that the Cretan governor must be a member of the Greek orthodox church. Meanwhile the Cretans are declaring that they will select a governor for themselves if the powers do not hasten to make a choice.

The President on the Currency Question.

The first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress convened on December 6. The President's Message was a document notable for the moderate character of the views it expressed and the suggestions it embodied; and it was also distinguished by the lucidity of its phrasing. Its longest passages were devoted to the question of monetary reform and to the Cuban situation. Respecting the currency question, the President's argument for some

action at the present session was admirably framed, and seems to us unanswerable. He recommends that even if nothing should be done in the direction of the more elaborate programme set forth in the report of Secretary Gage, or in the measure to be offered by the business men of the country, acting through the commission that has been at work in consequence of the Indianapolis convention, Congress should at least make two or three simple provisions. One of these is that when United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, and are so redeemed, those same notes should not be paid out again except in exchange for gold. He advised further that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the full face value of the bonds which they have deposited to secure their circulation, and that the tax on their circulating notes should be reduced. Further, he recommends that in the smaller villages of the country the amount of capital needed to start a national bank should be reduced as low as twenty-five thousand dollars, and finally that bank-notes should not be issued in denominations smaller than ten-dollar bills.

The Real Question of the Season.

We will not at this point proceed with a comparison of similarities and differences in the several pending plans for currency and banking reform, but will refer our readers to the excellent article written for this number of the REVIEW by Mr. Charles C. Conant, of Washington. Our contributor is an expert student and writer in the field of finance (see also his article on the new tariff in our August number) whose grasp upon the subject has been strengthened by the fact that he has served as a secretary of the commission which has just completed its sessions at Washington under the chairmanship of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds. Mr. Conant's article discusses President McKinley's suggestions, explains Secretary Gage's plan, and in particular elucidates the main positions upon which the Monetary Commission has come to an agreement. This subject ought to occupy the attention of Congress before all else during the coming winter. The prosperity of the country is to no small degree bound up in the remedy that Congress may vouchsafe to provide for the defects of our monetary system.

The Dingley Tariff and the Revenues.

It is a fortunate thing for the country that we are to be spared the misery of a tariff discussion this winter. The country cannot forget, however, that the express reason for convening the new Congress in extra session a few days after the inauguration of President McKinley last spring was to provide the Government with a sufficient revenue. It was claimed by the Republicans that the enormous yearly deficits under the Wilson act were more responsible than anything else for the general disturbance of the country's finances, private as well as public. The one thing, therefore, above all others, that ought to have been made certain in the new fiscal measure which bears Mr. Dingley's name was that it should provide an abundant income. While the Dingley bill was pending, as our readers are well aware, a large part of the commercial shipping of the world was busy in bringing sugar and various other commodities to this country in anticipation of the higher duties that were proposed. It was perceived, therefore, that the public revenue for a few months under the Dingley tariff would be considerably less than it otherwise would have been, because of the haste which had been made to land a large supply of wares before the increased duties became operative. It was very decidedly the opinion of many Republicans, both in Congress and outside of it, that the bill as passed was seriously defective as a revenue-producing measure. As a protective measure it was certainly as robust as the stanchest advocates of protectionism could ask for. But we have reached a stage in our manufacturing development in this country when the home market would in any case be principally held by American producers, even with low tariffs. When under such circumstances the tariff rates are high, there results—instead of an abundant revenue to the Government—so greatly increased an exclusion of foreign goods that the customs receipts tend to disappear.

The Proper Remedy.

There ought, therefore, to have been added to the protective features of the Dingley bill some purely revenue-producing items. It was originally proposed that a temporary tax be levied upon tea, and perhaps also upon coffee (at a low specific rate of perhaps ten cents a pound for the one and five cents a pound for the other), to supply the needed revenue factor; and an increase of from fifty cents to a dollar per barrel in the internal revenue tax upon beer was advocated, as certain to yield large returns to the Government without affecting the retail price to consumers. It seems a serious mistake that these excellent suggestions were not embodied in the Dingley scheme. There is no possible reason why our Government should not have a revenue equal to its ordinary needs. Thus far, the monthly deficiencies under the Dingley act have been heavy. The official sponsors of the measure are in danger of adopting precisely the same unfortunate course that Secretary Carlisle pursued under similar circumstances. They seem inclined to disguise the real facts. Let them beware of

trying to arrange the figures in such a way as to obscure the simple truth that the current receipts are much less than the current expenditures. The present law may, as its friends declare that it will, produce revenue enough in the fiscal year 1899. But it was not for that purpose that Congress was called together in special session early in the year 1897. The purpose then avowed was to provide means to put the Government immediately into the possession of an ample income. The best way to deal with a mistake is to admit it and rectify it. Mr. Dingley's committee ought at once to bring forward a simple measure of two or three brief clauses increasing the tax on beer, and perhaps also placing a small specific tax for a year or two upon tea and coffee.

The President on the Cuban Situation.

The President's Message discusses the Cuban question at very considerable length; but the whole burden of his advice may be summed up in one word: "Wait." He quotes President Grant's arguments against the recognition of Cuban belligerency in the former rebellion, and adopts them as applicable to the immediate case. His reflections upon the Weyler administration in Cuba are as severe as those that the American newspapers have been accustomed to make. But he professes a remarkable optimism respecting the totally changed outlook under the administration of Blanco. At least he considers that it would be highly inappropriate for us to intervene at this moment, when Spain is endeavoring to secure reconciliation with Cuba on the basis of the pending home-rule proposals. Meanwhile, he remarks that "the near future will demonstrate" whether or not this new policy is likely to produce the desired results; and he declares that if such results are not attained it will become the duty of the United States to take action "in the line of indisputable right and duty." All this means simply that we are gaining a little more time in order to see whether we cannot avoid the disagreeable responsibility of mixing ourselves up in the Cuban scrimmage. Decisive and bold action on our part long ago would probably have stopped the contest without our firing a gun. But we have delayed so long that it is now extremely hard to screw our courage up to the sticking-point.

Failure of the Blanco-Sagasta Policy.

The President may have some very superior sources of information, but the non-official world has not yet been able to discover that the autonomy proposals are viewed with any seriousness whatever by the Cuban people. They are the mere offhand suggestion of a cabinet likely to be overthrown at any moment; and they certainly can have no validity until they have been acted upon by Spain's law-making body, the Cortes. The state of destitution in Cuba is appalling, and the pretense on the part of the Blanco administration that it is dealing out rations to the impoverished *pacificos* is to be viewed in the light of the fact that the Spanish army itself has been in a very serious predicament from the insufficiency of its food supplies. We have repeatedly shown in these pages why it would seem to the impartial observer that the situation in Cuba is practically deadlocked, and that the insurgents, if they so desire, can keep up the rebellion for many years to come, without having power to drive the Spaniards out of the seaports. Not only has the new policy made little progress in Cuba, but there



SPANISH SOLDIERS SHOOTING DOWN SUSPECTS NEAR HAVANA—A TYPICAL CUBAN SCENE.
(From a very recent photograph by the English correspondent of *Black and White*, London.)

is much reason to think that public opinion in Spain is upon the point of repudiating it utterly. General Weyler is its most bitter enemy, and the military element in general seems to be strongly opposed to the autonomy scheme. Through the month of December the opposition to the Sagasta government was rapidly growing more formidable every day. Inasmuch as President McKinley's discussion of the Cuban question maintained firmly the right of the United States to intervene if peace were not speedily restored, there has resulted from the moderate tone of the President's Message no real improvement of feeling in Spain toward the United States.

Hawaiian Annexation—(1) The Ethical Question.

Another question with which the President's Message deals is the annexation of Hawaii. The treaty has been duly ratified by the Hawaiian authorities, and it was supposed until a few weeks ago that it would readily enough secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate of the United States. President McKinley strongly urges such ratification, but does not attempt to make an exhaustive argument on the subject. The discussion has been taken up by the press of the country in a very animated fashion, and has followed various lines, which may perhaps be summed up under five heads—namely, ethical, constitutional, political, strategical, and economic. The opponents of annexation on ethical grounds hold that the present government of Hawaii, in seeking annexation, does not truly represent the wishes of the Hawaiian population; and that under the circumstances our acceptance of the proposal would appear highly objectionable in a court of morals. The friends of annexation reply that, on the contrary, the intelligent and ruling public opinion of Hawaii is enthusiastic for annexation, and that the whole world knows very well that no other fate could be so fortunate for the group as union with the United States. Very few, after all, of the opponents of annexation are really basing their opposition on the ground that we should do Hawaii an injury and a wrong by consenting to her request that our "starry banner of freedom" should float over the islands. The very suggestion is so absurd that it can hardly be entertained by any one who has the slightest sense of humor.

(2) The Constitutional Problem.

The constitutional questions involved are taken far more seriously. The annexation of Hawaii must be followed by some plan for the government of the islands, either identical with the normal system now employed by us in the government of our Territories and States, or else some wholly different system, invented for an exceptional occasion. Our Territorial form of organization seems to imply admission to full statehood at the earliest practicable moment. Many thoughtful persons in the United States do not like to contemplate the admission of Hawaii as a State. There would seem to be no reason, however, in the necessities of the case, why a special organization should not be provided for Hawaii. Important transactions usually involve some difficulties; and the drafting of a scheme for the government of such an outlying possession would require very careful thought and consideration. But it would certainly be very unfortunate for a nation as young and vigorous as ours to be so bound hand and foot by an inelastic constitutional system that it could not invent a way to administer annexed territory.

(3) The Strategic Bearings.

The political and strategical bearings of the annexation question may be mentioned together. Our Government has believed for a long while that we ought to have a naval and coaling station in the Pacific; and Pearl Harbor, which has been granted to us by Hawaii, is by far the best available location. If, now, we should reject the Hawaiian overtures for annexation, there is no reason why the Hawaiian Government should not look to England. And there is every reason why the acquisition of Hawaii would be highly gratifying to the energetic statesmen who are losing no opportunity to link together more firmly those imperial possessions upon which the sun never sets. The Hawaiian Islands lie in the line of desired cable communication between Vancouver and Australia, and in the line of transit between Hong Kong and the anticipated waterway across the American isthmus. If England should acquire Hawaii upon our refusal to do so, there would seem to be no possible reason why we should insist upon the retention of Pearl Harbor; and England would unquestionably proceed to make Hawaii the best fortified naval station in the world. On our part, if we annexed the islands, we should not need to be in any haste about fortifications. The American policy is so notably a pacific one that our ownership of Hawaii would be universally acquiesced in. It is almost inconceivable that we should ever have to fight to retain a control once assumed. Furthermore, the American control of Hawaii is in some sense a duty that this country owes to Japan and China. Those ancient Oriental states are seriously menaced by the aggressive attitude of the land-grabbing European powers; and if England or Germany should obtain Hawaii, the sort of peaceful development of the Oriental nations which is most to be desired by us would be further endan

gered. Again, from the political and strategic point of view, the position of Hawaii ought to be regarded by us as closely related to other policies overwhelmingly favored by the people of the United States. We refer to the American control of the Nicaragua Canal, and to the acquisition of one or more satisfactory naval stations in the West Indies.

(4) The Economic Aspects of Annexation.

All of these strategic considerations are so plainly important that there would have been no serious opposition to the ratification of the treaty but for the sudden development of a powerful American opposition on economic grounds. This opposition seems to us unpatriotic in its spirit and methods. The Dingley tariff bill, which increases the duty on sugar, has stimulated experiments all over the country in the cultivation of the sugar beet. Certain organizations, agricultural and otherwise, that have strongly committed themselves to the advocacy of the culture of the sugar beet in the United States have now placed themselves in the forefront of the opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. This is done upon the ground that they wish to exclude cane sugar from the United States in order the more rapidly to develop the new beet industry. It need not be remarked that this magazine has always given most cordial support to all reasonable plans for the promotion of the American culture of sugar. But there would seem to be a limit to the methods that are reasonable and proper for the promotion of that desired end. So furiously zealous have the excellent gentlemen who are at the head of the American sugar-growers' propaganda become, that we are expecting almost any day to discover that they have decided to attempt to drive the State of Louisiana out of the Union in order to change the geographical course of the tariff wall and thus to protect the infant industry of beet sugar from the dangerous competition of the cane sugar of our Gulf districts.

The Cause of Beet Sugar versus Everything.

The plans of these beet-sugar propagandists extend not only to the defeat of Hawaiian annexation, but also, of course, to the abrogation of the existing reciprocity treaty under which, for many years past, Hawaiian sugar has been admitted free of duty. Under the existing measure of protection, which brings the two cane-sugar districts of Louisiana and Hawaii inside of our tariff lines, there would appear to be sufficient opportunity for the beet sugar men to nurture their infant industry. After it has attained a certain development, it will be able to compete on fair and equal terms with these two cane-sugar districts. The annexation of Hawaii, instead of introducing a new factor of competition, simply preserves the existing status. There is more than one county in Texas that has a considerably larger area than all of the islands of the Hawaiian group put together; and there are a number of such counties in California. It seems to us altogether petty and shortsighted to exclude Hawaii from the American Union, and to turn that strategic possession over to some great naval and military power, in order to gain a merely incidental point in the programme of the enthusiastic friends of American beet sugar. The natural laws of industry will, in the course of a few years in any case, determine whether diminutive Hawaii shall keep on producing sugar or use her soil for other crops. It is not a dignified thing for the United States to allow the question of annexation to hinge upon the sugar tariff, yet it seems altogether too likely that this is precisely what will happen. It may be added, furthermore, that it seems to us a long way below the highest mark of American dignity and patriotism that this same sugar question should also be made to do service on the side of the Spaniards in the Cuban trouble. Our zealous beet-sugar propagandists have become afraid that an active policy on the part of the United States to save Cuba from utter devastation might lead in the end to the annexation of that island, or else to a commercial union which would bring down a full-grown avalanche of Cuban sugar upon our beet-fed infant industry. If we are to intervene at all in Cuban affairs, it should be for the sake of humanity, and for those large considerations that are summed up in the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted from time to time by our Government. The sugar question should be kept in its proper place.

America's Approaching Supremacy in the World's Markets.

The balance in favor of the United States in the trade of the past year with Europe has been of stupendous dimensions. This is due chiefly to the foreign demand for our breadstuffs and other food supplies. In view of the strengthened tariff barrier which makes it more difficult than ever for Europe to send her manufactures to us in payment for bread and meat, cotton and petroleum, there is much uneasiness in trade circles abroad, and not a little open and blustering talk of a combination of the whole continent of Europe for the economic suppression of the United States. Among responsible statesmen, Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Minister of Austria, has been the most conspicuously identified with such threats. The puzzling thing is to invent a mode of retaliation that will not hurt the European peoples themselves very much

worse than they can possibly hurt the United States. England, of course, has for a long time been reconciled to the idea of importing the larger part of her food supply. But since the United States has begun to compete so formidably in manufactures there has arisen no little consternation in the British mind. Many signs point to the passing of the scepter of industrial supremacy from Great Britain to the United States. The year 1897 has witnessed the easy triumph of the American makers of steel rails over English and all other competitors in every part of the world. American contractors are fitting out electric street railways in England, and various American manufactures of iron and steel are underselling British products, not only in neutral markets, but also in the United Kingdom. Recent reports of the rapid exhaustion of England's coal supply have added to the prevailing alarm. The advantage which American manufacturers have gained is due not merely to the superiority of our natural resources as respects the deposits of iron ore and coal, but also to the vast scale upon which our industries are organized, and the superiority of their appliances.

The Disastrous Strike of the English Machinists.

It is in the very face of such conditions as this new and powerful American rivalry, and the ever-increasing intensity of German competition, that the proprietors of iron and steel-working establishments in England have had to meet one of the most stubborn strikes ever known in any trade. The struggle of the engineers, or machinists, as we should say, began about six months ago. It was undertaken nominally for the purpose of securing the eight-hour day. A great strike in 1870 won the nine-hour day for the machinists and the allied trades, who had formerly worked ten hours. The real struggle of the past year, however, has had to do not so much with the eight-hour day as with questions involving the principle whether the details of shop management are to be controlled by the proprietors or by the trades unions. The English manufacturers believe that with the greater extension of the piecework plan, and greater freedom to manage the working of their own machinery, they could obtain far better results than the present system yields. It is notably true that the output per man is very much larger in American than in English shops. The great strike has paralyzed leading departments of English industry at the very time when good will between masters and men and united effort against foreign competition were most to be desired. Late in November, through the mediation of the Rt. Hon. T. C. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade and one of the most prominent members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet, a conference was brought about, with fourteen members on each side. Colonel Dyer, of Newcastle, acted as chairman for the employers, while Mr. Alfred Sellicks and Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were the leaders on the side of the men. After about ten days of discussion the conference adjourned without having come to an agreement. The representatives of the workingmen, however, consented to submit to the members of their unions certain proposals made by the employers. On December 13 the returns came in, and it was found that out of 40,000 votes only 150 were in favor of accepting the proposals. The prospect, therefore, for an immediate settlement of the trouble is not encouraging. The conference was subsequently resumed, but not hopefully. Meanwhile, in Germany the factories are running on long hours, and masters and men are straining every nerve to force German wares into markets where England once held the monopoly.



LABOR AND CAPITAL IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH CAPITALIST: "I cannot contend with cheap labor abroad."

GERMAN EMPLOYER: "Don't mind working long hours so long as we can undersell English manufacturers."

From *Judy* (London).



Mr. Biggart. Colonel Dyer. Mr. Andrew Henderson. Mr. Barnes. Mr. Sellicks.

THE GREAT ENGLISH ENGINEERING STRIKE: PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MASTERS AND MEN AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

From the *Illustrated London News.*

New Factors in the Cotton Industry.

It is not alone in iron and steel manufacturing that England's pre-eminence is seriously threatened. The managers of the great cotton mills of Manchester and vicinity have informed their operatives that it will be absolutely necessary to reduce wages all along the line or else stop the engines and lock the doors. They have offered to submit the question of reducing wages to arbitration; but a difficulty has been encountered in arranging the preliminaries, and the operatives have refused to arbitrate on the basis of average prices since September. As a consequence, the mill owners have proceeded to post notices of wage reduction, and it is greatly to be feared that there may follow a strike of even more serious character than that of the engineers. The business of spinning and weaving cotton has been greatly affected by new elements of competition. Great mills, equipped with the best modern machinery, have been established in Japan and China, and especially in India. In those countries labor is employed at a few cents a day, and the hours of work are long. It is true that the average efficiency of Oriental labor is not so high as that of the Manchester district. Nevertheless, the Oriental operatives are constantly improving in skill and in ability to run their machines rapidly; so that they now produce a much larger output for a given amount of wages than the English workmen are able to turn out. The Oriental mills have the further advantage of being near the fields which produce the raw cotton, and also on the very threshold of great markets which have been accustomed to draw large supplies from Manchester. Furthermore, the English cotton trade, as respects many special lines, has begun to feel more heavily than ever the competition of the great mills of the United States, where the highest skill and the best methods ever attained are to be found. The total American output is increasing at a great rate by reason of the development of cotton mills in the South, where all the conditions of cheap manufacture exist to an exceptional degree. Thus the closing years of the present century and the opening years of the twentieth are to witness a most interesting series of developments in the production and distribution of the world's great staples of industry; and no other country occupies a position nearly so favorable as that of the United States.

Industrial Arbitration Again.

To add to the list of industrial disturbances in England, there is serious danger of a great railroad strike. Under all these circumstances it is not strange that there has been a good deal of discussion touching the feasibility of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes. Much interest has been awakened by the experience of New Zealand, where a compulsory arbitration law has been in operation for more than three years, with results

that are said to have abundantly fulfilled all that its friends had expected. It is not likely, of course, that England will go so far; but on the other hand, it is probable that greater efforts will be made than ever before, both by governmental and unofficial means, to mitigate the disasters that accrue to the whole country from these protracted industrial deadlocks.

Politics in England.

The British Parliament will not be in session until February. Meanwhile, political discussion has been raging for several weeks past. The House of Commons having nearly seven hundred members, vacancies are occurring from time to time. The by-elections to fill these vacancies caused by death or resignation have of late been running strongly in favor of the Liberals. Furthermore, in so far as national party lines were drawn in the general municipal elections held throughout England early in November, the Liberals made very decisive gains. They have been particularly bold and effective in their criticisms upon the present government for the unfortunate war still raging on the northwest frontier of India. It must be remembered that the Liberal cabinet under Lord Rosebery's premiership had unanimously decided against the continued occupation of Chitral, and had made all preparation for evacuating that post, which lies far beyond the actual boundary line of British India. When the Tories came in, however, and Lord George Hamilton succeeded Sir Henry Fowler as Secretary for India, the Liberal policy was reversed, and it was decided to keep open the route to Chitral with a line of fortified stations. It is maintained by the Liberals that this was done in plain violation of pledges which had been given to the tribesmen of the hills, and that in the present war the tribesmen have justice on their side. The Tory government makes no pretense of intending to annex the regions where so much blood is now being shed, and it is hard to arouse the matter-of-fact English people to much enthusiasm over what is variously stigmatized as the policy of "butchery and bolt," or "slaughter and scoot." Moreover, the British conscience is not quite reconciled to the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain and the Tory government have whitewashed the principal parties in the conspiracy against the Transvaal. Nor is Lord Salisbury any the more popular for his neglect of the Armenians and his sacrifice of the Greeks—while his surrender of British commercial interests to the French in Tunis and Madagascar adds another count to the general indictment against his administration. Sir William Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Bryce, Sir H. Fowler, and other leading Liberals have been waging a splendid campaign of oratory throughout the country against the existing government. Mr. Chamberlain, meanwhile, has been invested with the honorary office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and has abated nothing of his incessant administrative and political activity. Whether right or wrong in his utterances and policies, he is a man of marvelous force and energy, and always interesting.



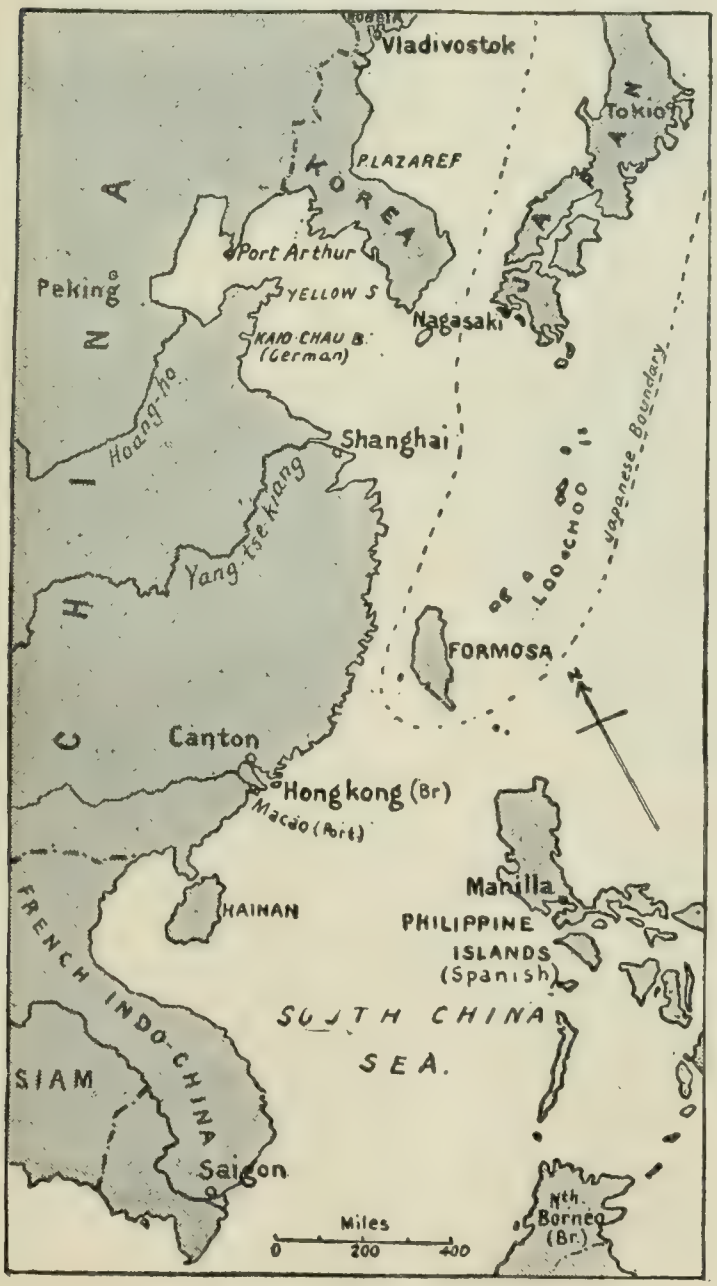
MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

UITLANDER (regretfully): "He seems to have forgot us entirely."—From *Fun* (London).

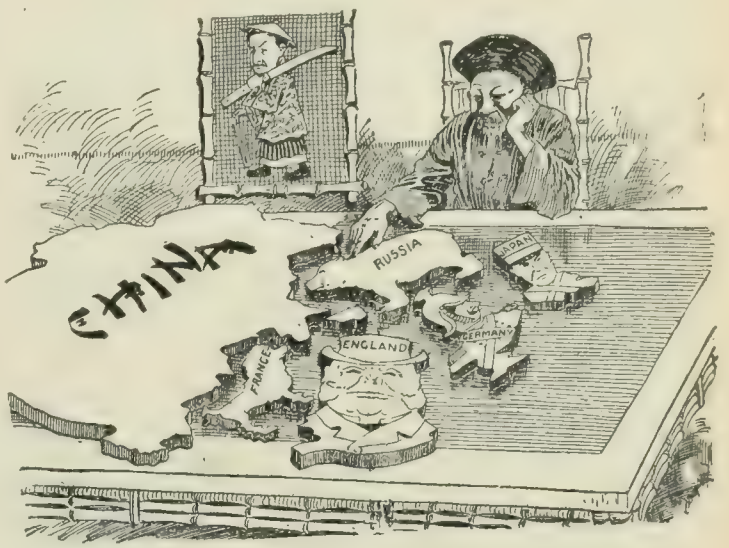
Activities on the Chinese Coast.

Nothing more melodramatic has been witnessed in our times than the solemnities at Kiel, in the middle of December, on the occasion of the departure of the Emperor William's only brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, for the scene of Germany's new activities on the Chinese coast. The performance between the emperor and his brother, in the presence of the great German officers of state and the chief men of the army and navy, had, of course, all been carefully rehearsed in advance. It is hard to believe that so highly educated a nation as the Germans could be impressed by ceremonies of adulation which amount virtually to the worship of the erratic Emperor William as a deity. Prince Henry's naval command was

anything but formidable, and his trip promises to be nothing more, so far as he is personally concerned, than a pleasant voyage. One is therefore somewhat bewildered by the emperor's constant reiteration of the great sacrifice he had made in sending his only brother to China. Melodrama aside, however, the Germans have taken a very bold and enterprising step. Our accompanying map will show the central position the port of Kaio Chau occupies with reference to other important and strategic points. It will be remembered that Japan had taken possession of Port Arthur at the conclusion of the war with China, and had hoped to retain it permanently as a Japanese Gibraltar; but Russia, backed by France and Germany, compelled Japan to withdraw. It was rumored late in December that the Russians had suddenly taken possession of Port Arthur. It is certain that their fleet is now there, and wholly probable that they intend sooner or later to assume permanent control of that chief fortress of the whole coast of China. The Germans, if undisturbed in their new acquisition, will probably manage to make so pro-



MAP OF THE CHINESE COAST.



THE CHINESE PUZZLE.
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).

ductive and well-inhabited a region pay good revenues to its captors. Japan is much disconcerted, and has been endeavoring to secure the coöperation of other important powers in protesting against Germany's high-handed seizure of Chinese territory. With such a state of affairs so much nearer home, the Japanese will feel very slight inclination to antagonize the interests of the United States in Hawaii. Meanwhile the English from their Hong Kong rendezvous will be ready to take their share of the Chinese mainland.

Austrian Politics.

It seems almost impossible to follow the parliamentary crisis in Austria through all its riotous record of disorder. No such scenes as those that have disgraced the Reichsrath have ever been witnessed in any other parliamentary body. The root of all this discord is to be found in the confusion of tongues and races. The elaborate article which we publish elsewhere on the political situation in Austria and the future outlook is contributed by an Austrian of American experience who has been witnessing the exciting scenes in Vienna, and whose account will be found exceedingly instructive. A new premier, with a reorganized cabinet has come into power within the past month to succeed the much-buffeted Badeni. Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm, the new prime minister, is a pious schoolmaster of very reactionary tendencies. His father was a police commissary in Vienna. Paul, the son, began active life as a tutor in a charity school for the sons of impoverished nobles, and in due

time became prominent in the political circles of the Clerical party. He is not yet forty-seven years of age, although more than twelve years ago he held in the ministry of Count Taaffe the same portfolio—namely, that of minister of public instruction, which he held in the recent cabinet of Badeni. Since his earlier term of service as a cabinet minister, he has been made president of the school where he was once tutor, has been raised to the rank of a noble, and has acquired a life seat in the upper house of the Austrian Parliament. As minister of public instruction some important reforms stand to his credit. But it is not likely that he can long keep the saddle as prime minister in times so turbulent as these. The probability is that the great anti-Semitic leader of Vienna, Dr. Lueger, so many times elected mayor, will eventually take the first executive position in the distracted Austrian empire.

A Curious Ferment in France.

That the ferment in Austria is due to permanent conditions of a nature so serious that the integrity of the empire is threatened can be readily enough believed when one has read the article which we print elsewhere. But it would seem altogether beyond one's powers of credulity to believe for a moment that the foundations of the French republic could have been seriously shaken within the past two months by an issue so incidental as the question whether or not a certain army officer—Captain Dreyfus—who was found guilty in 1894 of selling military secrets, had been convicted upon sufficient evidence. The unhappy Dreyfus is said to be confined in an iron cage in distant Cayenne. He is a Jew, and his energetic wife and rich connections have never ceased to work for his release. The renewed agitation has been due to the fact that the vice-president of the Senate, M. Scheurer-Kestner—a Protestant and a man whose reputation for honesty and good sense is not surpassed in France—has declared himself convinced by evidence that has come into his possession that Captain Dreyfus is the innocent victim of a conspiracy. It is now charged by the friends of Dreyfus that the real culprit is a certain Colonel Esterhazy, an adventurer of evil character, who has served in the French army, though not a Frenchman. The great question at issue has been whether or not the secret trial which resulted in the conviction of Dreyfus on evidence the nature of which was not made known to the accused or the public, should now be reviewed openly, with an opportunity to present fresh evidence.



M. SCHEURER-KESTNER.



COLONEL ESTERHAZY.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The New Voting Lists in South Carolina.

The new Constitution of South Carolina, adopted two or three years ago, provided for the registration of voters who could read the Constitution of the State, or understand and explain any article of it if read to them. After January 1, 1898, this "understanding clause" was to be no longer in operation. There are a great many more negroes than white people in South Carolina, but as a consequence of this registration system the electorate of the State now consists of about ninety thousand white voters, and only ten or twelve thousand colored voters. Those persons now on the rolls will be entitled to vote as long as they live. The great mass of illiterate colored voters is thus completely disfranchised. From the be-

ginning of 1898 no man can be enrolled unless he is assessed upon three hundred dollars' worth of property, or is able to read and write. The understanding clause has so worked as to place most of the white voters on the rolls regardless of illiteracy, while the black illiterates are nearly all excluded. Henceforth, however, the blacks and whites will have to meet the same tests. Many well-informed friends of the colored race are firmly of the opinion that the new South Carolina arrangements are to be welcomed rather than condemned. The coming generation will value citizenship the more highly because the exercise of full political rights can only be gained by resolute effort to advance in the scale of intelligence and prosperity.

Illiteracy and Immigration.

The South Carolina and Mississippi provisions which discriminate against illiteracy have something in common with the pending immigration bill that Senator Lodge advocates so strongly, which applies the reading and writing test to new arrivals from other countries. There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said in favor of such a measure; but there is not less to be said in favor of a new federal naturalization law greatly extending the probationary period. The Austrian empire is going to pieces through the clash of races and the confusion of tongues. The cement that holds together our great nation is the widely diffused knowledge of the English language. There would be no hardship whatever in requiring that no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until he was able to speak, read, and write the English language, and could pass a creditable examination in the American system of government. The proposed immigration measure simply requires the reading test, and gives no preference to the English language over any other. But the subsequent tests for full citizenship should be made far more severe.

An Embargo on Seal Skins.

A bill was carried through both houses of Congress last month which—in pursuance of the agreement between the United States, Russia, and Japan at the recent conference in Washington—prohibits the citizens of the United States from taking the fur seals in the open sea. It is the opinion of our Government that we shall be more likely to persuade the Canadian and British governments to stop pelagic sealing on the part of their citizens if we have already made it an offense for American citizens to continue this barbarous and destructive practice. A special clause attached to the measure prohibits the importation of seal skins into the United States. Now it happens that this country has been the great market for articles made of dressed seal skins; and much the larger part of the catch of the Canadian sealers has found its ultimate market in the United States after having passed through the hands of the fur-dressers of London. Since our Government is making a supreme effort to save the seal herd from utter destruction, there can be no reasonable criticism urged against the policy of prohibiting the importation of seal skins. This step in the long controversy is unexpected, but entirely commendable from every point of view.

Relief for the Klondike Sufferers.

A piece of emergency legislation that was hurried through Congress on the urgent advice of the Secretary of War before the Christmas recess was the appropriation of $200,000 to pay for the purchase and dispatch of provisions to relieve distress in the Klondike region. Very alarming rumors have come from Dawson City to the effect that a scarcity of food has already brought on a disastrous famine, and that several thousand men have been in danger of perishing in the snow on their arduous retreat to the seacoast or to places where provisions might be found. Precisely what plans will be used to transport the supplies to Dawson City will be better known next month. It is now certain that as soon as the spring opens there will be an unprecedented rush to the gold fields of Alaska and the Klondike, some authorities estimating the number of new gold-seekers as high as 200,000, and no one placing it lower than 50,000. It will all depend upon means of transport.

Why We Need a Larger Navy.

Our excellent minister at Constantinople, Dr. Angell, has made renewed demands upon the Sultan's government for the payment of the indemnity long due on account of the destruction of American educational property in Asia Minor. Austria within a few weeks has shown how the presence of a warship or two, and a twenty-four-hour ultimatum, will stimulate the Sultan to meet his obligations. Our Government ought by all means to send a squadron straight to Smyrna. Miserable little Hayti several weeks ago was frightened into paying an indemnity to Germany by the appearance in the harbor of Port au Prince of a couple of German schoolships, manned by a lot of naval cadets. Hayti had somehow supposed that the United States would intervene; but it is tardily remembered that the present *régime* in that republic had rather disagreeably cut off the negotiations for the sale to the United States of the Mole St. Nicholas for a coaling station. This would probably be a good time to revive the subject. Hayti would be far better off, in matters

domestic as well as foreign, with a few United States warships making their rendezvous in a Haytian harbor. There are, in fact, conditions in various parts of the world, besides the Eastern Mediterranean and the West Indies, where it would be advantageous for the United States to be represented by creditable specimens of our new navy. It is to be hoped that if Congress must be economical this year it will apply the pruning-knife in some other direction rather than to the navy estimates. We publish elsewhere in this number a very useful article from the pen of Lord Brassey, the great British naval authority, showing the present position of the English navy, and making some comparisons with the sea-power of other countries. We have submitted the proofs of Lord Brassey's article to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, whose characteristic letter we also publish, together with an extended synopsis of the new annual report of our Secretary of the Navy. The rapid growth of our foreign trade is likely to stimulate American ship-building, and the further development of the navy can but have a very favorable bearing upon the progress both of our foreign commerce and of our merchant-marine.

The Exaggerated Pension Rolls.

The regular annual appropriation bill for soldiers' pensions has this year evoked a far more serious opposition than usual. It is asserted by the critics of our pension policy that the number of pensioners of the civil war now carried on the rolls is considerably greater, in point of fact, than the entire number of *bona fide* Union survivors. Nevertheless, there are pending something like two hundred thousand more applications. The publication of the pension rolls is demanded in many quarters, on the ground that if the names of all those now receiving bounty, as well as of those applying, were arranged according to the localities where they live, and given to the press for publication, all cases of palpable fraud would be readily pointed out. The Government should be generous to all who really deserve and need pensions; but it is extremely hard to believe that there are now surviving more than five hundred thousand such cases. Yet the pension rolls contain nearly a million names, and the country has paid out for pensions about $2,000,000,000 since 1865.

Some Important Appointments.

The selection by President McKinley of Attorney-General McKenna to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the retirement of Justice Field was not unexpected. Some very serious protests have come from the Pacific Coast, directed, not against Mr. McKenna's personal character, but against his professional qualifications for membership of the most distinguished judicial body in the whole world. It must be remembered that President Harrison, who had served in Congress with Mr. McKenna and knew him well, appointed him to the United States Circuit bench. President Harrison's judicial appointments were generally of a very high order. We have no means of judging of Mr. McKenna's ability as a lawyer; but promotion to the United States Supreme Court by way of a United States Circuit Judgeship and a United States Attorney-Generalship would seem to have a certain quality of fitness about it. It has been reported upon good authority that Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, whose reputation at home is that of an excellent lawyer, is to become Mr. McKenna's successor as the Attorney-General. The important international developments on the coast of China make it particularly desirable that American interests should be well guarded in that part of the world. Minister Denby has represented us there for twelve years. Last month we published a portrait of Mr. Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, nominated by President McKinley to be Mr. Denby's successor. Mr. Bryan is a young man, but he seems to be well vouched for, and he has had an exceptionally varied training of a kind to qualify him for the diplomatic service. Our Government would do well, however, if possible, to retain Mr. Denby in some capacity—perhaps that of a special counselor—*à propos* of the pending partition of the Celestial Empire.

A New Epoch for New York.

With the opening of the new year the old New York becomes merged in the greater city; and the practical experiment of administration by a Tammany mayor under the new charter begins. We have commissioned Dr. W. H. Tolman, who has served with zeal on the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Public Baths, to prepare an article summing up various phases of practical progress made by the city of New York in the three years' period of Mayor Strong's incumbency. It will be found printed elsewhere in this number. The Hon. William L. Strong has been one of the best mayors that ever served any large American city. He has given constant attention to the work of his office, and has served the interests of the city devotedly and unselfishly, to the very best of his ability. And, in our judgment, he has shown ability of a very high order. He deserves hearty congratulations upon the efficiency of his administration, and we have thought it a better

tribute to him to present the facts contained in Dr. Tolman's article than to indulge in any extended personal eulogies. As for his successor, we shall not prejudge him harshly, and shall be only too glad to give him credit for all the good he may accomplish in an office which presents almost unlimited opportunities for usefulness or for mischief. But a Tammany mayor is heavily handicapped.

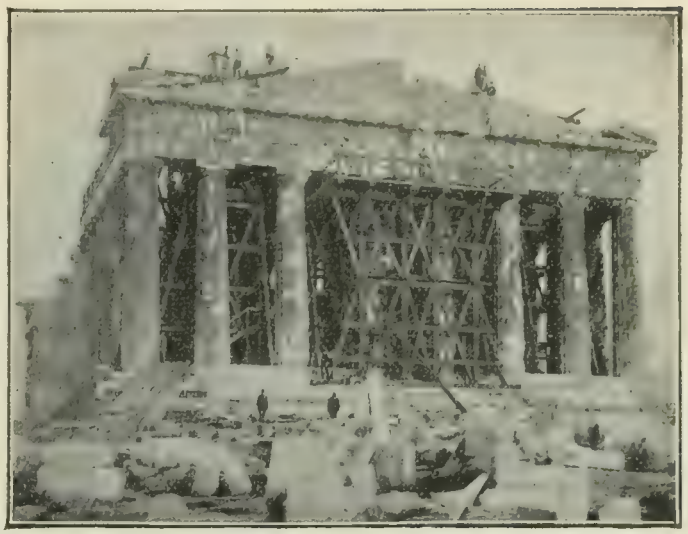
Some Historic Buildings.

The fate of historic buildings is always a matter of strong human interest; and it is therefore worth while to note the recent destruction of the Tombs in New York, the most famous prison building in the United States. Its grim Egyptian portal was a notable



THE "TOMBS" PRISON, RECENTLY DESTROYED.

piece of architecture. The massive Egyptian lines of the old reservoir at the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue will soon disappear, to make way for the splendid new public library which is to occupy that location. In contrast with the disappearance of these monuments of the neo-Egyptian period in New York, it is at once agreeable and amusing to print a little illustration that shows the front of the Parthenon on the

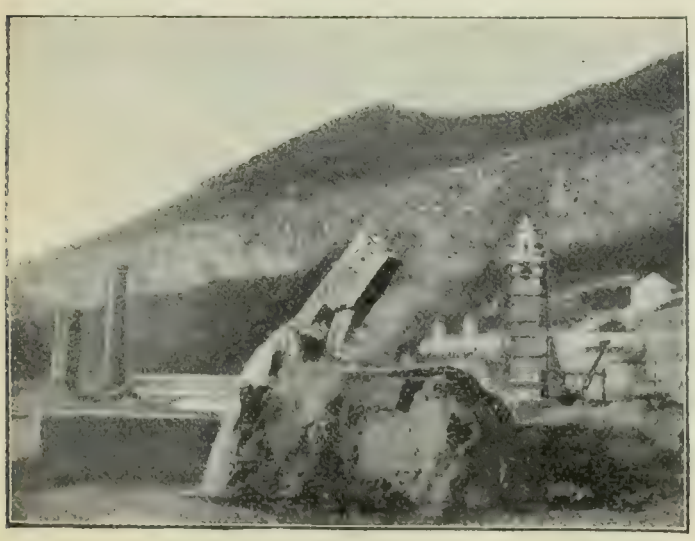


THE PARTHENON AT ATHENS, UNDERGOING REPAIRS.

Acropolis at Athens, quite covered by a network of scaffolding which has been erected in the course of recent efforts that have remedied certain structural weaknesses that were threatening the building. Another small illustration shows the demolition of a well-known tower that travelers will remember as one of the familiar landmarks at Gibraltar. The site is to be occupied by docks.

London Fires and Anniversaries.

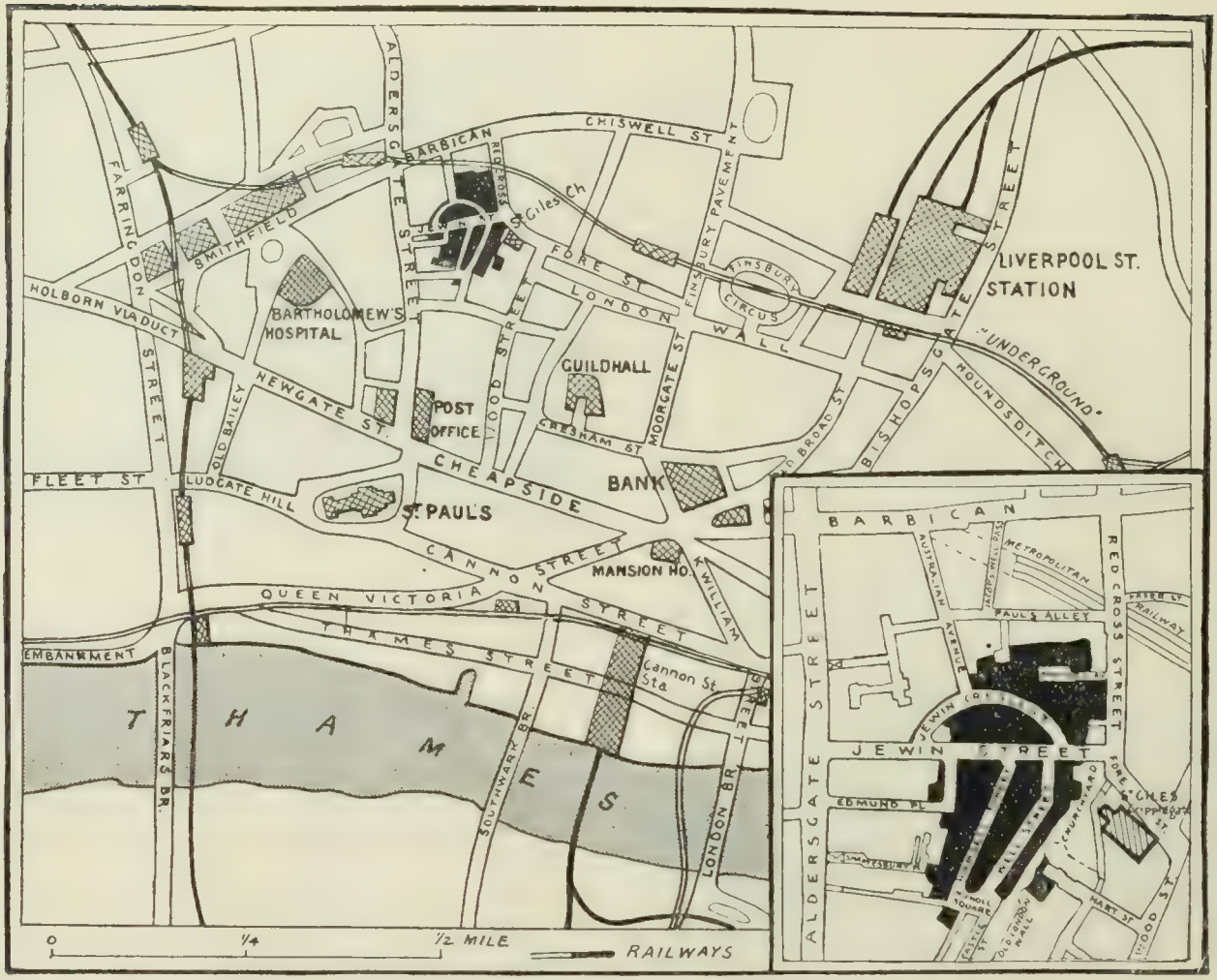
It is now estimated that the great fire in the heart of London, which occurred November 21, destroyed about thirty million dollars' worth of property. Curiously enough, the city of Melbourne in Australia on the same day was damaged to the extent of about five million dollars by a conflagration relatively more serious than the one in London. Fortunately, the London fire area did not include any of the most important central buildings or institutions. This great fire coincided almost exactly with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the completion of the present Cathedral of St.



DESTROYING BUILDINGS AT GIBRALTAR TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW DOCKS.



THE "OLD ST. PAUL'S," DESTROYED IN 1666.
(On site of present cathedral, opened in 1697.)



(The corner diagram shows extent of recent London fire, and main diagram locates the fire district in the general neighborhood.)

Paul, the largest and most imposing Protestant church in the world. The old St. Paul's, which was destroyed in the great London fire of 1666, and which stood upon the same spot as that now occupied by Sir Christopher Wren's great creation, was nearly six hundred years old. It was an enormous edifice, 690 feet long, with a spire 520 feet high. The great Smithfield Market—which also luckily escaped the recent fire, and which has for so long a time been the center of the immense metropolitan meat trade—was the scene a hundred years ago of the establishment of the annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club; and that club has just now, in December, held a very successful centennial cattle show.

The Obituary Record.

Our obituary list for the past month includes the name of the mother of President McKinley, a woman of strong traits and most exemplary character, who had preserved her full powers of mind and body almost to the very end of a long life. We also publish an article very briefly summing up the careers and services of three veteran servants of the cause of higher education in this country—namely, the late Professor Tyler, of Amherst College; Professor Drisler, of Columbia University, and Mr. Charles Butler, president of the Board of Trustees of the New York University and of the Union Theological Seminary. American lawyers will join with their English brethren in deep regret at the death of so distinguished a member of the bar as Sir Frank Lockwood, who was Solicitor-General in the last Liberal cabinet, and who accompanied Lord Russell a year or two ago on a visit to this country, and appeared at the meeting of the American Bar Association. The name of Baron Pollock, an eminent English judge, is in our obituary list, and so also is that of the distinguished English admiral, Sir Augustus Phillimore. The American rear admiral, Joseph F. Green, died on December 9 at the advanced age of eighty-six. On December 16 the French novelist and dramatist, Alphonse Daudet, died suddenly. Probably no other contemporary French author has given so much entertainment and pleasure to American and English readers as Daudet. We shall find occasion in a subsequent number of this REVIEW to revert in more detail to his literary career. In our obituary list will be found the names of a number of other persons of deserved distinction.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 6.—The regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is opened; President McKinley's Message is read in both branches, and adjournment is taken in respect to the memory of Senator George and Representative Wright.

December 7.—In the Senate Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) is sworn in....In the House an attack is made on the civil-service law by Representative Grosvenor (Rep., O.).

December 8.—Bills to prohibit pelagic sealing are introduced in both branches. In the Senate Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) criticises President McKinley's Cuban policy....In the House the pension appropriation bill is introduced.

December 9.—The Senate adopts a resolution requesting President McKinley to order a postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad....The House debates the pension appropriation bill.

December 10.—The House of Representatives only in session; the pension appropriation bill is passed.

December 13.—The Senate reaches an agreement to take a vote on the immigration bill January 17....In the House the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill is reported.



HON. BLANCHE K. BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI.
(Appointed Register of the U. S. Treasury.)



ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'KENNA, OF CALIFORNIA.
(Nominated for U. S. Supreme Court.)

December 15.—The Senate passes the bill prohibiting pelagic sealing by American citizens....The House debates the legislative appropriation bill.

December 16.—The House, by a vote of 148 to 78, passes the Senate bill to prohibit pelagic sealing....An appropriation of $175,000 for relief of suffering in the Klondike region is voted.

December 18.—The Senate and House agree to the conference report on the Klondike relief resolution, appropriating $200,000....Both branches adjourn for the holiday recess.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

December 2.—Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, Register of the Treasury.

December 16.—Attorney-General McKenna, of California, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, Comptroller of the Currency.

December 17.—William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, Minister to Sweden and Norway; Hamilton King, of Michigan, Minister to Siam; Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

December 18.—William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, Collector of Customs, Chicago.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 29.—The aldermen of Brooklyn, N. Y., vote grants of valuable street-railway franchises.... Boston Republicans nominate Edwin Upton Curtis for mayor.



BARON VON HOLLEBEN.
(New German Ambassador at Washington.)

November 30.—Boston Democrats renominate Mayor Josiah Quincy, and adopt a platform favoring city ownership of gas plants and street railways.

December 6.—All the members of the Louisiana Board of Health holding office by virtue of the governor's appointment tender their resignation on account of friction resulting from the enforcement of the yellow-fever regulations.

December 7.—Elections are held in a number of Massachusetts cities.

December 13.—Chicago aldermen pass an ordinance raising their salaries from $3 a week to $1,500 a year.

December 14.—Democratic members of the House of Representatives resolve to oppose all efforts to retire the greenbacks or to extend the privileges of the national banks.

December 15.—A call is issued for a conference of the two wings of the Populist party at St. Louis, January 12, 1898.

December 16.—The National Civil Service Reform League meets in Cincinnati.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 22.—The Greek ministry is defeated in the Boule on the question of appointing a committee of inquiry relative to the war with Turkey.

November 23.—The Spanish Cabinet approves the entire scheme of Cuban autonomy, including the tariff clause.

November 24.—The Austrian Reichsrath closes a riotous session.

November 25.—The disorder in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath is resumed.

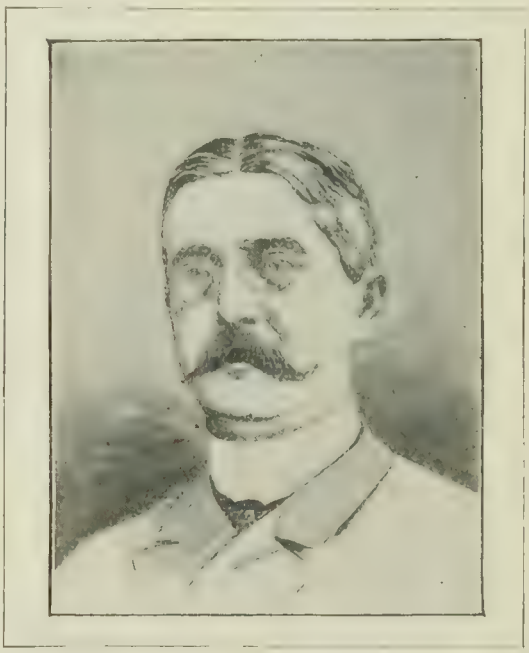
November 26.—Spanish royal decrees extend to Cuba the suffrage law of 1890.

November 28.—The Austrian ministry resigns office; Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm is directed to form a new ministry.

November 30.—In his speech opening the German Reichstag, Emperor William emphasizes the importance of increasing Germany's naval strength....The members of the new Austrian Cabinet, with Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, are announced.

December 1.—The city of Montevideo is placed under martial law, and several prominent citizens are exiled by decree of Señor Cuestas, President *ad interim* of Uruguay....M. Darlan, Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, resigns office....Because of continued rioting the city of Prague is declared under martial law.

December 2.—M. Milliard, Senator for the Department of Eure, is appointed Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet to succeed M. Darlan....The Italian Chamber of Deputies appoints a commission to investigate the charges against ex-Premier Crispi in connection with



BARON GAUTSCH VON FRANKENTHURM.
(The new Austrian Premier.)

the Bank of Naples and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations.

December 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies confirms the authority of the judgment rendered in the Dreyfus case....The Italian Cabinet resigns.

December 6.—The German Reichstag begins debate of the naval bill....King Humbert intrusts the forming of a new Italian ministry to the Marquis di Rudini.

December 10.—The budget is submitted in the German Reichstag.

December 12.—The entire Haytian Ministry resigns.

December 14.—The Chilian Cabinet resigns.

December 15.—The Ministry of Holland is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion to authorize the building of new warships.

December 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies fixes ten hours as a day's work for railroad employees.

December 18.—Trial of French Deputies for complicity in Panama Canal scandals is begun.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 22.—The United States consents to suspend sealing on the Pribilof Islands for one year, as a condition to secure the suspension of pelagic sealing for that length of time.

November 23.—A party of English tourists, including Robert Barr, the novelist, is seized by Turkish soldiers at a small port of Asiatic Turkey near Antioch, imprisoned, and grossly maltreated. Great Britain remonstrates with Turkey.

November 26.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies approves the treaty for arbitration of the boundary dispute with France.

November 27.—Canada replies to the proposition for the suspension of pelagic sealing that such action can be taken only by the British Parliament.

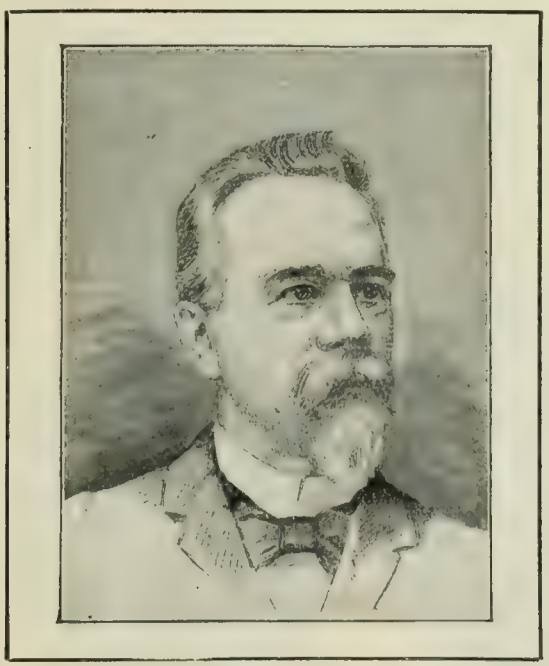
November 29.—Baron von Holleben, the new German Ambassador to the United States, presents his credentials to President McKinley.

December 1.—Minister Angell renews the demand of the United States for indemnity from Turkey for the pillaging of American missions in Armenia.

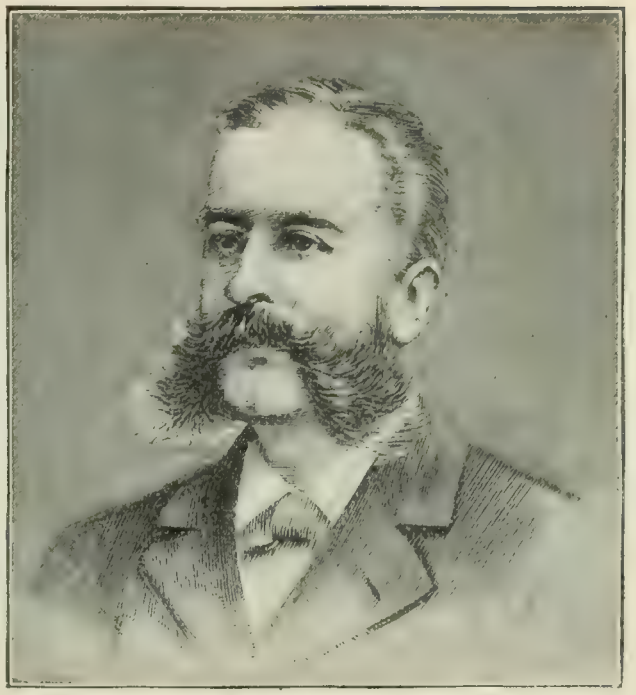
December 2.—Negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Peru are begun.

December 3.—Two hundred German marines take possession of the Chinese city of Kiao Chau.

December 4.—The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is signed at Constantinople.



DR. CAMPOS SALLES.
(Leading candidate for Presidency of Brazil.)



COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI,
Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

December 6.—Two German cruisers at Port au Prince present the ultimatum of their government allowing Hayti eight hours in which to pay the Lueders indemnity; Hayti complies with the demand.

December 8.—It is announced that France and Great Britain have reached an agreement as to the Upper Nile territory in Africa.

December 9.—It is announced that China complies with Germany's demands and that the latter will receive as a coaling station the Lam-Lah Inlet, opposite the island of Formosa.

December 16.—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is ratified by the Sultan and by the King of Greece.

December 18.—A Russian squadron enters Port Arthur with the consent of China.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

November 23.—The Buffalo City Gas Company is incorporated, with a capital stock of $7,000,000.

November 24.—In London a conference is begun between representatives of the striking engineers and their employers....The stock of the United Traction Company of Pittsburg, amounting to $20,000,000, is sold to a syndicate of capitalists.

November 26.—The wage-scale of the Missouri Pacific system of railroads is restored to what it was before the reductions of 1893.

November 28.—Two steamers bring to Seattle from Alaska about $130,000 in drafts and gold-dust.

November 30.—Worsted manufacturers in and about Olneyville, R. I., restore the wage-scale of 1893 in their mills, thus granting an increase of 20 per cent. in the pay of about 25,000 operatives.

December 1.—The New England Gas and Coke Company signs an agreement with the Dominion Coal Company for the delivery of 800,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal annually in Boston.

December 3.—A company with a capital of $3,000,000 is formed in Buffalo, N. Y., to make and sell illuminating gas.

December 7.—A company is organized in Chicago to maintain a permanent exhibition of the products of Western States and Territories.

December 8.—The cotton manufacturers of Fall River vote to reduce the wages of about 25,000 employees, on account of the depressed state of the market....Claus Spreckels announces the purchase of 12,000 acres of land in Monterey County, Cal., much of which will be devoted to the growing of sugar beets.

December 9.—The price of December wheat is forced up to $1.09 on the Chicago market....A thousand cotton-mill operatives strike at Atlanta, Ga.

December 13.—The ballot taken by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain is practically unanimous against accepting the propositions made by the employers.

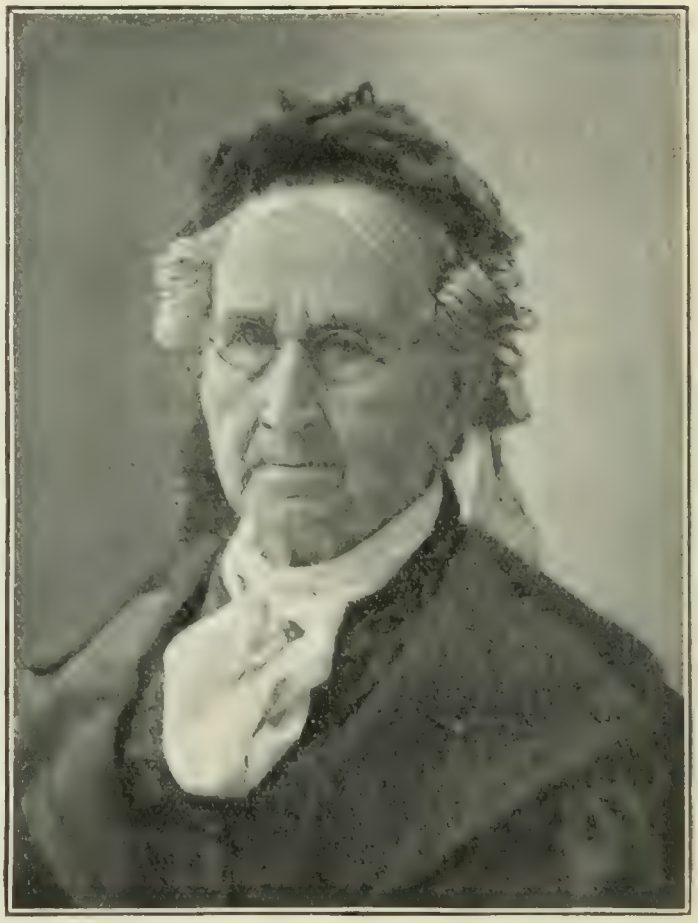
December 14.—The National Board of Trade meets in Washington, D. C.

December 17.—The conference between the striking engineers and their employers, in London, reaches a provisional agreement....The Monetary Commission in session at Washington closes its deliberations.

December 18.—Western woolen goods manufacturers form an association to fix the price of raw wool.



NEW STATUE OF MILLET, THE FRENCH PAINTER, AT GREVILLE.



THE LATE MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 22.—Fire destroys property in the ware house district of Melbourne, Australia, to the value of $7,500,000.

December 1.—An explosion of fire-damp in a mine in Rhenish Bavaria kills 30 miners and seriously injures 40 others.

December 3.—Yale wins the intercollegiate debate with Harvard.

December 6.—Two soldiers make an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Sultan of Turkey.

December 16.—A. C. Harmsworth presents his ship, the *Windward*, to Lieut. R. E. Peary for use in arctic exploration.

December 17.—The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court approves the tunnel plan of rapid transit, but requires a bond of $15,000,000 from the contractor.

December 18.—Pardee Hall, at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., is nearly destroyed by fire.

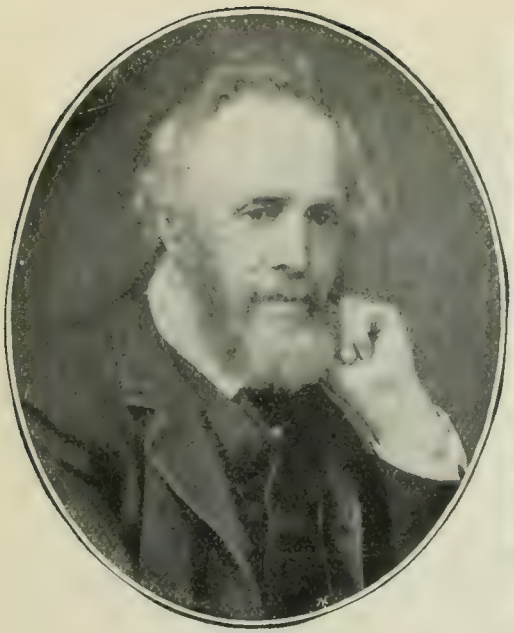
OBITUARY.

November 21.—Charles Edward (Baron) Pollock, a judge of her majesty's High Court of Justice, 74....Gen. Albert Ordway, in command of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, 55.

November 22.—Mrs. John Boyle O'Reilly, 46.

November 23.—Mrs. Barnabas Brough, the English novelist, 95....Gen. Sir Arthur James Herbert, 77.

November 25.—Dr. Miner Raymond, one of the founders of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 70....Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K.C.B., retired, 75.



THE LATE SIR HENRY DOULTON.
(Famous English potter.)



THE LATE BARON POLLOCK.
(Eminent British jurist.)



THE LATE ALPHONSE DAUDET.
(Distinguished French author.)

November 27.—Herr Bernhard Pollini (Pohl), operatic director, 59.

November 29.—Prof. James Legge, English missionary to the Chinese, 82... Gen. Forgemol de Bostquenard, of the French Army, retired, 76.

November 30.—Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia University (see page 53), 79 .... Dr. Von Marquardson, jurist and professor at Erlangen, Germany.

December 1.—Col. W. D. Chipley, a well-known railroad man and politician of Florida, 60.

December 2.—Prof. Alonzo S. Kimball, of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, 54.

December 5.—Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins, poet, novelist, and critic, 50....Admiral Baron von Sternect, commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian Navy.

December 6.—Marie F. O. B. de Fourtou, former French Minister of the Interior, 62.

December 8.—Chief Justice Asbury B. Conaway, of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

December 9.—Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, U.S.N., retired, 86....George Julian Harney, English Chartist leader, 81.

December 10.—John Loughborough Pearson, English architect and member of the Royal Academy....Asa W. Tenney, United States District Judge of the Eastern District of New York, 64.

December 11.—Gardiner G. Hubbard, director in the Bell Telephone Company, 75....Daniel William Powers, banker and prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., 79.

December 12.—Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, 88.

December 13.—Charles Butler, New York philanthropist (see page 54), 96....Mrs. Janet Carlyle Hanning, sister of Thomas Carlyle, 85.

December 14.—Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, former United States Minister to Persia, 70. .... Prof. Arthur Palmer, of Trinity College, Dublin, 56.

December 15.—Gen. Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, of the British Army, 77.

December 16.—Alphonse Daudet, French novelist and dramatist, 57....William Terriss (Lewin), a favorite English actor, 46.

December 18.—Washington Hesing, proprietor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, 48.

December 19.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal member of the British Parliament, 51.



THE LATE EDWARD WALFORD.
(English biographer.)



THE LATE JOPE SLADE.
(London journalist.)

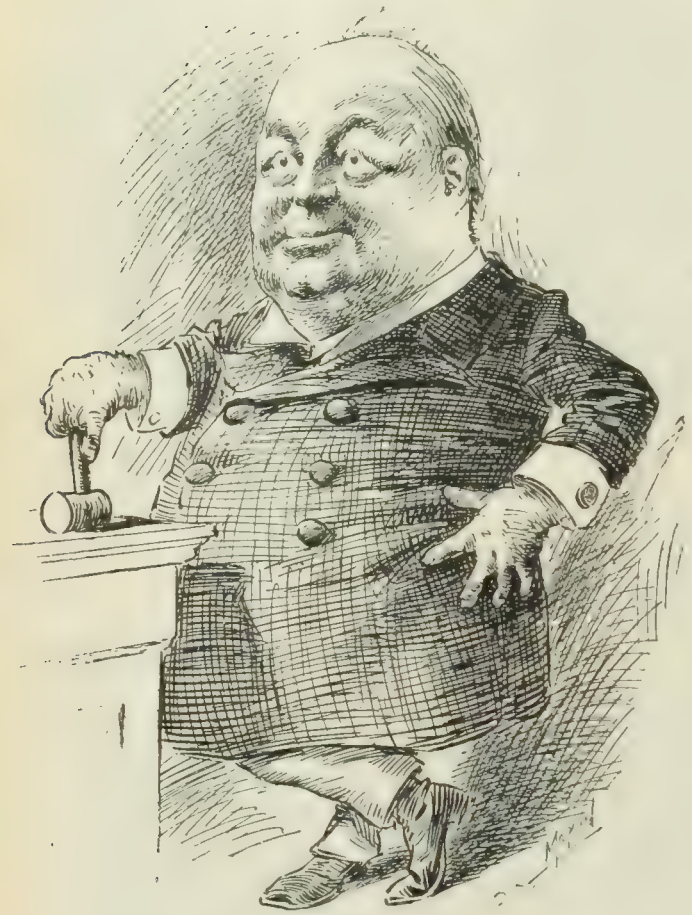


THE LATE JOHN HOOPER.
(Dublin editor.)



THE LATE PROF. CALDERWOOD.
(Scotch philosopher.)

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



HERE I AM AGAIN.
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



CUBA: "No, thanks, never felt better in my life."
From the *Journal* (New York).

THE opening of Congress and the President's Message have given the cartoonists an opportunity to express themselves upon pending questions in American politics and international relations. Speaker Reed, as drawn by the clever caricaturist of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, is evidently aware of the determining part he has to play in the legislative work of the winter, and it is not his habit to shirk responsibility. It is said that Mr. Reed is very much less favorable to Hawaiian annexation than President McKinley, and that he is entirely disposed to let neither Hawaii nor Cuba through the turnstile into our American domain. As for Cuba, it has no use whatever for the proffered medicine of autonomy, and is undoubtedly surprised that President McKinley should take such propositions seriously. Perhaps, however, he is not really so much impressed with the new Spanish policy as he has allowed the world to suppose.

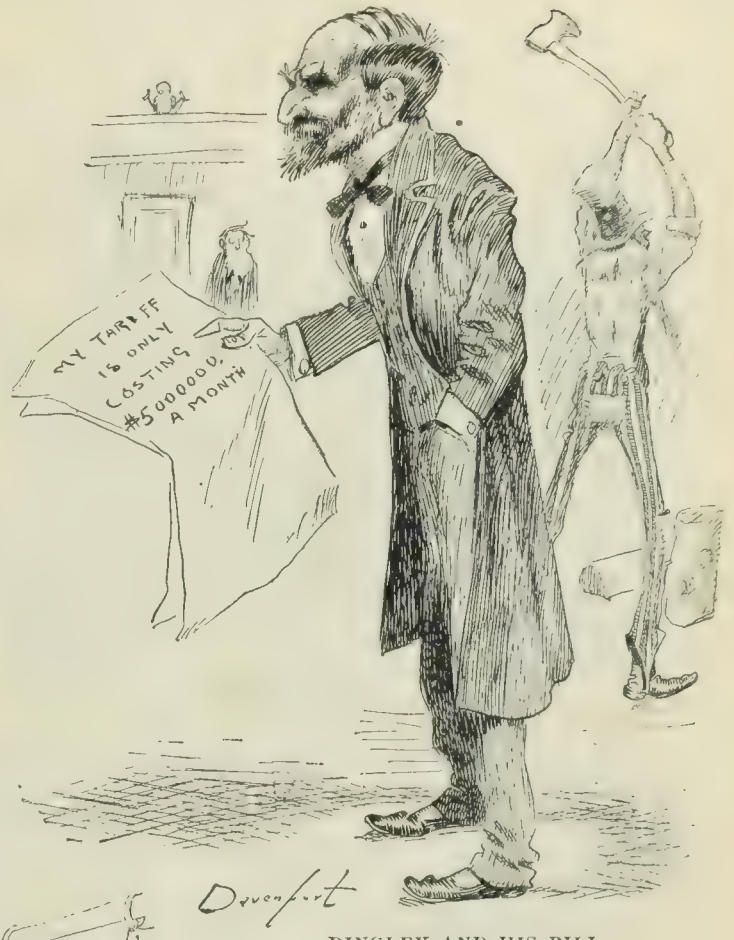


THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL
From the *Herald* (New York).

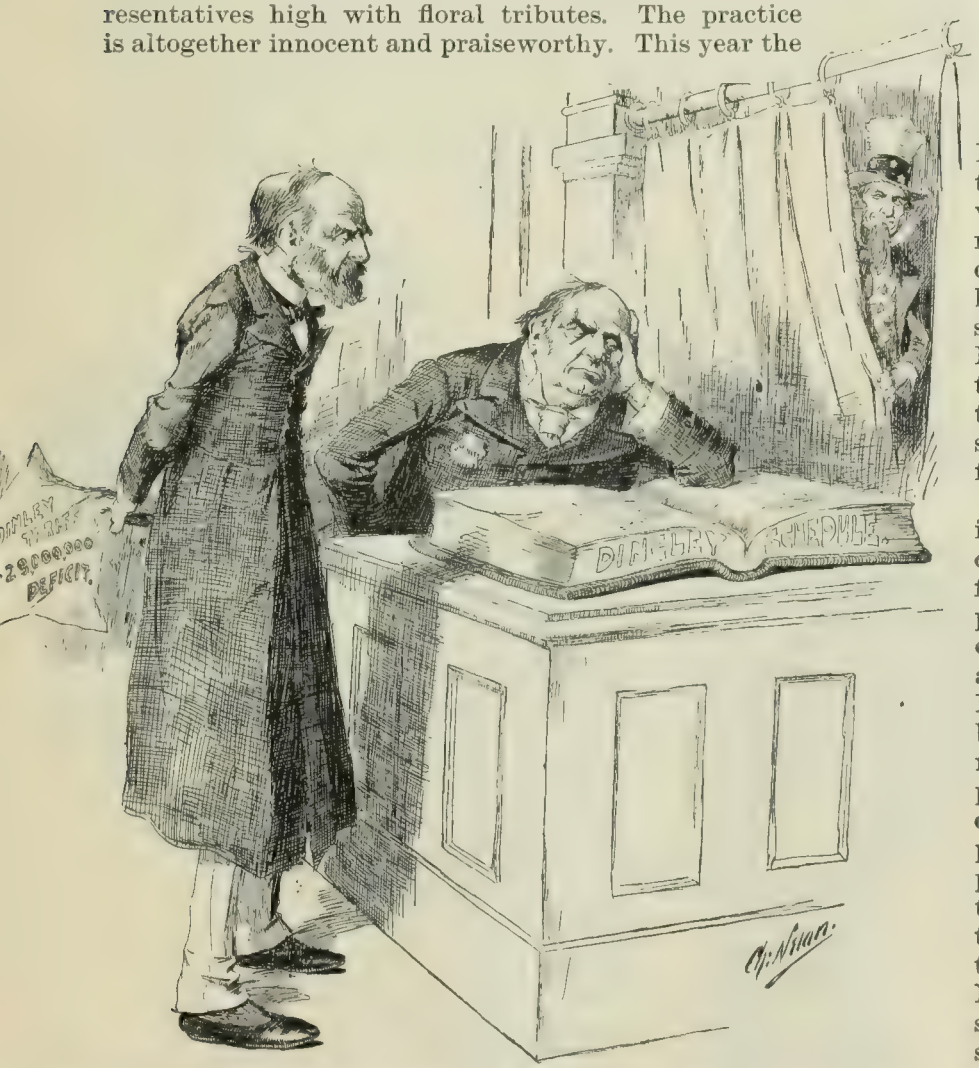


GROSVENOR'S FLORAL OFFERINGS ON THE OPENING DAY OF CONGRESS.—From the *Journal* (New York).

It is the custom on the opening day of Congress for admiring friends to pile the desks of Senators and Representatives high with floral tributes. The practice is altogether innocent and praiseworthy. This year the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was surprised to find on his desk the effigy of a large and very woolly lamb. Mr. Grosvenor is a mighty advocate of the tariff on wool, and doubtless the lamb was intended to remind him that the American Wool Growers' Association is appreciative of his services. Mr. Grosvenor's devotion to certain features of the protective-tariff system seems to us more to his credit than his recent opposition to civil-service reform. He ought to follow President McKinley on that subject.



DINGLEY AND HIS BILL.
From the *Journal* (New York).



"GRACIOUS, DINGLEY! THE PROTECTION IS ALL RIGHT, BUT WHERE IS THE REVENUE?"—From the *Herald* (New York).

The cartoonists have felt themselves justified in twitting the Hon. Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the feebleness of his great tariff act as a revenue producer. The two cartoons on this page, one by Mr. Davenport, and one by Mr. Nelan, are at least very cleverly conceived and drawn. Mr. Dingley still insists that if we will only be patient with his enactment for a very few months longer, and if Congress will only appropriate money on principles of the strictest economy, the discrepancy between current expenses and current receipts will have disappeared. This may be entirely true, but on the other hand it may be a mistaken prediction. It would seem safer to proceed at once to give Uncle Sam a larger income. One of Nelan's cartoons on the following page represents Uncle Sam as aghast at the annual pension bill of more than $140,000,000, and wondering what would be the subsequent effect on the pension lists of a war with Spain.

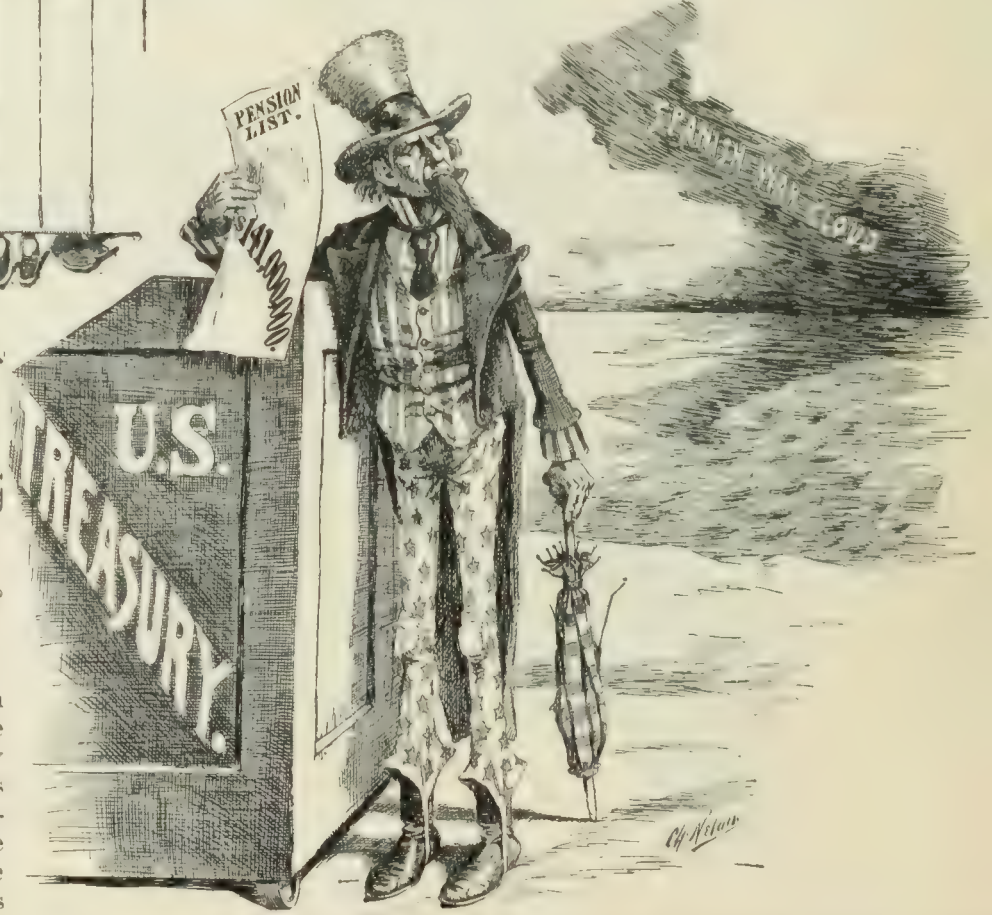


ANOTHER HOLD-UP AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE SLEEPS ON. From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

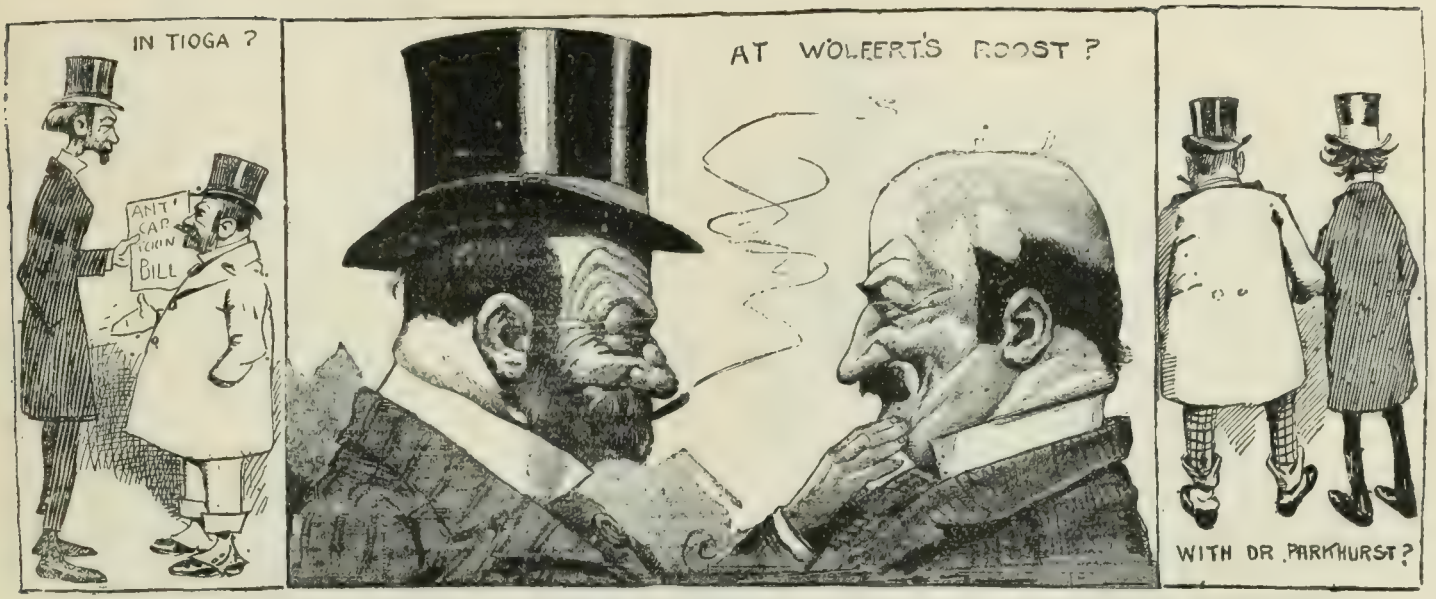


WHY NOT TAKE ONE OF YOUR SIZE, WILLIAM? From the *World* (New York).

The American cartoonists have given some attention to the summary discipline visited by Germany upon Hayti a few weeks ago. Mr. Bush in the *Herald* puts the matter in a rather humorous and absurd light, while Mr. Bowman, in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, is inclined to take it somewhat seriously. He reminds us that Italy has certain claims against Hayti also, and has been proposing, in view of the Emperor William's successful bluff at the gates of Port au Prince, to try a similar method. Meanwhile, says Mr. Bowman, the Monroe Doctrine as personified by our Uncle Sam takes no heed, but sleeps on. As Mr. Bowman must admit, the Monroe Doctrine can be called to life in an energetic manner where the occasion is serious.



UNCLE SAM: "If I have another war I'll be broke."—From the *Herald* (New York).



CARTOONIST CORY'S PICTORIAL ANSWERS TO THE POLITICIANS' QUESTION—"WHERE IS MR. CROKER?"
From the *Journal* (New York).

Since Tammany's great success in the November election the cartoonists have been privileged to work their will upon the successful Mr. Richard Croker. That gentleman's undisputed command of the situation has made him very tolerant and good-natured. We present four Croker cartoons from as many different artists, all of them representing him as the man in exercise of authority. The newspapers have followed his daily movements as if he were our Emperor William or our Prince of Wales; and when for a day he has disappeared from the public gaze the conjectures as to his whereabouts have been as varied as Mr. Cory's answers in the cartoon at the top of the page. Mr. Bush in the *World* represents him as teaching his *protégé*, Mayor Van Wyck, how to make up his slate of municipal appointments. Mr. Van Wyck's lesson has been simply to write the name "Croker" on the slate, which means that the mere detail of selecting heads of departments can be left to the man who created Van Wyck. Mr. Swinnerton, a new cartoonist who has come to the *Journal* from San Francisco, represents Mr. Croker at



A LESSON IN WRITING.
From the *World* (New York).



UNDER THE PINES.
A Lakewood Pastoral.
Not inclined to enthuse over the mayor's celebration. Coming administration adherents ignored.—From the *Journal* (New York).



TROUBLE AHEAD.
From the *Herald* (New York).

Lakewood, N. J., with his slate in his hand meditating on the distribution of offices. On this page we have reproduced from *Life* a clever bit of drawing by Attwood, which represents New York under Tammany as a ship in the hands of the pirates, with Croker at the wheel and with the black flag flying in the breeeze, upon which is inscribed the motto "To Hell With Reform."

Mayor Strong signalized his last weeks in office by a sturdy attempt to prevent the street railway companies, by the aid of the moribund Board of Aldermen, from grabbing valuable street franchises, which, under the terms of the charter about to go into force, could not be alienated. Mr. Nelan, in the *Herald*, represents the mayor as attacking such a steal with his veto axe. In Brooklyn the courts have come to the rescue of the public with injunctions against outrageous grants of perpetual street franchises by the retiring Board of Aldermen. *Punch's* curious cartoon in which the famous London "city turtle" takes the superior tone to the Tammany terrapin, is characteristic—and, we must admit, its reproof is not without justice.



IN THE HANDS OF THE PIRATES.
From *Life* (New York).



THE TAMMANY TERRAPIN AND THE LONDON TURTLE.

TAMMANY TURTLE: "Wa-al, Brother Turtle, we're in together. We'll make a good thing of it for ourselves—and friends, eh?"

LONDON TURTLE: "Speak for yourself, Brother Terrapin. Over here we've an old-world prejudice in favor of honesty."

From *Punch* (London).

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BY AN AUSTRIAN.

Theer's a—'ow der yer pronarnce it?—sort o' Horstring Pawliment,
An' judgin' by advices from Viennar
It's a clawssy imitition of a red 'ot Irish row
On a gineral substritum of Gehenner;
Wheer unauthorized performance on the Presidential bell
Is the method of egspressin' indignition,
And they've farnd as bangin' desk-lids—if yer only bang 'em well—
Is a substitoot fur orn'ry legislition.
In addressin' Mister Speaker, allus call 'im "Polish 'ound"
(Which is candid, though per'aps a shide familyer);
Ketch 'is eye—an' ketch it early—an' then bump 'im on the ground,
Till the Ministerial pawty up an' kill yer,
When, discusshing bein' open, sev'ral gennlemen will rise
An' bust up any barrier intervenin',
Insertin' of their boot 'eels inter one another's eyes
As a further illustrition of their meanin'.

—TOMPKINS ON THE REICHSRATH,
London Daily Chronicle, November 27, 1897.



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

IN August, 1885, I attended the great imperial maneuvers of the Austrian army in Western Bohemia. The supposition was that an army corps had to prevent the enemy, invading Bohemia from Bavaria, from reaching Prague, and if possible throw them back over the frontier. The dawn of the second day found me with the right wing of the army corps, where a light field battery of eight guns and a squadron of dragoons were posted to protect the position against a flank movement; near by, also well covered, was a battalion of sharpshooters. The commander of the battery, a captain of fifteen years' service, was a highly educated man and well-instructed officer, who spoke French, Italian, and English fluently. Our chat was interrupted by the arrival of a cavalry patrol, and the leader, a sergeant of Bohemian dragoons, reported something to the captain in Czech. The captain, not conversant with the language of Palacky and Svatopluk Czech, questioned him in German, but could get no other answer but "Nerozumim" (I do not understand). While the captain was giving orders to a lieutenant to go reconnoitering with a dozen men, a second patrol—this time five hussars led by a corporal—arrived. The excited leader spoke very rapidly and sonorously in Magyar. Every question of the captain, as to what he had to report, if he had seen anything of the enemy, etc., was answered monotonously with "Nemtudom" (I do not understand). Then the captain, sure of something worth knowing going on somewhere, mounted, and ordered the battery "ready!" While the men were tightening their saddle-girths and arranging their paraphernalia, a half-dozen Uhlans came *ventre à terre* toward the battery from the right. A panting sergeant, covered with the dust and perspiration of a hard ride, gabbled most furiously in Polish, and to the captain's eager query, "Can you not speak German?" he had but one answer: "Neznam" (I do not understand). Then there was some shouting, bugle-calls from the right, a bugle-call from our cavalry escort, the thundering "Hurrah!" of a long galloping line of the enemy's cavalry, the shrill command of the captain: "Cavalry to the right! Dismount! Eight hundred paces! Grape-shot charge! Fire!" But it was too late. The three squadrons of the enemy's hussars were in the battery before a shot could be fired; the eight guns and the squadron of dragoons had to surrender—had it been war instead of sham battle few would have remained to tell the tale. Furthermore, the enemy unmasked a mounted battery of eight guns that opened fire on the battalion of sharpshooters, and they also had to surrender. The enemy was in possession of the commanding hill on our right flank.

His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph, who had watched the whole affair through his field-glass from afar, frowned; the general in command got



DAVID RITTER VON ABRAHAMOVICZ,
President of the Reichsrath.

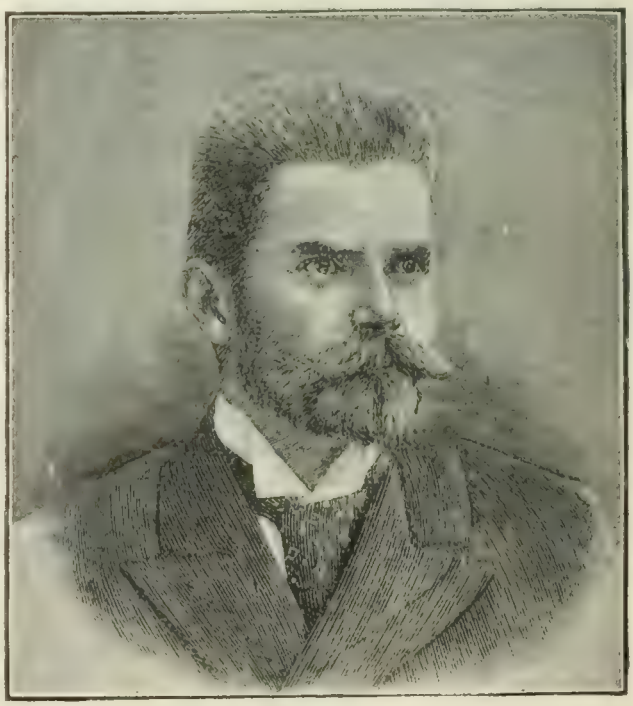
very wroth; the brigadier was furious; the colonel used extremely strong language; the captain was severely reprimanded, and a few months afterward pensioned. But was it really his fault, or not rather the fault of the "nerozumim," "nemtudom," and "neznam"?

AN ARMY WITH ELEVEN TONGUES.

This reminiscence would not be worth telling were it not characteristic of the conditions of the Austro-Hungarian army, very characteristic of the political situation of the empire, and eminently characteristic of the crisis that is culminating there at present. The army, although her official language and the words of command are German, is not any more a homogeneous unity, but has become a loosely jointed set of polyglot brigades. The Hungarian "Honved" (second reserve) is drilled and commanded in Magyar; her non-commissioned and even many commissioned officers do not understand German at all. In all "field regiments," with the exception of those recruited from the German provinces, few non-commissioned officers can speak, scarcely any can write or even read, the army language, and the percentage of reserve officers who are able to write and speak German fluently is growing smaller every year. Although there are many officers who speak two or three of the different languages of Austria, there can naturally be but few who are able to understand all the tongues: Magyar, Polish, Czech, Routhenian, Roumanian, Slavonic, Croat, Slovak, Servian, Bosnian, and Italian. The "I-do-not-understand" in eleven different languages is met with in the daily army routine more and more frequently, and this fact must lead, in case of war, to the most disastrous consequences.

THE MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.

Parliament likewise presents a modern "tower of Babel." The Austrian House of Commons has a few dozen members who cannot speak German, some who even do not understand it, and speeches are delivered in half a dozen tongues not understood by the majority of the members. Similar conditions are prevalent in all branches of government. Thousands of lawsuits, the majority of the cases before the courts of provinces of mixed language, must be carried on in two or three tongues; briefs, pleadings, sentences, have to be translated and retranslated, time and money are wasted for interpreters, and the jury system has become a farce and sham on account of nationalistic prejudices and by reason of the inability of many jurors to understand any other language but their own. The postal, telegraph, and railroad service, the collection of taxes, the execution of law, business, commerce, industry, and last, not least, the education of the people, suffer enormously under this polyglot from the lack of a state language. The intercourse of the peoples, their exchange of ideas, the approximation of opposing views, the compromise between differences, intermarriage, assimilation, amalgamation—in short, all and everything that ought to constitute a State or make a homogeneous unity are wanting. "I do not understand" is charac-



DR. KAREL KRAMARZ,
First Vice-President of the Reichsrath.

teristic also of the feelings, the aims, and ends of the people; the nations of Austria-Hungary do not understand each other any longer. This is the crisis in Austria.

REAL NATURE OF THE STRUGGLE.

One of the symptoms of this crisis, but only one of many, is the struggle waging in the Austrian Parliament since last spring. The majority of the newspapers and magazines of the world treat this very important affair as if it were merely caused by party differences, as if it aimed solely at the retention or change of the ministry, and as if it would be ended, sooner or later, like all parliamentary disputes. These erroneous



DR. KARL LUEGER,
Mayor of Vienna.

views are chiefly due to the fact that the Austrian press is not permitted by the censors to write frankly about prevalent conditions, and consequently the world at large is not informed of the real issues. Austrian politics, furthermore, are so complicated, so difficult to understand from the outside, that most foreigners grope in the dark. This article aims at showing the situation in its true light, based upon the best information, supported by careful observation and cleared by impartiality. To facilitate a clear understanding, let us throw just a glance upon the Constitution of Austria.

THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

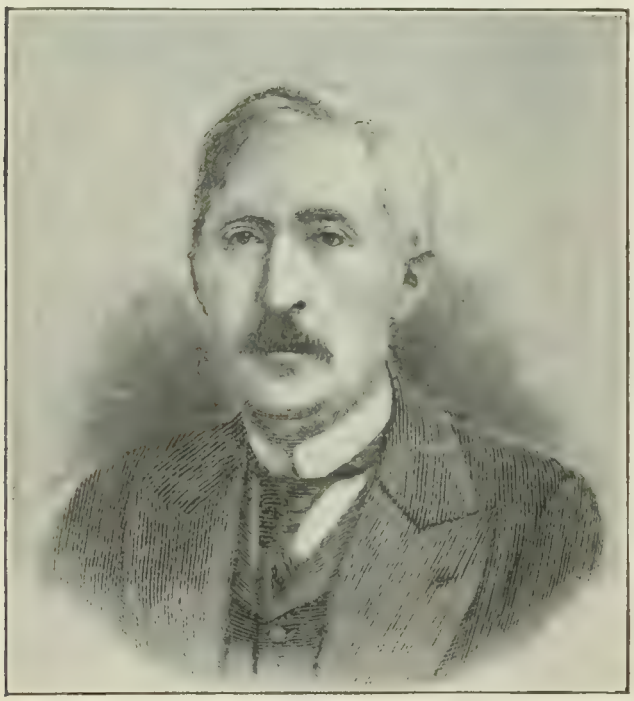
The "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" — thus reads the official name—consists, according to the fundamental state law of December 21, 1867, of Cisleithania, or the empire of Austria [provinces: Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast Districts (Görz, Gradisca, Trieste, and Istria), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia], and Transleithania, or the Kingdom of Hungary [provinces: Hungary, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia]. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, occupied after the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, are administered by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but do not belong to it legally. Each province has a "Landtag" (Diet) that legislates in home affairs and fixes the provincial taxes, but has no power to alter state laws. The legislature is centered in a "Reichsrath" (Parliament) in Vienna and one in Budapest, consisting each of a "Herrenhaus" (House of Lords) and an "Abgeordnetenhaus" (House of Commons). The former is composed of princes of the imperial family [20—20], nobles with hereditary privileges [66—286], ecclesiastical representatives [17—51], and life members nominated by the emperor and usually "arranged" by the ministry to create the desired majority [at present 122—102]*; the latter is formed by members elected partly directly, partly indirectly, by the classes of the "Grossgrundbesitz [large landed proprietors], the towns, the chambers of trade and commerce, and the rural districts, 353 in Austria and 453 in Hungary. The ministers are appointed by the emperor. They may or may not be members of Parliament, and can be retained in office if they should fail to get a majority for their bills, or even if they should receive a "vote of distrust;" they can be removed solely by an impeachment for breach of the Constitution. The common affairs of Cisleithania and Transleithania are managed by a "Minister of Foreign Affairs," a "Minister of Finance," and a "Minister of War," and legislated (subject to approval of both Parliaments) by the "Delegationen," a body of sixty members, elected twenty from each upper and forty from each lower house. These delegations, sitting alternately in Vienna and Budapest, have to vote annually the budget of common affairs. Toward the common expenses—amounting in 1896 to over $65,000,000—Austria contributes 68.6 per cent. and Hungary 31.4 per cent., according to the "Ausgleich" of 1867.

THE AUSGLEICH.

This "Ausgleich"—a technical term that could not be exactly translated, but may be explained as an agreement for sharing or dividing the budget—is at present the stumbling-block of the Austrian Government, and forms one of

* The figures in [ ] indicate the number of representatives in Austria and Hungary, respectively.

the causes and, at the same time, consequences of the Austrian crisis. The compact expires on January 1, 1898, and must be renewed before that date if the common affairs of the monarchy are to run smoothly. The negotiations have had so far a negative result, showing merely that both Parliaments were unwilling to renew the agreement under the old stipulations, and the government is now endeavoring to bring about a "Provisorium" for one year in order to come to an understanding about the terms of a new agreement. The Hungarian Parliament has granted this provisional measure; the Austrian House of



ADALBERT GRAF DZIEDUFZWECK,
Leader of the Poles.

Commons has, up to the time this article goes to press, failed to agree to it. The majority of the Cisleithanian population, regardless of nationality and political party, entertain many serious objections to some of the stipulations of the Ausgleich, and particularly a uniform dissatisfaction with the quota of 68.6 per cent. which they have to contribute to the common expenses. Nevertheless, the ministry might find a majority in both houses of the Austrian Parliament to grant the provisorium, because the combination of parties forming the present majority would like to use [or abuse] their power to obtain from the ministry and the crown some favors or privileges by administrative measures, if possible some new laws that would change radically the prevalent conditions and the Constitution. But the minority of the lower house does not permit Parliament to pass the bill granting the provisorium; it prevents even the reading and debating of this so pressing and important bill by a systematic obstruction, by a legal deadlock of all parliamentary work. This obstruction is carried on not so much out of opposition to the Ausgleich as on account of some administrative measures of Minister Badeni, by which he gained the support of the Czech party, but violated the historical and legal rights of the Germans, and even the Constitution.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN CZECHS AND GERMANS.

The matter, mostly misunderstood outside Austria, is briefly this: Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia have a population mixed of Czechs and Germans, the percentage in Bohemia being about 5 to 3, the Czechs living chiefly in the center of the province, the Germans occupying the districts of the northwestern and northeastern frontier. The Czechs wish to bring about the reëstablishment of the former Bohemian kingdom and a position in the empire similar to Hungary. The Germans in Bohemia desire a detachment of their districts and a separate administration for this territory, because they claim to be oppressed by the Czech majority of the Bohemian Diet in matters of administration and public education. Until lately all officials in Bohemia were obliged to know German, and only those in the Czech districts had to prove a knowledge of Czech. Last spring Count Badeni, the Prime Minister of Austria, passed a decree ordering that lawsuits could be entered in the Czech tongue at any court of Bohemia, even in districts where not 1 per cent. of the population was of Czech nationality, ordering furthermore that no official should be appointed in Bohemia without a full speaking and writing knowledge of Czech, and that all German officials of Bohemia must learn Czech and pass examination within four years. This was obviously done to gain the good will of the radical Czech party and their vote in Parliament for the Ausgleich. The Germans of Bohemia claim—and every impartial judge must agree with them—that this was an arbitrary violation of their rights, that it is a restriction of liberty, and unjust to the highest degree from a national and rational point of view to compel their sons and all officials to waste their time by learning a language which is of very little use in their purely German districts, and of no use whatever outside the limits of little Bohemia. They claim, furthermore, that if such measures were really necessary Parliament should pass a law based upon the Constitution and the fundamental state law, and that such law should be valid for the whole of Cisleithania and not for Bohemia alone. They claim, finally—and there cannot be the least doubt about it—that the decree of Minister Badeni constitutes a breach of the Constitution, because it was passed without being signed by the emperor, and

not published in the official gazette. They have appealed to Parliament to impeach the ministry as a whole, and Count Badeni particularly, of breach of Constitution, and have declared most emphatically that they will, by all means of legal obstruction, prevent the voting on the Ausgleich and any other bills until this decree is revoked. This they accomplished last spring, and again during the past weeks. At present the "Delegations" are in session, and any day may bring the decision in Parliament. What will it be?

A CONGLOMERATE OF INCOMPATIBLES.

Let us dissect the Austrian House of Commons for the purpose of a correct forecast. The majority and minority of the lower house are not, as in other parliaments, of one party or at least of a group of harmonious, homogeneous parties; neither of them represents a principle or embodies an aim. The majority consists merely of a number of heterogeneous groups of various and differing interests and aims, who are joined solely by the greed for power and the desire to gain as much as possible at each voting. The most numerous and at present most influential of all parties is the "Club of the Poles," embracing nearly all the members from Galicia, with exception of a few Routhenians and Socialists; they aspire at present to the leadership of the House, with its consequential privileges, aim chiefly at autonomy for Galicia, and ultimately at the reestablishment of the Polish kingdom. Next in number and importance are the "Czechs" from Bohemia and Moravia, desiring the detachment of these provinces and Silesia from Cisleithania, and as soon as possible their own Parliament, army, etc. They are divided into two groups: the feudal-clerical "Old Czechs," who lean more toward reactionary ideas, and the radical "Young Czechs," who are outspoken Panslavists, Russophiles, and Hussites. The real old stock of the majority is formed by the so-called "Conservative Club," composed of the feudalistic nobility and the Roman Catholic clergy, and aiming chiefly at the regaining of the supervision of the schools by the clergy, the retaining of the privileges of the nobility, and the prevention of the introduction of the popular vote. Nearest to them with regard to aims at Church and school, but separated in politico-economical questions, stands the "Catholic People's Party," recruited principally from the agricultural districts of the Alps. They form at present the balance of parliamentary power, but are in great danger of losing their influence and being divided into two powerless groups, because the national feeling is beginning to be aroused among their constituents, the



GEORGE SCHÖNERER,
The leader of the Obstruction.

German peasants of the Alps. Then follows the "Club of the Southern Slavs," composed of the Slavonian members from the coastlands and Dalmatia, who are autonomistic Panslavists and aspire after the establishment of a South Slavonic state, comprising Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, if possible, with Servia and Montenegro. Finally must be mentioned the small but very energetic and noisy group who call themselves "Christian Socialists," but are, in fact, anti-Semites, pure and simple, consisting of a few members from Vienna and Lower Austria, under the leadership of Vienna's mayor, Dr. Lueger; they are absolutely colorless with regard to nationality, politics, or anything else, their motto being solely: "Down with the Jews!"

The minority shows a very similar picture of small disunited fractions. There is, firstly, the "German Progressive Party," the remnant (very little altered) of the former "Liberal" and "Constitutional" parties, recruited chiefly from the industrial centers of the German provinces, and standing for a liberal, constitutional, centralistic monarchy. Next to them in importance and spirit is the "German People's Party," from the German districts of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Styria; these are the German Radicals, aiming at the hegemony of German influence, and being driven, through suppression of the Germans by the government on the one hand and by the pressure of their electors on the other, toward the desire for a union with Germany. This union is the outspoken aspiration of the most radical wing of the minority, "the Ger-

man National Party," created by the famous Schœnerer, the leader of the obstruction. Not attached to the minority by any sympathy or similar aims, but voting with it on most questions, are the small groups of the "Italian Club," from the south of Tyrol and Trieste, a number of "Socialists" and "Democrats" from different provinces, and various of nationality, and some "Wilde," unattached to any particular party.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Similar conditions, although not so pronounced as in Austria, prevail in the Parliament across the Leitha. The majority of both houses is formed, since the last elections, by the "Liberals," who stand by the Ausgleich of 1867, and wish to prolong it under the same conditions, but make—for the sake of patriotic appearances—a show to reduce the unjustly low quota which they contribute toward the common expenses; they are liberal and progressive in matters of Church and school, but use all possible means to Magyarize the Slavs, Germans, and Roumanians of the kingdom. The minority of the House is composed of a clerical Roman Catholic party that wishes the subordination of the school under the clergy; the radical Magyar, or "Independent Party," who aim at a mere "personal union" with Cisleithania, and finally at the entire detachment and independence of Hungary from Austria; the Germans from Transylvania, who wish to preserve their nationality; the members of Roumanian nationality, who would prefer being a part of the kingdom across the frontier; and the forty members, elected by the Croatian Diet, who are most energetic opponents of the reigning Magyar policy, but have no power whatever, because they are not entitled by the Constitution to vote on matters connected with Hungarian laws, educational and home affairs.

THE RESULTANT DEADLOCK.

This sketch, although incomplete on account of the obligatory brevity, must prove to every objective judge of political and national conditions the dangerous want of cohesion of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliament, their utter inability to accomplish the necessary legislation. The parties and factions fight incessantly for the interests of their respective nationalities and neglect state affairs and sadly needed social reforms entirely. There is haggling, scheming, and intriguing for every school, every railroad station, and every official post in the monarchy, while the great questions of the day are neglected, postponed, or run over without serious consideration. The taxes, coming principally from the rich industrial and agricultural districts of Bohemia, Moravia,



DR. JOSEPH HERALD,
Leader of the Radical Czechs.

Silesia, Lower Austria, and Styria, are spent largely on the hopelessly bankrupt province of Galicia and for the development of Magyar industries, and wasted on a lot of red-tape and translations necessary to humor the different little nations. But the armament and commissariat of the army are sadly inefficient, the navy is twenty years behind the times, the building of railroads is at a standstill for lack of funds, the consular system is as shamefully neglected as the support of exporting industries, and, worse than all, public education in all branches is sinking from the high standard on which it stood so long.

WHAT THEY ALL WANT.

The real cause of these conditions—whether they are to be deplored or lauded is a matter of opinion—is the "I do not understand" reigning in Austria-Hungary. Not only the parliamentary representatives of the people, but all the nations of the monarchy, have ceased to "understand" each other. In fact, they do not want to. No matter what names the Parliament parties bear on their banners, their real aspirations are outside of an Austro-Hungarian State of whatever form. The Czechs want the reëstablishment of the kingdom of Bohemia, and finally the union with Russia. The Routhenians, oppressed by the Poles and differing in language and religion from them, look longingly forward to an incorporation into the empire of the czar. The Poles proclaim secretly, if not openly, the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. *Italia irredenta* is ever alive in the

Trentina and Trieste, no matter how hard the Slavs, officials, and gendarmes try to suppress it. The southern Slavs of the coastlands, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia are clamoring for a unification, and their ultimate aim is the reëstablishment of the old Servian kingdom, embracing also Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. The Roumanians wish their annexation by the co-national young and vigorous kingdom. And lastly, not least, the Germans of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Styria, and the most advanced and politically educated inhabitants of the Alps, desire a union of the German provinces with Germany in some shape or form.

THE FORCES OF DISRUPTION.

These undercurrents are very little known outside of Austria, because the press is muzzled and very few foreigners are competent to read in the different languages, and still less to read between the lines. But they exist, nevertheless, and whoever follows the events in the polyglot monarchy cannot help noticing them. The *Národni Listy* (*National Gazette*), the leading daily paper of the Young Czechs, let the cat out of the bag a few weeks ago when it advocated that "*all* Slavs ought to acquire the Russian language, preparatory to an understanding of the Slavish world." And a German member of the Austrian lower house—if I am not mistaken, the duelist Wolf—spoke the minds of millions of his co-nationalists when he frankly declared in Parliament, "Yes, we wish to be united with Germany, and we do not permit anybody to call us traitors if we say so. Austria was for centuries a part of Germany, and even after it had ceased to be so it was from 1806 until 1866 united in some form with the 'German Bund.' Why should not this be again possible? Why should that which was legal before 1866 be now called treason?" Every visitor to Bohemia must notice in the German districts the ostentatious display of the pan-Germanistic banner (black, red, gold) instead of the Austrian colors (black, yellow), and that scarcely a peasant's hut is without the pictures of Emperor William and Bismarck; while, on the other hand, in the Czech districts he will find likenesses of Huss and the czar hanging side by side with a copy of the famous "rescript" of 1871, in which the Emperor Francis Joseph promised his coronation as King of Bohemia—a promise which he never kept.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES.

But these opposing nationalist currents and tendencies are not the only danger for Austria-Hungary. The two halves of the monarchy are diametrically opposed to each other in their whole internal and foreign policy. The majority of the Austrian Parliament is Panslavist, autonomist, reactionary; the majority of the Hungarian, Slavophobe, centralist, and liberal. The first is openly opposing the continuation of the Triple Alliance, the latter is a stout adherent to it. No matter how earnestly the rulers of Germany, Austria, and Italy proclaim at every occasion that the Triple Alliance stands as strongly as ever, the hatred of the Austrian Slavs to Germany and the contempt which the Roman Catholic party entertains for Italy make this alliance a mere piece of paper. And even the Emperor Francis Joseph's and Count Goluchowski's (the minister of foreign affairs) recent speeches cannot convince anybody familiar with the situation of Austria that an *entente cordiale* with Russia could be realized in view of the indelible hatred of the Magyars and Poles for Russia. Austria-Hungary could not enter into any alliance whatever with the consent and good-will of all her peoples.

FROM DUALISM TO FEDERATION.

These and many other signs, too numerous to be described in this space, indicate clearly that Austria, having ceased to be a centralist State, has entirely lost her basis—yea, the possibility of existence. The step from centralism to dualism was a dangerous experiment—the beginning of the end. Out of dualism grew the desire of other nations and provinces for autonomy, and that means no more than a loose federation. But a federation is vital only if its parts are held together by common interests, united by mutual



JOSEPH FRHR. V. DIPAULI.
Leader of the Catholic People's Party.

respect of rights, bound by one aim. And this *conditio sine quâ non* is absolutely missing in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The peoples of the two States are imbued with and possessed of the most outspoken centrifugal tendencies. A century, or even thirty years, ago, this could scarcely have happened, and if it had occurred it would not have had such disastrous consequences.



KARL WOLF,
Who fought a duel with Count Badeni.

Napoleon III. set the stone of "unification of nationalities" rolling. The seemingly impossible unions of Italy and Germany were accomplished by the will of the people, the diplomacy of great statesmen, and the power of the sword. England, the United States of America, France, and Russia are shining examples of progressive success through uniting centralism, regardless of the form of government. Turkey, Sweden, Norway, and Austria-Hungary are discouraging object-lessons of federalism and dualism.

It is true the crash will not come immediately, might not come very soon. The Ausgleich and the present fight in the Austrian Parliament are *per se* not sufficiently important to cause the downfall of this three-hundred-and-seventy-years-old monarchy. The Ausgleich can and will be accomplished by some means. The president of the House of Commons, the Pole Abrahamovicz, might break the obstruction by his utter disregard of the standing orders and the rights of a minority. Count Badeni might buy a majority in both houses with promises of autonomy to pass the provisorium. Or the energetic partisan minister might dissolve the House of Commons and arrange the provisorium during the following parliamentary interreign by an act of the crown, by the signature of the emperor. But neither measure would solve the problem; it would only postpone the solution and prolong the fight. New elections would never strengthen the government.

NO DEPENDENCE ON THE ARMY.

Before the reorganization in 1867 the regiments of the Austro-Hungarian army recruited themselves from two or three different districts, thus bringing together members of various nationalities, promoting the knowledge of German, eradicating national differences, and assimilating the population. The success of the German army in 1870 led to the imitation of the Prussian system of recruiting from one centralized district. When the Austro-German Alliance was formed in 1879 Prince Bismarck insisted upon Austria adopting the German method of mobilization and the regiments being garrisoned in their home districts. But—*quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi*—the



DR. OTTO LECKER,
The man who spoke twelve hours.

principle which is one of the chief factors of the strength of the German army and of her readiness for operations will prove to be one of most dangerous weakness for Austria. Keeping in mind the "I do not understand" of the maneuvers of 1885, it is obvious that an Austro-Hungarian army no longer exists. The monarchy possesses merely German, Czech, Polish, Magyar, etc., regiments. The service regiments are officered chiefly by centralist and German officers, but these would not prove strong enough to stem the tide of national and popular feeling in their men. The commissioned and non-commissioned

officers of the reserve and "Landwehr" (second reserve) belong mostly to the better-educated classes, who, with few exceptions, will set their political and national principles above their army rules, and would lead the willing bulk of the soldiers even against the will of the commanders. Thus, during a revolution in any province it would be very difficult to find regiments who would be willing to shoot down their co-nationalists, and in case of war—be it against Germany, Russia, or Italy—some regiments, either the German, Czech, or Italian, would be found utterly unreliable. The government has sown the wind of national autonomy; it must reap the whirlwind of radical centrifugalism.

A GREAT POWER NO MORE.

Should Austria-Hungary be drawn into any war during the next few years it will cease—even if victorious, although that is scarcely possible—to be a "great power." Not only will the mobilization, organization, armament, and commissariat prove inefficient, and the navy of little value; the first battle must obviously show the defects described in the beginning of this article. Enemy and ally alike will find that the "I do not understand" makes the army worthless, and neither Germany, Russia, England, nor France, not even Italy or Turkey, would care for such an unreliable ally. The fate of the empire, thrown down from its clay-legged pedestal of a first-class power into the impotency of a federalist conglomeration of antagonistic nations, does not require portrayal. Austria-Hungary *must* be ground up between the two mighty millstones—Germany and Russia.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

But even without any war, revolution, or the continuation of the struggle in Parliament, the monarchy is doomed to destruction. The cement that holds the centrifugal forces loosely together is Emperor Francis Joseph. He is the heir of an illustrious dynasty, the embodiment of the old Austrian Staats-idee, the symbol of a centralistic, constitutional empire. Although neither a genius, nor a man of initiative, nor a ruler of will and energy, he is liked by the people at large because he is a fairly good and decent man, has tried his best to be a constitutional monarch, and does no harm willfully. The conservative—or, to be precise, the conservant—men of all parties would stand by him in an emergency. If he could free himself from bad influences, then the majority of the nobility, the landed proprietors, the industrial, financial, and commercial leaders, the Liberals, and the stock of old parliamentarians from all parties would rally round



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND OF ESTE,
The heir-apparent to the throne.

him if the aim was stabilization of conditions, preservation of a centralist empire. But, alas! it is too late for Francis Joseph. He is too deeply involved in federalism, and, furthermore, he is too old. Although only in his sixty-seventh year and in excellent health, he is a broken-down man—broken down by adverse strokes of fate, principally by lost wars and prestige, the tragical end of his unworthy son, Crown Prince Rudolph, and the insanity of the empress. Every one who knows how matters stand would be surprised if the coming jubilee year—the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne—should not be the end of Francis Joseph's reign.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.

And then? The heir-apparent to the throne is the nephew of the emperor, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, a weakling in body and mind, whom nobody knows, for whom nobody cares, who has not one single quality to enable him to grasp the reins of the unruly dual team and lead it safely and successfully on its dangerous road. Most likely Ferdinand will find, at his accession to the throne—like his uncle in 1848—the whole country in uproar and revolt, some wiseacres advising him to drive the state carriage as a German-Magyar-Czech troyka; others clamoring for a Czech-Polish-Magyar-German

four-in-hand, and the majority of his subjects shouting wildly for a "go-as-you-please" steeplechase. In well-informed court circles it is whispered already that Ferdinand, who is of delicate health and not able to stand the climate of Vienna, will never sit upon the throne of the Hapsburgs, and, even if he should attempt it, would not occupy it long. Since he is a bachelor, the reins would pass to his younger brother, Archduke Otto. Then good-by, Austria! This imperial prince—if all be true that is currently reported—despised alike by all the people, regardless of nationality, creed, or party, for his principles, morals, and manners, could not find a score of decent men to unfold his banner. Neither could any other member of the Hapsburg family—most of them afflicted with hereditary predispositions to epilepsy, insanity, or debauchery—concentrate upon himself such popular sympathies as would make his accession to the throne a lasting success.

THE INEVITABLE PARTITION.

The "I do not understand" of the many different parties of Austria-Hungary, the centrifugal tendencies of the various nations, the lack of any uniting ties, and the absence of a centralist "Staats-idee," must tear the monarchy to pieces. Sooner or later Central Europe must meet the fate indicated in the accompanying map.

Will Russia be strong enough to incorporate Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia into her dominions. and thus form a thorn in the heart of future Germany? Will it sooner or later also swallow the whole of the Balkan Peninsula? The answer to these questions lies too far off.

But the sooner Europe familiarizes herself with the prospect of a division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy the better for the peace of the world. The conditions of the doomed country are such that they need only the spark in the powder-barrel. The powder is there.



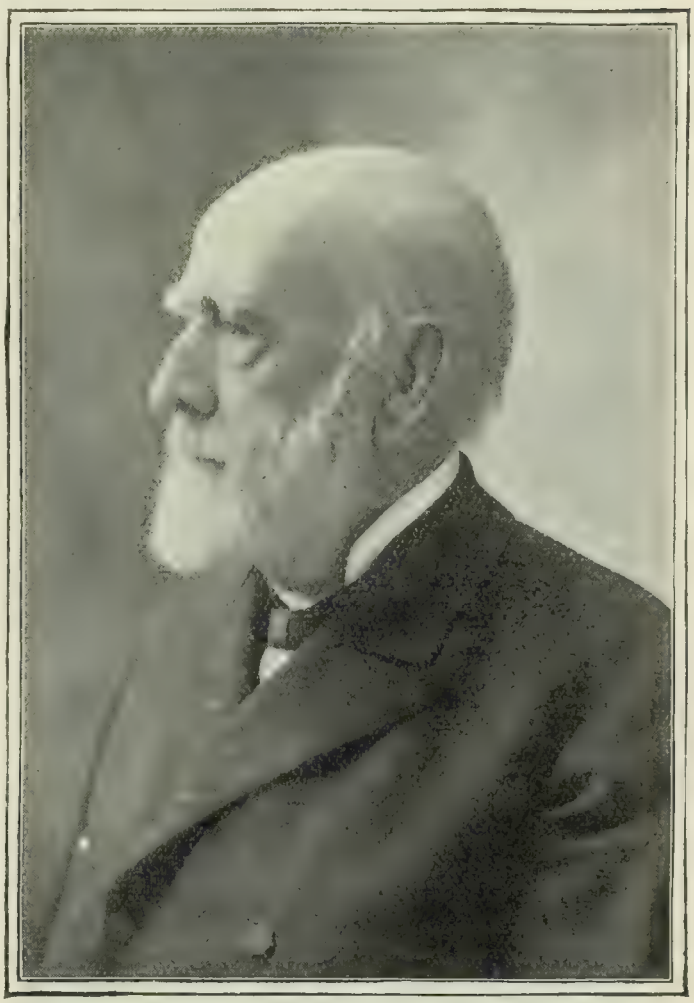
THE HEAVY BLACK LINES INDICATE A POSSIBLE FUTURE PARTITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

PLANS FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

BY CHARLES A. CONANT.

THE present session of Congress is likely to be devoted in large measure to the discussion of the condition of our paper currency and the need for its reform. There are some members of Congress who express doubt whether anything can be accomplished in the direction of an intelligent reform of the currency system in view of the absence of a majority for the gold standard in the United States Senate. Some of them even doubt the wisdom of considering the subject under existing conditions. There is so strong and influential a demand for action, however, especially among business men, that it hardly seems possible that the subject can be ignored in either house of Congress. Those who have examined the matter believe that conditions are not as hopeless in the Senate as the more pessimistic profess to believe. Whether they are hopeless or not at the present time, it is the desire of currency reformers to put the House upon record in favor of a sound system. They do not regard the assumed attitude of the Senate as an excuse for non-action. The Banking Committee of the House have already proceeded to the consideration of various bills, and will undoubtedly report some measure to the House. It will then lie with the Committee on Rules to decide whether a special order for the consideration of such a bill shall be presented to the House for its adoption.

The subject of currency reform will not be a new one at the present session of Congress. President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, and Comptroller Eckels repeatedly urged its importance in 1894 and 1895, and many bills have been introduced in Senate and House. The fact that it was Democratic officials who thus raised the issue in 1894 gave a partisan tone to the discussion, for the moment, which does not belong to it. President Cleveland only followed in the footsteps of eminent Republican statesmen, who recommended at the close of the civil war that the Government should pay its floating debt and withdraw from the banking business. The famous Resumption Act of 1875, whose defense was the pleasure of Republicans in the campaigns of the next few years after its passage, provided that the outstanding legal-tender notes should be reduced by degrees to $300,000,000. It was only under the stress of business depression and popular clamor that the act of May 31, 1878, was passed, by the more timid members of both parties, declaring that "when any of said notes



EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
Chairman.

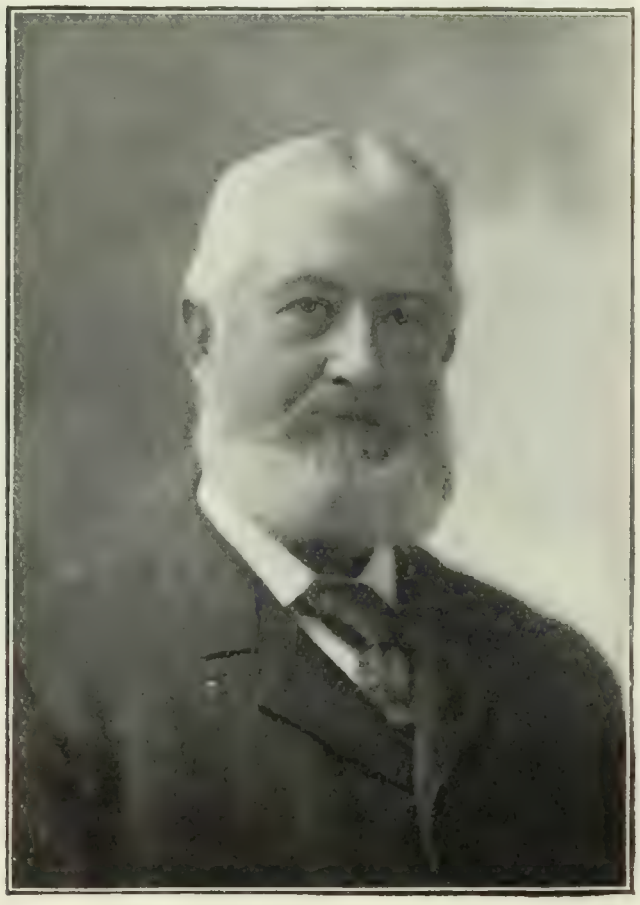
may be redeemed, or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

Three sets of propositions regarding the reform of the currency are before Congress, or will soon be before it, with a certain representative authority, in addition to the bills introduced by individual members. These propositions come from President McKinley, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Monetary Commission. The latter body has no official character, but speaks in a measure for the business community, as represented by the boards of trade and other commercial organizations. The President, Secretary Gage, and the leaders in the movement for the Monetary Commission have been in frequent con-

sultation, and their differences are over the details of what it is practicable to secure from Congress rather than over essential purposes or principles. All believe that radical changes should be made in the existing currency system, and agreement among them all would not be difficult if they were authorized to frame a measure which could be embodied in legislation.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley, as is usual with the chief executive of the nation, has been cautious in regard to recommending radical changes. He gave



C. STUART PATTERSON,
Pennsylvania.

the first place in his annual message to the necessity of currency reform and the means of attaining it, but his specific recommendations were limited to the suggestion that the issue department of the Treasury be separated from the fiscal department, and that minor changes be made in the existing national banking law. He said, regarding the first matter:

"I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it."

The President invites careful attention to the more comprehensive plan of Secretary Gage, and expresses concurrence in the recommendations of the Secretary, that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited to secure circulation, that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of the bonds be reduced from 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. per year, and that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000.

THE PLAN OF SECRETARY GAGE.

The plan of Secretary Gage is much broader in its scope than those portions which the President recommends. After presenting the proposition in regard to the separation of the issue and fiscal departments of the Treasury, the Secretary recommends that he be given authority to refund the existing national debt maturing in 1904 and 1907 into "refunding loan bonds, payable after ten years at the pleasure of the Government, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin." The Secretary desires authority also to issue $200,000,000 of bonds of a similar class for the purpose of withdrawing the government notes and substituting a banking currency. The Secretary's plan contains the germ of an important change in the banking currency of the United States. This change is the adoption of a system of note issues based upon commercial assets rather than upon pledged securities. The Secretary proceeds with abundant caution in the direction of introducing this new currency in limiting the amount to 25 per cent. of the capital of the issuing bank.

The plan of the Monetary Commission will go further, and will meet more completely the views of students of political economy and finance, nearly all of whom believe that a currency based upon commercial assets is the only logical and scientific currency for a commercial country. Before considering these plans in detail, however, it is proper to give a brief sketch of the origin and purposes of the commission.

ORIGIN OF THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

The conviction that the currency system of the country called aloud for reform led Mr. H. H. Hanna and a few other prominent citizens of Indianapolis, after the election of 1896, to call



CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
New York.

for a conference of representatives of Western boards of trade for the purpose of considering this subject. The matter was laid before the Board of Governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade by Mr. Hanna, on November 18, 1896. He referred to the fact that public sentiment had not yet crystallized in favor of any specific plan of currency reform, and expressed the belief that a movement for definite action might best originate in the Central West. His motives and purposes were defined thus :

"No movement could or should succeed that is not based upon the broadest possible justice and intelligence, and in the entire interest of the whole people. Such investigation and framing should only be intrusted to those who are great enough to rise above all party relations and prejudice, to discard all former ideas when confronted with better methods, and fairly and honestly deal with the great question for the general good and for defense against the instability of values, which has caused such immeasurable losses to the people of this country within the few years just passed. The business man is the victim of all such agitation, and I stand in his name to protest with all possible emphasis against further risk by delay, lest the opportunity slip."

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

This declaration of Mr. Hanna was the keynote of the movement which led to the appeal to President McKinley for the appointment of a currency commission. The Indianapolis Board of Trade first invited a conference of representatives from each of the boards of trade of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Kansas City, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Peoria, and Omaha. This meeting was only for the purpose of deciding upon the basis of a larger convention, which was held on January 12, 1897, in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. The boards of trade, commercial clubs, and similar organizations in all cities of the United States having 8,000 or more inhabitants, according to the census of 1890, were invited to take part, and about 350 delegates responded. Ex-Governor Stanard, of Missouri, was the temporary presiding officer, and the Hon. C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, was permanent chairman. The subject of currency reform was discussed on the floor and in committees, and it was determined that a currency commission should be created whose recommendations would carry with them the weight of the business sentiment of the country. There was some division of opinion at first as to whether the commission should be appointed by authority of Congress or by direct authority of the convention. Both sides yielded something in this respect, and it was agreed that Congress should first be asked to act upon the subject, and that



STUYVESANT FISH,
New York.

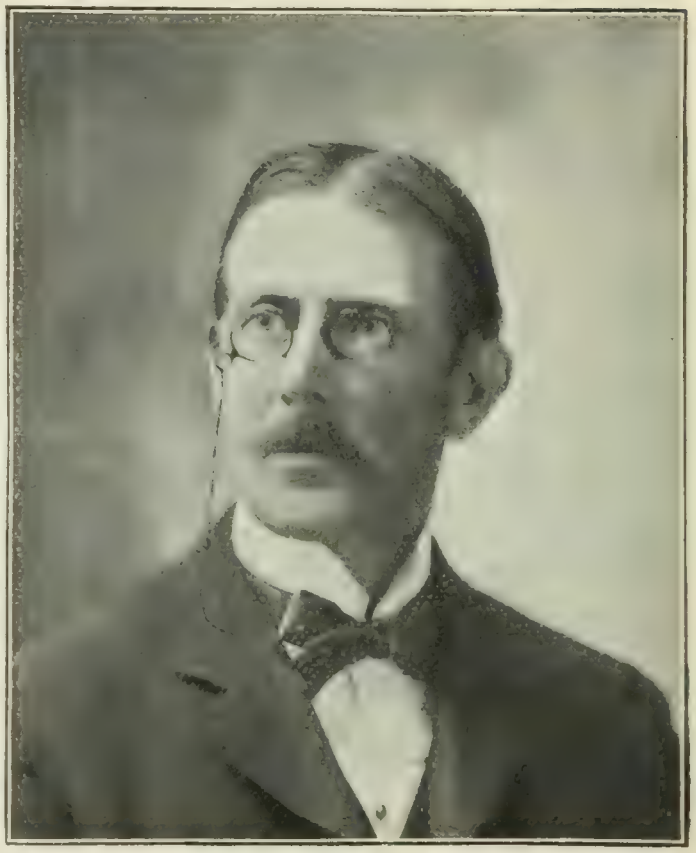
in case of failure to act promptly a commission should be named by the executive committee of the convention then in session. The executive committee of fifteen was named by the chairman of the convention, with Mr. Hanna at its head.

This committee took measures at once to reach the newly elected President and to secure his support for the appointment of a commission by authority of Congress. Mr. McKinley gave them assurances of sympathy, which were emphasized by the distinct declaration of his inaugural address that a commission should be appointed for dealing with the subject of currency reform. He did not refer to the subject at the opening of the special session of Congress on March 15, because he and other Republican leaders felt that a change in the tariff should first be made, and that this might be endangered by introducing other subjects of Congressional action. This motive restrained the President from sending to Congress at once a special message which he prepared on the subject in the spring. He never wavered, however, in his purpose, and on July 24 the message was received, and a bill on the subject was promptly passed by the House. Leading members of the Senate felt that it was too late to take the subject up in that body, in view of the absence of any power to close debate, and no action was taken beyond the reference of the House bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hanna called a meeting of the executive committee soon after the adjournment of Congress, and early in September announced the names of the commission of eleven to whom they proposed to intrust the framing of a currency measure. The committee, in choosing the members of the commission, endeavored to adhere to the rule laid down by Mr. Hanna, that the work "should only be intrusted to those who are great enough to rise above all party relations and prejudice, to discard all former ideas when confronted with better methods, and fairly and honestly deal with the great question for the general good." None of the commissioners receive any compensation for their services beyond their expenses, and several have neglected their private business at serious cost in order to serve. They all appreciated the fact, however, that it was a high honor to be asked to serve, and that if they acted wisely their names might go down to history along with those of the authors of the Bullion Report and other great financial papers.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

It was by the advice of some of the most eminent of Republicans that the executive committee sought the services of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, as chairman of the commission. Another member who has a national reputation is Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, who was Secretary of the Treasury under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland, after the retirement of Daniel Manning. It was determined at the outset that the commission should be made up chiefly of practical business men, rather than bankers or professional students of political economy. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, the eminent author of "A History of Bimetallism in the United States," was the one man who was finally chosen as the representative of the professional students. Another member who has made a reputation as a speaker and writer, but is also actively engaged in practical finance, is Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, who presided over the Indianapolis convention. With these four members the enumeration of the representatives of Eastern interests and of schools of political economy ends. There is one other member, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, who retains a nominal residence in New York, but as president of the Illinois Central Railway, with its far Southern connections, his business interests are essentially wrapped up with the prosperity of the Mississippi valley. The South has three other members of the commission, in Mr. T. G. Bush, of the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad; Col. George E. Leighton, of St.



J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN,
Illinois.

Louis, who is the vice-chairman of the commission ; and Mr. J. W. Fries, of North Carolina. Mr. Fries and Mr. W. B. Dean, of St. Paul, Minn., represent the distinctively mercantile side of the commission. Mr. Fries is interested in milling, cotton manufacturing, and other leading Carolina industries. Mr. Dean is a hardware merchant who has occupied a prominent place in the public life of his State. Both these gentlemen might have sat in Congress or held other political positions if they had not repeatedly refused them in favor of their private activities. Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, has not refused nominations for Congress as a service to his party when he knew there was no chance of winning, but he has given most of his time to the practice of law, and is among the group who stand at the head of the Indiana bar. The eleventh member of the commission is Mr. Louis A. Garnett, who is engaged in business operations in San Francisco which have made him familiar with coinage matters. The commission is essentially non-partisan in character. Six of its members are Republicans and five are Democrats, but there has never been a division on party lines upon any question under consideration.

METHODS OF WORK.

The commission held their first meeting in Washington on September 20. Several days were spent in general discussion of the currency problem, and three sub-committees were appointed to consider its different branches—the relation of the coinage to a proper currency system, the government demand notes, and the banking system. A series of questions classified under these three heads was drawn up and sent to prominent financiers for their opinions and recommendations. An illustration of the character of the questions and of the answers is afforded by the following extract from the replies of Mr. William C. Cornwell, the president of the City Bank of Buffalo and the author of "Sound Money Monographs : "

"Q. If bank-note issues be based exclusively on assets of the bank, is the nature and extent of the security such as effectually to protect the note-holder? A. With a guarantee fund contributed by all the banks, yes ; but I believe that banks with large capital only should issue notes—say not less than $500,000 capital.

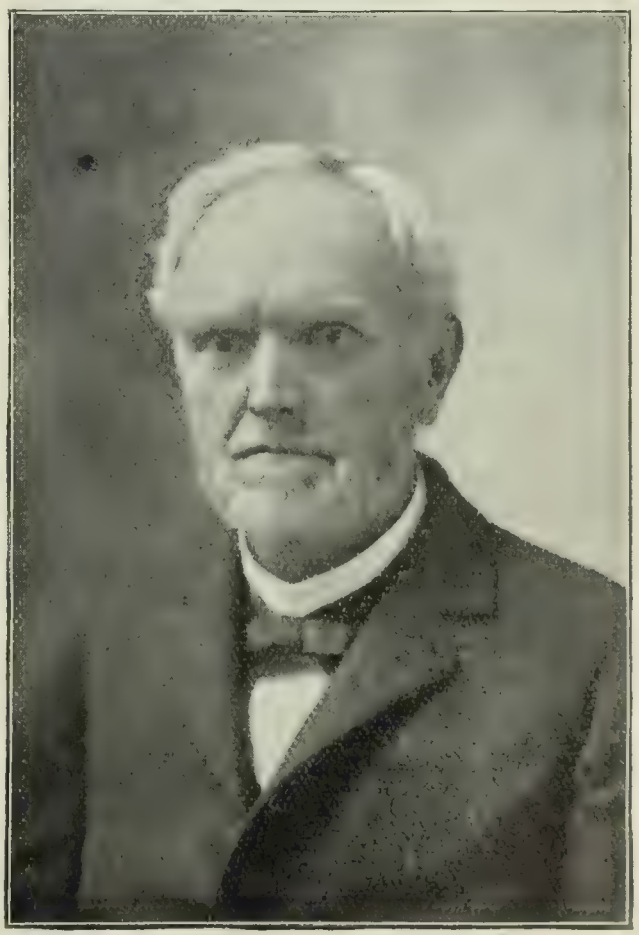
"Q. In case of notes based on bank assets, what means can you suggest to obtain and preserve a high character of discounts? A. Would take care of itself.

"Q. What plan of examination and inspection would you recommend? A. Present national system, specially perfected.

"Q. What methods would you suggest by which uniformity of note issues based on assets could be secured throughout the country? If by redemption, state where and how. A. Daily redemption by the banks over their own counters, and at central cities all over the United States.

"Q. What, beyond provision for immediate redemption, is needed for securing the elasticity of note issues in periods of normal business? A. Nothing."

These answers are given because they take but little space. Mr. Cornwell, however, and others who answered the questions, discussed many of them at great length, and submitted plans of constructive legislation which were of great value to the commission. These expressions were digested and copied for the use of each of the sub-committees, and the separate opinions expressed upon each point compared, not merely for their value as suggestions, but as an indication of the attitude of financial experts throughout the country. The commission spent many days in the discussion of every aspect of the monetary problem and the study of different propositions from the standpoint of every possible objection and conceivable advantage. A unanimous report upon all essential points has been reached, and will be given to



ROBERT S. TAYLOR,
Indiana.



GEORGE E. LEIGHTON,
Missouri.

the public within a few days. The report is likely to propose reforms which will startle the conservatism of the country somewhat at first because of their novelty in relation to recent American experience. They will not be novel, however, in the sense that they have not borne alike the tests of the closest abstract reasoning and the widest experience in other countries of the world.

THE BRANCHES OF MONETARY REFORM.

The principles upon which monetary reform should proceed were laid down by the Indianapolis convention as follows :

"First, that the present gold standard should be maintained. Second, that steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that until such retirement provision should be made for a separation of the revenue and note-issue department of the Treasury. Third, that a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof."

These propositions, whether one takes the affirmative or negative of them, afford convenient subdivisions of the branches of currency discussion. It is not necessary, however, to discuss at length the question of the metallic standard. The recommendations which the Monetary Commission propose to make regarding the coinage are based upon the assumption that the gold standard is to continue, because that is now the standard of the country; but the recommendations regarding the legal-tender notes and the banking system would be equally applicable if silver, instead of gold, were the nation's measure of value. The two important subjects left for consideration, therefore, are the government legal-tender notes and the banking system.

TREATMENT OF THE GREENBACKS.

The different views taken by financiers regarding the treatment of the government legal-tender notes may be roughly classified under four heads—(1) the continuance of the existing system; (2) the segregation of the notes into an issue department, separate from the fiscal department, as proposed by the President; (3) their retirement and cancellation by means of the issue of bonds; and (4) their retirement and cancellation out of the surplus revenues of the Government.

Those who believe that the government notes should continue to be issued under present conditions generally believe that the issue of $262,000,000 of bonds in 1894, 1895, and 1896, for the avowed purpose of obtaining gold for the redemption of legal-tender notes, was really caused by the deficiency of revenues, and that all trouble regarding the maintenance of the notes at par would end with the balancing of the fiscal accounts of the Treasury, so that receipts should equal expenditures. The only measure of currency reform in respect to the government paper required from this point of view is the grant of authority to the President and Secretary of the Treasury to bridge over temporary deficiencies by the issue of short-term Treasury certificates or bonds. There is little objection from any quarter to the grant of this authority, whatever differences may exist upon other points of currency reform. Nearly every European government has authority to issue these short-term obligations, and they are regularly sold in the London market by the British Government in anticipation of the collection of the revenues.

The plans of both the President and Secretary of the Treasury contemplate the separation of the issue and fiscal departments of the Government, so that the volume of the circulation shall not be seriously affected by changes in receipts and expenditures, and so that the government paper money shall always be fully protected by the coin

reserve, whether there is a deficiency in the ordinary receipts or not. This plan is often compared with the organization of the Bank of England, where the note-issuing department is separated from the banking department (dealing with loans, discounts, and deposits), and the issue department issues notes only upon deposits of gold, and cancels the notes when deposited for gold. The British system has commended itself to many minds because of its seeming simplicity and security. It is based, however, upon a misconception of credit which treats circulating notes as distinct in essential character from other credits, and has so seriously restricted credit in emergencies that authority has been granted three times by the cabinet to the officials of the bank to disregard the law and to issue notes in excess of the legal limit. Whatever merits the system of the Bank of England may have, moreover, it differs radically from any system which could be devised for the United States Treasury, because, in the language of the President, the responsibility of redemption of notes in gold "is alone borne by the Government, without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself." The Treasury, in other words, is not a bank, and cannot become one without making loans upon commercial paper and receiving deposits.

SECRETARY GAGE'S PROPOSITION.

The plan of Secretary Gage regarding government paper goes further than the mere provision that greenbacks shall be paid only for gold and gold for greenbacks by making specific provision for a redemption fund. His suggestions on this subject are as follows:

> I recommend that proper legislation be enacted which will establish, separate and apart from the ordinary operations of the Treasury as they relate to revenue and expenditures, a department to be designated and known as the Issue and Redemption Division. To this division the sum of $125,000,000 in gold should be set over from the general fund in the Treasury, to be used only for redemption purposes, and all the silver dollars now held for redemption of silver certificates, and all the silver bullion and dollars coined therefrom, bought under the act of 1890, should be passed to the same account. Further, that the sum of $200,000,000 in the legal-tender notes of the United States known as greenbacks be collected as hereinafter described, and deposited in the said Issue and Redemption Division, to be disbursed therefrom only upon the receipt in exchange therefor of an equivalent amount of gold coin. Such gold, when so secured, to be held in said division as part of the general redemption fund.

The plan of Secretary Gage takes a still further step for the retirement of the greenbacks by the provision that the banks may deposit legal-tender notes and silver certificates as security for note issues to the amount of $200,000,000, and that the Secretary may withdraw these legal-tender notes and silver certificates and substitute refunding bonds bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The notes thus withdrawn from the bank redemption fund are to be transferred to the Issue and Redemption Division of the Treasury. They are, in other words, locked up in the issue division, and the new bonds are made the basis of a secured bank-note circulation which takes their place. The banks practically become purchasers of the new bonds with the outstanding government notes, and the latter are segregated beyond the reach of the public or of Congress,



J. W. FRIES,
North Carolina.

unless the latter body should decide to modify the law and direct the reissue of the notes, as was done by the act of May 31, 1878, in amendment of the Resumption Act.

The project of the complete withdrawal and cancellation of the government notes by the proceeds of a new bond issue is simple, but is not embodied in many bills before Congress, because of its supposed lack of popularity. Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, has introduced a comprehensive banking measure which proposes a considerable issue of bonds, in order to retire the government notes, but proposes the refunding of the existing debt in such a manner that the whole interest charge for the new bonds and the old will be less than the present interest charge upon the outstanding bonded debt. Mr. Fowler believes that his proposition for reducing

the interest on the debt, relieving the Treasury from the current redemption of legal-tender notes, and imposing the supply of gold for export and redemption purposes upon the banks, would strongly commend itself even to those who are not disposed to favor legislation in favor of the banks.

RETIRING GREENBACKS FROM THE SURPLUS.

The only proposition remaining to be considered is the redemption of the government notes out of the surplus receipts of the Treasury. This will constitute one of the features of the report of the Monetary Commission. They have not thought it necessary nor desirable to offend the strong sentiment which exists in many sections of the country against the creation of a large interest-bearing debt for the purpose of extinguishing what many consider the non-interest-bearing debt of the legal-tender notes. The United States, prior to the fiscal year 1892, collected a large surplus of receipts over expenditures, which was applied by Secretary Manning, Secretary Fairchild, and Secretary Windom to the purchase of the bonded debt at a high premium. Such a surplus could be much more economically applied, if the law permitted it, in the cancellation of legal-tender notes, when received in current payments, without any call upon their holders to present them for redemption. It would be a simple and effective process if there was an adequate surplus to justify it. The mere fact that the Government was in the process of retiring its legal-tender paper money would of itself add immensely to the strength and credit of such money, and would probably keep a portion of it outstanding without burden to the Government for many years. The Government would be relieved, after a time, as the volume of government paper was reduced, almost altogether of the necessity of making gold redemptions. The device usually adopted in such cases to call in paper money which is of unquestioned value is to deprive it of the legal-tender quality after a certain time. The existence of an Issue and Redemption Department during the process of transition, with the provision that notes received into it should be canceled and destroyed, would thus at once relieve the Treasury from strain and pave the way for the complete retirement of the Government from the banking business.



LOUIS A. GARNETT,
California.

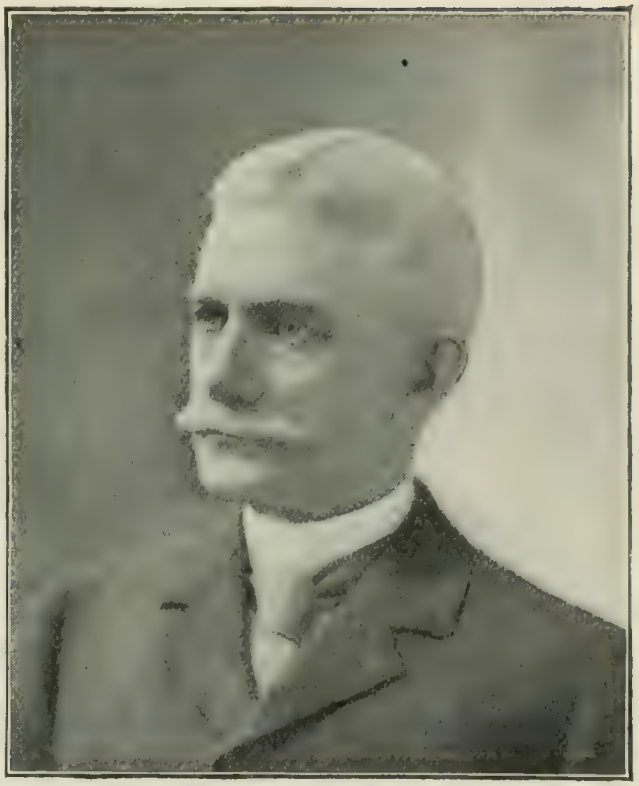
EXPANSION OF THE BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

The withdrawal of government paper money would probably not be permitted by the American people if it meant contraction of the currency. The necessity of putting something in the place of the government notes withdrawn is based not so much upon the absolute volume of currency in the country as upon the necessity for a proper distribution of it. One of the most forcible criticisms against the system of government paper and bank-notes based upon pledged securities is the accumulation of money in the great commercial centers at the expense of the more thinly settled portions of the country. It is this evil which, in the opinion of currency reformers, demands a remedy quite as much as the danger to the Treasury from having afloat a great mass of demand obligations. The mere reduction of the tax on circulation and the expansion of circulation to par of the bonds deposited would not be seriously effective in expanding the circulation at the present time. The bonds thus deposited to secure circulation on November 30, 1897, represented a par value of $225,359,300, and the increase of circulation permissible under the plan of the President would be $22,535,930. It might be argued that the increased profit upon the circulation would lead to enlarged bond deposits, and this might be the case to a small extent. The existing scarcity of bonds, however, their value for investment, and the increase of price which would follow any active demand for them by the banks, would probably prevent such an increase of circulation to any material extent.

Secretary Gage proposes that the President's plans shall be adopted, and also that banks which purchase the new refunding bonds to the amount of 50 per cent. of their capital with legal-tender notes and silver certificates shall be permitted to issue notes, not only up to the par value of these bonds, but to the extent of 25 per cent. additional upon their assets, without directly pledged securities. Secretary Gage has made this recommendation in the belief that it is as far as Congress will care to go in the direction of an experiment which has not recently been in operation in this country. He refers to the fact that the national banks located in the Southern States had an aggregate capital on October 6, 1896, of $68,680,000, and issued only $18,950,000 in circulating notes. He suggests that "under an act allowing a greater liberality of issue and less burdensome rates of taxation those banks would find it to their interest to issue, instead of $18,950,000, the amount which they have at present outstanding, a sum equal to the full amount of their capital, and, in addition, in the season of crop activity, an additional unsecured volume of circulation approximating 25 per cent. of their capital." The Secretary proposes to give security to these notes by the following provisions:

"Extend the guaranty of payment by the Government to all circulating notes of the bank, whether issued against deposited security or against assets.

"To secure the Government against loss, if any, attaching to its guaranty a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on *unsecured* circulation shall be levied to create a safety fund, which fund shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency in government bonds. In addition to such funds the Government shall be further protected by having a first lien upon all assets in case of failure of the issuing bank."



T. G. BUSH,
Alabama.

THE ISSUE OF BANK-NOTES UPON ASSETS.

The Monetary Commission will go further than either the President or Secretary Gage have specifically gone, and will recommend that the national banks be permitted to work out a system of note issues based mainly upon assets up to nearly the full amount of their capital, as fast as they find it profitable to retire from the existing system. They believe that this is the essential element of their report which will commend it to those sections of the country which have had the greatest reason to complain of the existing system. A currency issued upon business assets, when properly safeguarded, has these great advantages—that it permits profitable banking without deposits and affords a convenient local currency. Down to the beginning of the present century, the right to issue circulating notes was considered by many a natural right of individuals in England and France as well as under State laws in the United States. The limitation of note issues to a single institution was sought in England by the act of 1844, which is still in force, and in France by the abolition of the departmental banks in 1848. The right to issue notes was left under the control of the States in the United States until 1865, when further issues were practically precluded by the levy of a 10-per-cent. tax upon the amount of State bank notes outstanding. It is this tax which the Southern people have been resenting in recent years, because it deprives them of the ability to obtain a local currency.

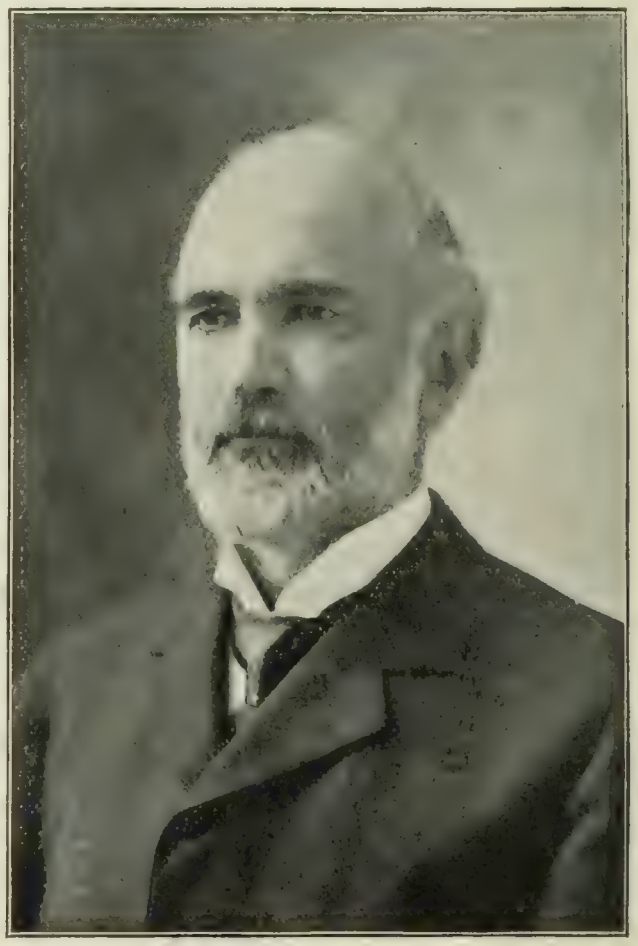
So galling has been the existing system in limiting the medium of exchange and restricting credit that many Southern members of Congress have proposed the unconditional repeal of the 10-per-cent. tax. There has always been doubt of the constitutional soundness of this legislation, and at the present time there are several propositions before the Legislature of Georgia for testing the issue again before the courts or for evading the tax. One of these propositions looks to the passage of a bill authorizing the issuing of circulating notes by the State banks and carrying a new case to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was suggested by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, as long ago as the summer of 1895, that the 10-per-cent. tax applied only to

notes, and not to certificates of deposit, even though such certificates might be printed for even amounts, with the guarantee of the bank, and used for general circulation. Up to the present time, however, except in the emergency caused by the panic of 1893, the 10-per-cent. tax has been treated as precluding the issue of any paper for general circulation without indorsement.

THE ADVANTAGES OF UNIFORMITY.

The majority of the American people are probably not prepared to surrender the great advantages of the national banking system in respect to security and uniformity. Currency reformers believe that it is possible to retain these advantages without the fetters which the present national system has imposed upon circulation. It is felt in the South that provision for a more ample currency would promote the freedom of exchanges, do away with the dependence of the farmer upon the stores, where he has to take credit in payment for his crops because he cannot get currency, and promote the development of the country by permitting loans at a lower rate of interest. The present system, which concentrates money in New York and other commercial centers, not only hampers actual trade in the South by the lack of a circulating medium, but it hampers all industrial development by the high rates of interest which it compels the banks to charge. The freedom of note issues upon commercial assets would do much to remedy this state of things. This is demonstrated by the history of Scotland and Canada, where an elastic banking system has permitted interest rates nearly as low in the most remote country districts as in the commercial centers. In both of these cases this diffusion of credit upon reasonable terms is promoted also by the power of the banks to establish branches without limitation upon their size or their cash reserves. The system of branch banking has not been familiar to the people of this country since the expiration of the charter of the second Bank of the United States in 1837, but will be authorized to a limited extent by the plan of the Monetary Commission. Their plan will recognize also the essential safeguards of a circulation based upon commercial assets — the first lien of the notes upon the assets, obligatory redemption in coin on demand, the maintenance of a safety fund in the custody of the Government, and the limitation of issues in proportion to paid-up capital.

The members of the commission and their friends believe that their project will grow with popular discussion. This is not an unreasonable assumption, for every point of it has already been submitted to the searching examination of eleven men, who have given their whole time and thought for many weeks to the work. The plan, in other words, has received just such a threshing out in every detail as such a plan would receive in Congress. The commission, however, have enjoyed two advantages over the usual conditions in Congress: they have been free from the political influences which might have led them to cater to the sentiment of the moment rather than their own ripened convictions; they have been able, also, to give a degree of attention and study to their work which can rarely be given by a member of Congress to the many propositions which come before him for decision. The members of the commission were far from agreement when they met, but they have not yielded their convictions, except perhaps upon minor details, for the sake of unanimity. They have become unanimous by the process of winnowing out in argument the best of all the propositions laid before them. This fact alone gives an immense presumptive strength to their report, which should entitle it to careful consideration.



WILLIAM B. DEAN,
Minnesota.

THREE PATRIARCHS OF EDUCATION.

IN the closing weeks of 1897 there passed away a remarkable trio of aged and honored Americans, whose services to the cause of higher education in this country had extended considerably over half a century, and had contributed distinctly to the enrichment of our higher national life. These three men, each in his own sphere, proclaimed to two generations of their countrymen the value of honest, thoroughgoing



THE LATE PROFESSOR TYLER, OF AMHERST.

culture. Their lives were examples of disinterested devotion to large aims and inspiring ideals.

Prof. William S. Tyler, who died November 19, 1897, at the age of eighty-seven, had taught Greek at Amherst College for fifty-seven years prior to his retirement as professor emeritus in 1893, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of his professorship—a record seldom, if ever, exceeded in American academic annals. During this long period Professor Tyler fulfilled the various functions of the old-time professor in the country college, and these included multifold responsibilities for the welfare of the institution in times of stress (which have been many and protracted in Amherst's life from 1836 to the present time). Professor Tyler had fitted himself for the ministry, and it is said that the refusal of a west-bound stage to take his baggage because of the condition of the roads was all that interfered to cause a delay in his plans for home-missionary service which finally resulted in his turning to college work.

Of Professor Tyler's work in the class-room it has been said that he taught the classics as literature, not as exact sciences; all the influences of his instruction were broadening. The mission of the small college, in his view, was first of all the implanting of a genuine love of culture. Amherst has never sought to be classed among the universities, and no one would have more sturdily resisted such a tendency, had the occasion arisen, than Dr. Tyler. He had come to the college as a student in 1828, only seven years after its founding, and he had enjoyed the personal friendship of every one of Amherst's presidents, except the first. He was the historian of the college—a chronicler in whose mouth *Quorum pars magna fui* would have been no idle boast, but the precise truth.

In former years Dr. Tyler was the editor of various Greek and Latin texts, and his contributions to periodical literature, chiefly on classical subjects, have always been frequent. He has also written on religious themes, and has published a volume of addresses, but the work best known to Amherst alumni is his history of the college during the administrations of its first five presidents, from 1821 to 1891. Dr. Tyler was active in various educational enterprises, having been president of the board of trustees of Mt. Holyoke College, a trustee of Smith College, and connected with the management of several other important New England institutions.

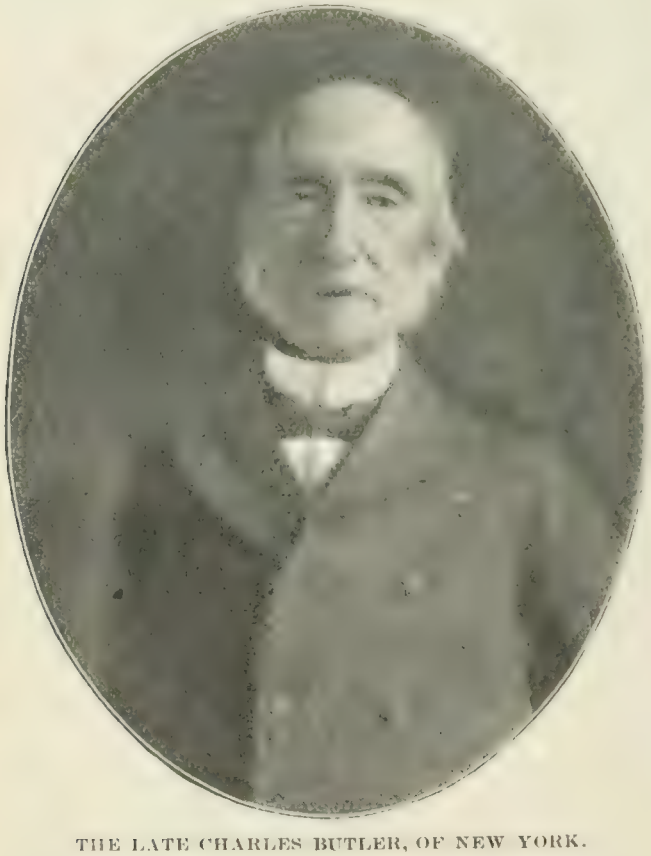
Another classical scholar and teacher whose influence reached far beyond the walls of his class-room was Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia, who died November 30, 1897, within a month of the completion of his seventy-ninth year. A graduate of Columbia College in the class of 1839, he returned to the institution as a tutor of Greek and Latin in 1843. In 1857 he became professor of Latin, and in 1867 he succeeded Professor Anthon in the chair of Greek, which he held till his retirement from active service in 1894, when, like Professor Tyler, he was made a professor emeritus. During this period Professor Drisler accomplished much important work in classical lexicography, and edited several series of texts. He established a reputation for profound and accurate learning. Before President Low's election Professor Drisler served as acting president, and later as dean of the college. Harvard University, at her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, honored Professor Dris-

ler with the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his scholarship.

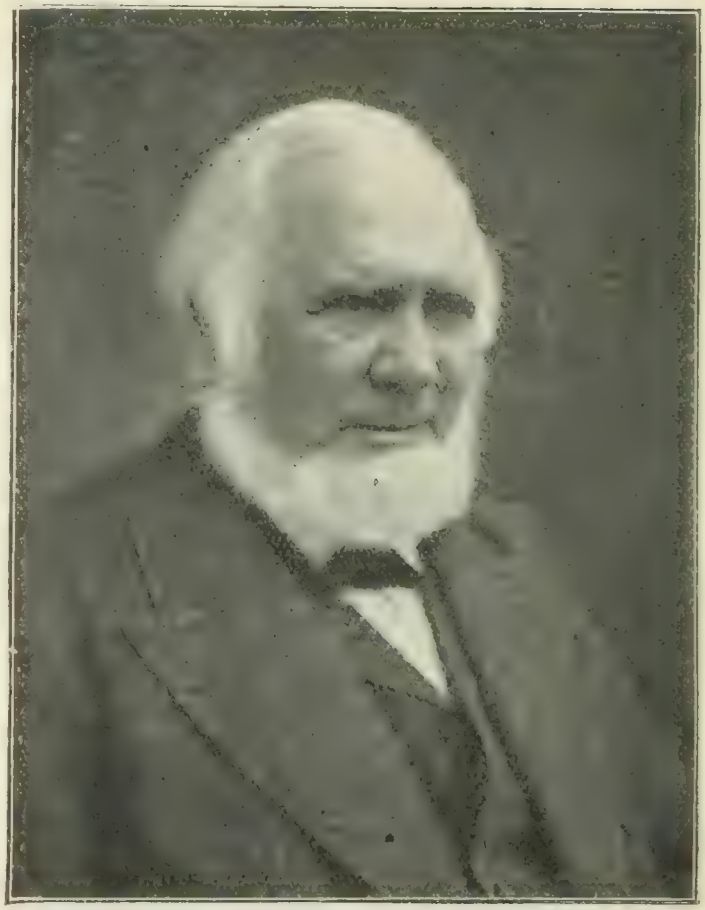
It was said of Professor Drisler in an address presented to him by the Association of Columbia College Alumni at a public reception on the occasion of his retirement, four years ago, that "his thorough scholarship, his gentleness and modesty of character, his integrity and Christian charity, his patience as an instructor, and his kindly interest in all who came under his charge, have secured for him 'honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' and have endeared him to successive generations of students of Columbia, whose respect, good wishes, and affectionate solicitude accompany him in his honorable retirement."

As a trustee of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, Professor Drisler has recently had an active part in giving shape to what is surely destined to become one of the great educational institutions of the metropolis, and his labors on behalf of this enterprise should be counted as not the least of his notable services to the cause of sound learning and the diffusion of true culture.

The "Grand Old Man" of New York, Charles Butler, who lacked but two months of completing his ninety-sixth year, died December 13, 1897. Mr. Butler had never received a collegiate education, but up to the very last his interest in institutions of higher learning was unflagging, and at the time of his death he was the presiding officer of the governing boards of two such.



THE LATE CHARLES BUTLER, OF NEW YORK.



THE LATE PROFESSOR DRISLER, OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Butler could remember seeing Fulton's steamboat navigate the Hudson in 1807, and he could recall incidents of the War of 1812. In 1833 he visited the site of Chicago and predicted the future importance of the place. He had been a law student in Martin Van Buren's office years before the latter's election to the Presidency. He then began the practice of law in New York City in 1835, and in the following year he became a member of the council of New York University.

For more than sixty years, down to the very day of his death, Mr. Butler was the steadfast friend, adviser, and patron of the university. His gifts in money were great, but it is as the far-seeing, statesmanlike leader in a bold educational enterprise that this quiet man of affairs most commands our admiration and respect. He lived to see many of his far-reaching plans for the university's development in a fair way to realization.

Mr. Butler was one of the founders of Union Theological Seminary, and its faithful supporter. He was identified with many works of philanthropy in and about New York. In his career, as in those of Professors Tyler and Drisler, the dominant fact was a steady fixedness of purpose, the unfaltering pursuit of a lofty ideal. Such lives are all too rare.



HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,
Mayor of New York City, 1895-97.

NEW YORK'S CIVIC ASSETS.

A SUMMING-UP OF THE PROGRESS MADE DURING MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION.

BY WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN.

JANUARY 1 the greatest municipal experiment in the history of our country will be put to the test of actual work-a-day experience, in the administration of the Greater New York. The urban tendency is now axiomatic, and the phenomenon of the coalescence of neighboring municipalities excites no wonder, but the union of the five boroughs of the greater city has attracted the attention of the world. Interest has been deepened, in view of the recent election, when the opposing forces of good and mal-administrative methods were so clearly defined that each voter exercised what he knew was a deliberate individual choice—that his city should be ruled by a man who was a political cipher, of no value, unless the unit, his master, stood alongside, or that his municipality should be ruled by a man pledged to make its interests his first choice.

Three years ago the majority of the voters of New York made a deliberate choice of what was called a reform administration, and all the political fractions were reduced to a common denominator: this result, reduced in turn to its lowest

terms and expressed in votes, demonstrated that the success of reform is simply a question of mathematics.

On the threshold of the Greater New York it will be of interest, as well as a matter of duty, to reckon up the assets of the city of New York in starting upon its new and wider municipal career. What has New York gained, in the three years of reform rule, that has contributed toward its higher life, and made it a desirable civic home for the hundreds of thousands whose only capital is their good health and their brawny arms, and the hundreds whose inherited fortunes or brilliant brains have made it possible to gratify every wish that may be bought by money?

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

William L. Strong was the mayor, whose qualification for the office was the unimpeachable honesty and integrity of a successful business man. To supplement his ignorance of the management of a great city, he brought to the mayoralty a large fund of common sense, backed by a grim determination to do what he believed was for the best interests of the city. For this reason he was compelled to seek the advice of others, when it became necessary for him to make appointments, and many of his mistakes were the fault of his advisers and not his own. He was essentially a democratic mayor, and the citizen who was without a friend in the world could always get a hearing and the redress of a real grievance. The fact that the milk supply of New York is as pure as any city in the United States is directly traceable to a letter written by a poor woman to him, asking if he would not see that what was sold her for milk was milk, so that her baby would drink what would bring life and not death. The affection of the plain people for Mayor Strong was sincere, and sprung from their feeling that he was their friend. In the last campaign, when the unique spectacle was presented in political life of the chief executive taking the stump to advocate that the voters should intrust the city government to a man whom the mayor felt possessed the necessary qualifications for that office, he said to the writer: "Put me down for meetings on the East Side; I want to get among the people." The fact that Mayor Strong had come down to talk to them crowded the halls, and brought forth enthusiastic applause for the man and his utterances.

CIVIC SERVICE.

He has always held himself in readiness to respond to calls of civic service, and all parts of the city have had the opportunity of honoring themselves in honoring the mayor.

It is a fact of supreme significance to the plain people of this city that during his entire term of office Mayor Strong has read every letter that has come to him as Mayor of the City of New York, and no official has decided for him what communication should be laid before him and what withheld.

DEMAND OF COMMERCE.

In a discussion, therefore, of the great deeds of social service, during the administration of Mayor Strong, his own opinion is of value and interest. When I asked him what he considered were the most important factors in the promotion of the welfare of the people, he replied:

"I am much pleased with the new buildings and the other decent accommodations for the aged poor and helpless people on Blackwell's Island, who are the wards of the city. These improvements are particularly gratifying because so few New Yorkers realize what wretched conditions prevailed three years ago. The new water mains along Fifth Avenue will provide the lower part of the city with an ample supply for that necessity of life for drinking, and also for putting out fires. Thirdly, the great improvement of the North River, whereby the dock facilities may be made ample for the utmost pressure demanded by commerce, by lessening the transportation and reshipment of foodstuffs, is a lessening of their cost and an advantage to all the wage-workers."

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

The Department of Charities concerns itself with the sick, the poor, and the insane—that large class of dependents who are compelled to take whatever the city sees fit to give them. This department touches very closely the large body of citizens who are workers with their hands. On Blackwell's Island there are now about 3,500 dependents. Three years ago the 1,200 old men at the almshouse had to line up at 10 o'clock for a 12-o'clock dinner. Why? Because the dining-room had sittings for only 395. The conditions were a trifle better in the case of the old women at the almshouse, simply because there were fewer of them. To-day ample dining-rooms have been added to the almshouse. Now, when the sick people must go to the Island, they are helped on board by uniformed, paid attendants, and cared for by trained nurses and doctors, with every appliance for ease and comfort, instead of being jostled about by workhouse prisoners, tramps, and vagrants who had been detailed for this hospital service. Now, when the old men at the almshouse want a drink of water, they are not obliged to go down two flights of stairs, if they are on the third story, to the hy-

drant in the courtyard, because water is now provided on every floor. That fact has made possible water-closets and lavatories on every floor.

Instead of about a dozen detached kitchens, the preparation of food has been centralized, and can be delivered hot to any one of the buildings. New pavilions have been added, so that shelters fit for human beings now cover all the dependents at the Island. In all the city hospitals the most improved type of ambulance has been supplied, and the old appliances, chiefly of wood, in the operating-rooms have been displaced by nineteenth-century models. These improvements seem very minor when recounted, but they mean to that great class whom the city must care for the difference between an existence of daily suffering and torture and a life of serenity and comfort.

FIFTY MILLION GALLONS.

For years the lower part of the city was without adequate water supply for protection from fire. So inadequate was it that the Board of Underwriters were most insistent upon protection in this direction. The work of providing a water supply of 50,000,000 gallons a day was begun, and the pipes laid along Fifth Avenue, as the only available route. When this work has been started, thirty blocks between the Washington Arch and Fifty-ninth Street will be sewered as well, because in many cases the old sewers were found to be simply drain-pipes of terra cotta, broken, and absolutely useless. In many cases the department had no maps of the underground conditions of the streets, and work was necessitated that should have been performed a generation ago. Now the lower part of the city will have a water supply sufficient for its needs.

GRAND HIGHWAY.

Park Avenue, from Fifty-sixth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, has been made a grand highway 140 feet wide, its grade lowered, and its name, Park Avenue, justified.

The Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has been reclaimed from a third-class roadway to a beautiful parkway. Many miles of granite pavements have been converted into smooth and noiseless roadways during the last administration, scores of miles of asphalted streets have been laid, of which a large number are in the tenement districts, where there are the greatest number of people to benefit by them. The fact of highways on which the noise of vehicular traffic is minimized means untold relief, not only to the sick and those suffering from nervous diseases, but also to every other person in the city, because his system is to that extent unimpaired. In our city, where the tension of daily life is so high, and where the workers are keyed up to the highest pitch, the above facts mean added years of life and thousands of saved lives among the sick and suffering. The asphalting of streets is a splendid illustration of the interdependence of municipal departments, because the efficiency of the Street Cleaning Department is quadrupled by the ease and thoroughness with which street dirt of all kinds can be removed, and at the same time the street inspection by the Health Department is made the more easy. The new viaduct uptown will be an architectural acquisition to the city.

LESSENED COST OF BREADSTUFFS.

Every citizen, even the humblest, is directly concerned in the commercial prosperity of his city, because the more highly developed the city may be commercially, the greater is the opportunity for the useful employment of thousands. Improved commercial facilities mean lessened charges for transportation, which in turn means lessened cost of breadstuffs—not the luxuries, but the necessities of life. The Department of Docks found that the piers and docks of this city were totally inadequate for the accommodation of the great ocean steamships, which could not be berthed at the present docks. The *Oceanic*, which will be launched next May, will be 704 feet long. What is known as the great North River Improvement, extending from Charles to Twenty-third Street, will have cost $18,000,000, but will have provided sixteen piers for the accommodation of the largest steamships now building or likely to be built. In addition, a marginal street 250 feet wide will extend along the whole improvement. It has been estimated that at the end of thirty years, on which many of the rentals of the piers are based, this great improvement will have paid for itself and netted $3,000,000 to the city.

PIER PARKS.

Students of social phenomena are coming more and more to test a given movement by the amount of recreation which it contains. The opportunities for healthful recreation in American cities are sadly deficient. The churches are unable or unwilling to meet the demand, and the other agencies, like the settlements and workingmen's clubs, are so few as practically to exert very little influence. The great recreative factor in American city life is the saloon, which, under present social conditions, is not altogether an unmixed evil, but the citizenship of New York should not be entirely dependent on the saloon for its recreation. Thousands of cities have river parks, but the Department of Docks has made

possible the most unique system in the world by the opening of pier parks, or, as they are called, recreation piers. A pier is selected in the most congested districts and is roofed over, the second story being devoted to a place of promenade and recreation. In summer it affords a delightful resort, extending out into the river, and in the winter the department is planning to inclose them with glass and decorate them with palms and flowering shrubs from the city greenhouses, while fountains and music will delight the eye or the ear of the patrons. These recreation piers are the only places where the residents within walking distance can have an opportunity for the most healthful and delightful recreation the year round absolutely free, and indicates that this great department, in making them possible, has been actuated by motives of sincerity in providing for the recreation of the people. Two of these piers have been already opened, and contracts for the other three are let.

NOMINAL FINES.

Two years ago a poor woman wrote Mayor Strong asking if he would see that what was sold her for milk was milk. The mayor at once brought the matter to the notice of the Health Department, who informed him that the number of inspectors for the city of New York was five, and that even when a dealer was convicted of selling impure or adulterated milk the fine was so nominal that he could afford to pay it, even if he were arrested four times a year, and yet make a handsome profit. When this matter of impure milk was pushed the first fine imposed was $250—the maximum—and when the second offender was brought before the courts the sentence was $250 and thirty days on the Island. To-day the people in the tenements and throughout the city have as pure milk as any city in the world, and the number of arrests for the sale of impure or adulterated milk was only 220 for the past year.

CULTURE STATIONS.

By means of more than a hundred culture stations in different parts of the city, any physician may leave cultures of diphtheria or tuberculosis, which will be forwarded at once to the central office of the department for examination, and reported on within twenty-four hours by the department. Thus the physician may be almost certain that his diagnosis of these two dread diseases is accurate, and the necessary remedial measures can be applied in time. These facts mean hundreds of saved lives all over the city. At each station antitoxin is furnished without cost.

Until this summer there was no inspection of the thousands of children in attendance at the public and private schools for the purpose of ascertaining communicable diseases. This work has not attracted great attention, but is of extreme value to every tenement-house home. Translating the above facts into their true significance, it means that the citizens who are obliged to live in the tenement-house quarters of New York are protected by this great department, as never before, in all of the essentials of health, which in turn means the ability to enjoy the most of life and at the same time have the maximum capacity for wage-earning. The same intelligent activity has guided the inspection of foodstuffs in the tenement-house districts, evidenced by the fact that 3,992,030 pounds were condemned in 1897 up to December 1.

The rear tenements of New York have always been pointed to as a standing disgrace to a nineteenth-century civilization. Under the present administration 94 rear tenements have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and, what is better, of this number 40 have been demolished, and 17 others have been remodeled for dwellings so as to satisfy the requirements of the Board of Health, and others can never be occupied for dwellings, but have been transformed into manufacturing establishments.

RESEARCH WORK.

The research work of the department has been carried on quietly and unostentatiously, while in the study of tuberculosis it has been rewarded with such success that the characteristics of this disease have been determined with great accuracy, and the most progressive preventive measures advocated. One result of the demonstration, that this disease is communicable, alone justifies this study.

Thousands of the dwellers in our city had no opportunity to attend school in their own country, but they want their children to have the advantages of a common-school education. New York City also wants this most earnestly, because every foreigner's child who comes under the influence of the public school means a start at least in Americanism, and in no better way than by education can the assimilation be hastened. The enemies of good government do not want good schools, because the more ignorant their constituents, the more easily can they be manipulated at elections.

ROOF PLAYGROUNDS.

When Mayor Strong took the chair of office there were 50,000 school children in the city unable to secure sittings in the public schools. When he leaves the mayoralty the number will have been reduced to 3,000. Until his ad-

ministration, there has been no realization of the significance of the inadequacy of our school accommodations, and no serious attempt has been made to attempt the solution of the problem. To-day, forty sites for new buildings, including annexes, have been made, so that all the school children may obtain entrance to the public schools. These buildings will be an architectural ornament to the city, as well as equipped with the very latest, hence best, educational appliances. Roof playgrounds, baths in the basements, light class-rooms, laboratories for manual training and gymnasia, will place the public schools of New York in the very front rank. Attention has been given to secondary education by the equipment of three model high schools, and by competitive examination the very best principals in the country have been obtained. The old trustee system has been abolished and the management of the schools centralized on scientific and economical principles; the kindergartens have been increased to the number of forty; a truant school has been established, where children whose only offense is playing "hookey" can be taught, without being sent to institutions where they are compelled to associate with youthful delinquents and criminals; the salaries of teachers have been raised about 7 per cent., and an up-to-date course of study is now provided.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The immense advance made by New York's school system during Mayor Strong's term of office is summarized by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler in the *Educational Review* for January, 1898, from which we are permitted to quote. Professor Butler enumerates the distinct achievements of Mayor Strong's administration as follows:

1. Secondary education has been introduced into the public-school system for the first time under modern conditions, and it is offered in high schools presided over by three of the best and most competent principals in the country, aided by carefully chosen faculties.

2. Kindergarten training has been greatly extended, and more than forty kindergarten classes are now in operation. A special supervisor of kindergartens has been appointed.

3. New York has been made the only city in the world, perhaps (certainly one of very few), in which a child can pass successively through all grades of instruction—kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and collegiate—at the public expense.

4. More new schools have been begun and more have been completed than in any other equal period in the city's history.

5. More property has been acquired for school purposes than ever before.

6. For the first time in twenty years, practically all of the children *seeking* a public-school education have been accommodated. Provisions made during Mayor Strong's term will, in two more years, probably provide for all the children who are *entitled* to and in need of school accommodations.

7. A successful truant school has been established.

8. A new course of study, much more intelligent and comprehensive than its predecessor has been introduced.

9. A new and scientifically adjusted schedule of salaries, founded upon length of service *and merit*, has been adopted and will go into operation on January 1, 1898. This schedule provides an average increase of 7½ per cent. on the salary of every teacher now in the public-school system.

10. A virtual alliance has been effected with the Board of Health, by means of which there is a daily inspection of the school children in order to detect the presence of contagious disease. This inspection is contributing to the decrease of the death-rate.

11. Manual training has been introduced in *all* the schools.

12. The instruction in music has been thoroughly reorganized and put upon a higher plane under the supervision of Mr. Frank Damrosch.

13. Plans have been adopted and contracts let for a new building for the Board of Education and its administrative officers. The present quarters are grossly inadequate.

14. The character of the school buildings has been greatly improved—as Superintendent Snyder shows in this issue of the *Review*—and a new standard of excellence and convenience has been set.

15. The vacation schools will hereafter be under the care of the Board of Education, becoming a part of the public-school system.

REFLEX HOME INFLUENCES.

The tenement-house population, from their ignorance and helplessness, are most affected by the absence of improved sanitation. Clean streets and the rapid removal of garbage are the means of saving scores of lives which otherwise would have been lost, due to diseases brought on by uncleanliness. The separation of ashes from other waste materials, the removal of ashes in closed cans, and the separate removal of rubbish have freed the streets from the irritation and unsightliness of the past. While this improvement may not have made a deep impression on the dwellers on the East Side, yet the object-lesson of insistence on tidy streets cannot fail to have had a reflex influence on the home life. Particularly is this true in the case of the children who have been formed into the organization of the junior leagues for the express purpose of doing their share toward keeping the city clean.

The experimental crematory for the burning of rubbish which had no commercial value, and the careful sorting of the remainder for the sake of saving the waste paper, bottles, metals, and rags, instances the courage and the willingness of the department to experiment with a difficult problem. By means of these experiments it has been shown that there is a possibility of a revenue to the city —a fact which in the last analysis lowers the tax-

rate, this in turn being an advantage to those citizens who pay no taxes as well as to the taxpayers.

PUSH, NOT PULL.

In the removal of unharnessed trucks from the streets an object-lesson was given to every man on the force, as well as to every other department in the city, that a law could be carried into effect by a department that was determined that nothing should cause it to swerve from its determination to do so. In addition to the streets being free for traffic, the standing vehicles are no longer a menace to decency. The introduction of discipline has taught the men that their positions no longer depend on their "pull," but their "push," and the system of arbitration insures to every man justice as well as correction.

SNOW-REMOVAL.

To thousands of the dwellers in the lower parts of New York life is a constant struggle for the means of procuring a shelter, food, and clothing. In the latter expenditure the money which the poor pay for shoes or rubbers is very slight. Colds are most easily taken from wet feet, and then other diseases may follow a cold, particularly when persons are careless or ignorant of its treatment. The rapid removal of snow from the streets has a direct bearing on the health of the people, because those who cannot afford to pay for overshoes are protected from wet feet by clean streets and crossings, particularly when the streets in the tenement quarter receive just as good attention as those in the brown-stone district.

ELIGIBLE LIST.

Early in December of this year a man begged one of the police commissioners to appoint his friend on the force because he knew that he would not have to pay f r his position. The commissioner refused, because, he said, all appointments must be made from the eligible list, which was comprised of men wh had passed a competitive examination. A few months ago six captains were appointed without its costing one of them a single cent. That fact is of great significance to all New Yorkers having an intimate knowledge of that department previous to 1894. December 10, 1897, for the first time in the history of the department, the rank and file were brought together for an inspectoral review by the commissioners in one of the large armories. Merit has been rewarded and demerit punished. The present department found a man as roundsman with a record of having saved the lives of twenty-seven people; he was at once promoted to sergeant.

POLICE IMPROVEMENTS.

The northern part of the city had some precincts without a telephone, and in some cases express wagons served as patrol wagons; now every station-house has direct telephonic communication with headquarters, and the most approved type of patrol wagons is in daily use. The Bertillon system of measurements makes the identification of criminals as accurate as possible. The absence of blackmail and the infusion of discipline into the force has brought the police well toward the front rank. The humbler citizen so often knows the power of authority only by means of the police, and its power can be so easily misused, unless kept in check by head officials who insist that fairness and justice shall characterize its activities.

SMALL PARKS.

Central Park is essentially a driving park, and practically out of reach of the thousands below Twenty-third Street, who cannot afford the small amount of car-fare to go and come with their families. The great need of lower New York has been small parks. Within the last three years Mulberry Bend Park has been brought down to earth, after an existence of ten years on paper. Corlears Hook Park, along the river front, was also opened, and it has been a means of healthful recreation and enjoyment to thousands. Bone Alley exists no longer, and rookeries which made it possible are now demolished, to make way for a small park; while some distance below, three other blocks have been condemned for the express purpose of another small park. A third small park has been authorized on the lower part of Rivington Street, near the river.

Several bridges have been projected by the Department of Parks, and when completed will be ornaments to the city, a consideration which is of significance because indicating a breaking away from the strictly commercial and utilitarian.

MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY.

The Fire Department has always had the reputation of affording the maximum of efficiency. This was true; but in the last three years the comfort of the men has been considered with the same degree of thoughtfulness as the efficiency of the service. New quarters have been built and repairs have been made in old houses, so that the men might be able to sleep without the rain falling on their beds, and that due regard might be paid to the other comforts and necessities of these men, who are always on duty, and respond to its call at the hourly risk of their lives.

COÖPERATION OF PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY.

Apart from a study of the municipal departments, the work of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor may be typical of what a great private charity has accomplished.

During the last four years the association has been maintaining vacation schools—that is, through the coöperation of the Board of Education ten public-school buildings were placed at the disposal of the association, which operated these vacation schools during a period of six weeks, beginning early in July. No text-books were used. The association claimed that it was not its business to maintain vacation schools, which were clearly a municipal function which should be undertaken by the Department of Education. The department agreed with the association, and next year the vacation schools will be under the care of the municipal department. Following the work of the Gilder Tenement House Committee of 1894, the association organized the Improved Housing Council, which in turn organized the City and Suburban Homes Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the building of improved tenements in the city and small homes in the suburbs. Through the association's labor bureau, thousands of wage-earners have become independent and are working out their economic salvation in positions which have been found for them. This very month 600 laborers were sent out of the city to the country. The Vacant Lot Farms were organized in New York by the association, because it believed in a scheme of relief by work. Its success commended itself to a large body of influential citizens, who formed the Mayor's Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant City Lots by the Unemployed, so called because Mayor Strong accepted the honorary presidency.

PEOPLE'S BATHS AND PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS.

In addition to securing the coöperation of the chief executive of the city, the Park Department has just coöperated by placing at the disposal of the committee three hundred acres of unused park land in the northern part of the city. The People's Baths, under the care of the association, is one of the few public baths open the year round for a hot or cold water bath on the payment of a five-cent fee.

The absence of public baths and public comfort stations has been a reproach to American cities, but particularly to New York City, because the thousands from European cities who have made New York their home have been accustomed to these establishments in their own country. The initial impulse to this movement for the United States was given by Mayor Strong through the appointment of a committee of citizens to serve him as an Advisory Committee on Public Baths and Public Comfort Stations. One underground public comfort station is already under way, just opposite the post-office, and situated on one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city. The contract for the first public bath was let in December, but the plans have been ready since the middle of August.

The aquarium in Battery Park has been opened, and plans are projected for a great zoölogical and botanical garden in the northern part of the city.

LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of the great Astor and Lenox foundations with the Tilden donation raises the library accommodations of New York to the front rank. In comparison with other cities the library facilities of New York have been totally inadequate, and this step should have been taken years ago, without waiting for a private benefaction or a consolidation to have made it possible.

A CIVIC BAROMETER.

The supreme test of a nineteenth-century city as a desirable civic home is the safety and protection which it guarantees to human life; in other words, the death-rate is the civic barometer, and as it rises or falls human beings live or die. A low death-rate is usually coincident with a high tax-rate, because an administration which dares to provide the most improved methods in its various departments must pay for them, and in matters touching human life the best is never too high-priced. No one department can ever bring about a low death-rate, but it will always depend on the intelligent and harmonious working of all the branches of the city's service.

For New York City the death-rate in 1891 was 26.31; 1892, 25.95; 1893, 25.30; 1894, 22.76; 1895, 23.11; 1896, 21.52; 1897 (up to the week ending December 11), 19.62.

During the administration now drawing to a close New Yorkers have seen many instances of indifference and stupidity on the part of their public servants, due to the fact that they were called to the management of a great department with no other training than that of politics; but, on the other hand, they have had officials whose municipal patriotism and civic pride lead them to place the welfare of the city as of first importance. To them, therefore, and to those citizens who helped them by word and deed, is due the fact that when the balance-sheet of New York is struck at the end of 1897 the civic assets will far exceed the liabilities, and this credit balance will provide a working capital whereby the Greater New York shall become the Better New York.

THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

BY LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., D.C.L.

AS an old financial officer of the Admiralty, it is natural to look to the expenditure of the several powers as the measure of their strength and the clearest indication of their naval policy.

The British navy estimates for 1895–96 amounted to £19,861,000. The expenditure increased to £22,336,000 in 1896–97. It will be maintained at that same high level through the current financial year. For 1897 the French navy estimates amount to £10,650,000, and the Russian to £6,239,000. The expenditure on the British navy exceeds that of France and Russia combined by nearly five and a half millions sterling. Our total expenditure during the period 1885–98 aggregates in round figures no less than sixty and a half millions sterling, as against thirty-one and a half millions for France.

Limiting our view to the votes for shipbuilding, the increase in recent years has been on a vast scale. It will be interesting to trace the movement under the powerful influence of the public press. When I first entered Parliament a listless apathy prevailed on naval affairs. France had been struck down by a disastrous war, and little effort was required on our part to maintain a leading position. In 1870–71 the expenditure on new construction for Great Britain was £1,330,000, as against £412,000 in France. In 1877–78, during the Russo-Turkish war, our expenditure on new construction and the purchase of ships amounted to £2,922,000, as against £1,502,000 for the French navy. In 1878–79 a sudden contraction of British expenditure brought us down to a level with France, the expenditure in each country being slightly in excess of one and a half millions sterling. That was very much the position when I went to the Admiralty in 1880. We had to do the best we could with limited appropriations. In 1883–84 our votes for new construction were £400,000, and in the following year £730,000, in excess of the French. Then came the national scare, organized by Mr. Stead and his colleagues in the press, and the historical demonstration by Captain Mahan of the great part which the British navy had filled in the making of the empire in the past and in maintaining it secure from attack. In 1885–86 the votes for new construction were: Great Britain, £3,737,000; France, £1,335,000. During the thirteen years which have since elapsed shipbuilding for the British navy has been pushed on with a vigor and abundance of resource which it has not been possible to rival elsewhere. The expenditure for the British navy, as provided in the estimates for 1897–98, was £7,200,000, to which a supplementary sum of £500,000 has since been added.

NEW SHIPS.

In the present financial year it is proposed to lay down four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. Including new orders, there will be in construction in 1897–98 the following ships:

	Displacement.		
Battleships:			
Majestic Class	14,900 tons	5	
Canopus Class	12,950 tons	5	
New Class	———	4	
			— 14
First-class Cruisers:			
Diadem Class	11,000 tons	4	
" "	———	4	
			— 8
Second-class Cruisers:			
Talbot Class	5,600 tons	2	
Arrogant Class	5,750 tons	4	
Talbot Class (eleven 6-in. Q.F.)	———	3	
			— 9
Third-class Cruisers:			
Pelorus Class	2,135 tons	1	
" "	———	6	
" "	———	3	
			— 10
Miscellaneous:			
Sloops		2	
Twin-screw Stern-wheel Gunboats		4	
Light-draught River Gunboats		8	
Royal Yacht		1	
			— 15
Torpedo-boat Destroyers:			
26–27 knots		6	
30 knots		19	
32–33 knots		25	
———		2	
			— 52
Total number of vessels of all classes under construction or projected during financial year 1897–98			108
To be completed during the year, including 50 torpedo-boat destroyers		66	
Uncompleted at end of year, of which 25 will be battleships and cruisers		42	
		—	108

For the French navy the total expenditure on construction for 1897, as originally proposed, was £2,902,750. Since the ordinary estimates were submitted the government has submitted for the approval of Parliament an additional programme of construction, involving an expenditure of £3,200,000, spread over eight years.

In Russia the vote for new construction for the navy has been reduced in the latest estimates from £2,033,353 to £1,679,508.

It will be observed that the aggregate expenditure of France and Russia on new construction for the current year is £5,211,000, as against £7,700,000 taken for the same services for the British navy. In the last five years our expenditure on construction has exceeded that of France by some £11,000,000. The margin in excess seems ample, and it may be confidently assumed that we get the best value for any given outlay.

MANNING OF THE NAVY.

Having given the total expenditure, let us see how we stand in relative resources for the manning of the navy. The estimates for the present year provide for 100,050 men, as against 44,225 in the French and 32,477 in the Russian service. In the last five years Great Britain has added 26,000 men to the navy. Behind our permanent force we have a royal navy reserve of 25,000 men and 10,000 pensioners. It is estimated that France could, in two days, bring in 33,000 men from a reserve numbering 120,000 men, all of whom have served three years in the navy, but are not called out after their period of service has been completed. Men not regularly drilled must gradually lose their efficiency for the manning of the fleet in a period of rapid change in ships and armaments. The French lists include men who have not been to sea for twenty or thirty years.

It has been asserted by outside critics, and notably by Sir Charles Dilke, that we are not increasing the men in proportion to the ships. That charge was met by Mr. Goschen, in an exhaustive speech, delivered on March 5 last. Arguing the case on behalf of the Admiralty, "the test," he said, "as to the sufficiency of the seamen is this: Can we man our ships as fast as they are ready?" On this point he gave a confident assurance to the House of Commons. The Admiralty were well prepared for manning every ship which would be sent to sea on the outbreak of a war. They did not aim at maintaining a permanent force sufficient to man every ship in the navy. As they had a reserve of men, so the older types formed a reserve of ships, for which crews could be raised as the exigencies of the situation required. The Admiralty, on their responsibility, have declined, and rightly declined, to raise more seamen than can be properly trained and advantageously employed. To go beyond what is necessary for the permanent force of the navy would be a waste of public resources.

RIVAL FLEETS.

Turning from the men to the ships, the standard laid down by the Admiralty has been equality to the fleets of any two foreign powers. Taking France and Russia as the two strongest naval powers after Great Britain, the actual position is summarized in the following statement:

	Great Britain.		France.		Russia.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
BATTLESHIPS:						
First Class.....	38	490,000	19	215,000	13	135,000
Second Class....	7	69,690	9	70,303	7	58,188
Third Class.....	21	167,470	9	63,344	5	28,705
CRUISERS:						
First Class.....	30	257,950	14	95,566	9	75,784
Second and Third Class ...	75	286,785	20	71,504	4	14,828
ARMORED:						
Coast Defense...	14	65,380	15	56,298	15	44,970
Lookout Ships...	19	36,240	12	19,005	—	—
Torpedo Gunb'ts	34	28,587	16	9,274	8	3,911

TORPEDO-BOAT FLOTILLAS:	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.
Destroyers	92	14	15
Seagoing Torpedo Boats	43	36	73
" First Class, 125-155 ft.	46	69	6
" Second Class, 101-114 ft.	4	78	1
" Third Class.	20	36	0
Vedettes	73	9	109

On a general review the position of Great Britain is certainly not unsatisfactory. The power of the navy essentially depends on its battleships. In this all-important class we have a decided advantage. No foreign power possesses ships equal in fighting power to our seven *Royal Sovereigns* or our nine *Majestics;* nor can any type of battleship be said to be more effective than our own improved *Centurions*, of which no less than eight are building.

In the older battleships of the second and third class we have a decided superiority. In coast defense we are weak. It has not been the policy of the British Admiralty to expend money on ships only available for defensive operations. It is a grave question whether the time has not come when vessels should be laid down of a type corresponding with the *Henry IV.*, lately laid down for the French navy. Vessels of light draught are necessary for inshore operations, and to hold the channel in time of war.

In cruisers we have a conspicuous superiority. The requirements of the British navy in this class cannot be computed on any fixed basis. We require cruisers in large numbers as lookout ships. They are the eyes of the fleet. We must be prepared to give protection to our vast commerce by convoy in the narrow seas; by patroling the great trade routes across the ocean; by ships stationed at the great converging points of trade, and by hunting down commerce-destroyers wherever they may be. We must keep open the commu-

nications with our colonies. It is difficult to say that any preparation would be fully adequate to our needs. This, at least, is certain, that in the cruiser class, if we look to numbers of fighting efficiency, we have attained an overwhelming superiority. That superiority would become more and more conspicuous in the progress of a great struggle. Our industrial resources are unrivaled, and if concentrated on the reënforcement of the fleet the balance of power at sea would incline more and more in our favor. The work done in 1896 affords striking evidence of the capability of our shipbuilding yards. No less than fifty-nine ships were launched in the United Kingdom for British and foreign governments. Their aggregate displacement was 155,845 tons. The propelling machinery was of 377,980 indicated horse power, and the value, when completed, £10,750,000. Of these ships nine were launched from the royal yards and fifty by private firms. Of the latter, twenty-four were for foreign governments, including Japan, Brazil, Chili, Spain, and the Argentine Republic.

SEA-POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

In this connection let us turn to the navies on the seaboard of the Pacific, in which we in Australasia are specially interested.

In Japan a building programme is under consideration which, if carried out, will lift that country to a high place among naval powers. It is proposed to complete by the year 1902 fifty-four ships of a total displacement of 45,890 tons, and by 1906 to construct a further 69,895 tons, distributed in sixty-three vessels. In the first series are included one battleship of 14,900 tons, two first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, one torpedo gunboat, eight destroyers, five first-class, twenty second-class, and six third-class torpedo boats. In the second series are included three battleships, two first-class, two third-class cruisers, two torpedo gunboats, one torpedo depot ship, three destroyers, eighteen first, three second, and twenty-nine third class torpedo boats. Such is the programme. It is ambitious; possibly it may not be carried to completion. Programmes are seldom completed. It is not probable that the naval aspirations of Japan will affect the balance of power in the Far East in a sense unfavorable to British interests.

China has not yet awakened from her defeat. A programme of shipbuilding is, however, under consideration. Two protected cruisers are building at Elswick, each of 4,500 tons displacement. Three cruisers have been ordered at the Vulcan Yard at Stettin. Four large destroyers have been ordered from Herr Schichau. A cruiser of 1,800 tons is completing at Foo Chow.

Having compared the votes for shipbuilding and the programme in course of execution, it is an agreeable duty to pay their due meed of praise to the chief constructor of the navy, Sir William White, to his able staff, and to the private shipbuilders of Great Britain, for the admirable skill with which they have responded to the call recently made on their administrative and professional ability.

BRITISH CONSTRUCTIVE SKILL.

The latest reports of the United States officers quote some remarkable examples. Our first-class battleships of 14,900 tons are completed for sea within two years. Two of this class—the *Magnificent* and the *Majestic*—as the United States officers point out, beat the record, the former having been completed in one year, four months, and twenty days, and the latter in one year and ten months from the date of laying down the keel. The monster cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible*, of 14,200 tons and 25,000 horse power, were completed six months within their contract dates. The first lord remarked in his memorandum accompanying the estimates for 1897 that in these vessels, though in many features going beyond precedent, the intentions of their designer had been completely realized or exceeded in regard to draught, stability, and speed. As another example of rapid construction, it may be mentioned that a cruiser of the *Diadem* class, of 11,000 tons, was launched from the famous Fairfield Yard on the Clyde in 214 working days from the date of laying down. In France they have not yet approached the British rate of building. The United States officers report that there has been much complaint of the delay in completing ships and the slow rate of construction. The time necessary to build various types of large vessels is approximately for battleships five years, and for cruisers from three to four years. In several ships recently built in France large alterations have been necessary. In the desire to increase the fighting power the French ships have been overladen with superstructures and military masts of colossal proportions, thus lowering the stability beyond the margin of safety.

In a recent lecture I referred to comparisons of cost of building made by German naval constructors, showing a marked inferiority in the efficiency of labor in public as compared with contractors' yards in France. The incapacity of a red-tape administration has never been more signally illustrated than recently in Spain. As part of the programme now in course of execution, three armored cruisers of 7,000 tons displacement were commenced at La Carraccas, Ferrol, and Cartagena. None of these vessels has yet

been launched. The first, laid down in October, 1889, was last year still on the way, progressing at the rate of 0.088 ton per day. The cost of building in the Spanish naval yards is from three to four times greater than in the private yards. In the case of three ships of the same type, two of which were lately built in England and one in a Spanish dockyard, the cost in the latter case was five times greater than that of the two sister ships.

While largely adding to the men and ships, we are making great efforts to improve and fortify our dockyards and strong places at home and abroad. The expenditure for these services in 1897–98 will be no less than £2,600,000. Two new graving docks have recently been completed at Portsmouth; three are in hand at Gibraltar; Devonport has been equipped for building, as well as fitting out, the largest ships. At Gibraltar, Portland, and Dover extensive moles are being constructed, inclosing anchorages of sufficient extent to enable large fleets to lie secure from torpedo-boat attack. In addition, a sum of £1,120,000 is taken in the army estimates for defensive works at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Cork. Four great strategic harbors are to be constructed at Falmouth, Lough Swilly, Berehaven, and the Scilly Islands. The defenses of Gibraltar, Cape Town, Hong Kong, and Singapore are to be completed.

FLEETS IN COMMISSION.

If we turn from the comparisons already given of the total available force in men and ships to the fleets in commission it will be seen that the British navy is well able to hold its own. The battleships in commission, or partial commission, in European waters are as follows: England, 20 first, 6 second, and 2 third class; France, 10 first-class, 8 second-class; Russia, 5 first-class, 4 second-class. Our total strength is 28 ships, as against 27 for France and Russia, the British ships being distinctly superior in fighting efficiency. In reserve we have the first-class battleships *Renown* and *Victorious;* 4 second-class and 8 third-class, including the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Bellerophon; Triumph*, 4 ships of the *Audacious* type. We have 6 coast-defense ships. The French have in reserve 3 wooden second-class battleships.

On foreign stations the British force in commission includes 1 battleship, 5 armored cruisers, 4 first-class, 10 second-class, and 9 third-class protected cruisers of modern type, 11 third-class cruisers of the older types, 25 sloops and gunboats, the *Monarch*, the coast-defense ships at Bombay and Melbourne, and the cruisers carrying reliefs to the several stations. France has on foreign stations the old armored cruiser *Bayard*, 4 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class, 7 sloops and gunboats. In the China seas the Russians have 4 powerful armored cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, and 2 coast-defense ships.

In this connection reference may appropriately be made to the recent review of the fleet at Spithead. It was not the least impressive of the incidents connected with the recent celebration of the diamond jubilee of our great and good queen. No less than 165 vessels were brought together, manned by more than 50,000 men. There were still available 2,000 ratings in the Portsmouth reserve alone. The marines and the coast guard had been only partially drawn upon; the reserve had been barely touched.

The fleet mustered at Spithead included 15 first-class and 6 second-class battleships; 11 first-class, 27 second-class, and 5 third-class cruisers; gun vessels, 20 gunboats, 30 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 seagoing torpedo boats, 8 special-service vessels, and 18 training ships, including 6 corvettes, 4 ironclads, and 8 brigs. The displacement of the ships aggregated over half a million of tons. The number of guns was over 2,000, including more than 500 heavy quick-firers. The speed of the battleships averaged about seventeen and a half knots, while that of the cruisers was about nineteen and a half knots. With some twelve exceptions all the vessels had been designed, laid down, launched, and completed in a period of eight years. It was, as the *Army and Navy Gazette* observed, a truly magnificent record of the work recently accomplished in the reënforcement of the fleet.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The impression made on foreign observers may be gathered from the remarks of M. Maurice Loir, as reproduced from the French press in the *Army and Navy Gazette:*

> Though a naval review is the official title given by the jubilee programme to the imposing concentration of British men-of-war in Spithead Roads, that title is hardly an accurate one. What is contemplated is far less a review than a great naval manifestation, or, to put it in plain words, the solemn affirmation of the sea-power of England. Of course, I knew beforehand that in thus assembling 165 men-of-war in front of the greatest naval harbor and arsenal in the world England meant to give the world the measure of her strength; but I freely confess that I was not prepared for such a deep, such a penetrating, sensation as that which I experienced when, on arriving in the steamer from Havre, I passed in front of that fleet, extending over a length of ten kilometers [five miles and two furlongs], and massed in four dense lines.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> I would draw from its assemblage the lesson that it conveys. First be it noted that in order to bring to-

gether this formidable armada England has not drafted a single unit from her Mediterranean squadron or her divisions in the Atlantic, Pacific, or the Far East. The ships which she arrays before us at Spithead all come out of home stations and harbors, and we cannot forget that, besides this powerful home force, 140 men-of-war are flying the St. George's ensign all over the world, even in its remotest regions. No wonder the English are proud in the consciousness of their strength. They manifest their joy somewhat noisily, perhaps, but I for one do not blame them. I admire them, and, to tell the truth, my admiration is not untinged with envy, for if they have attained the degree of power which they unquestionably possess it is to themselves, to their energy, to their tenacity, to their indomitable will, that they owe it. Their supremacy at sea has long since been established on the ruin of nations who once had a sea-power that balanced theirs. But never has their sea-power been greater than at the present moment.

That great muster at Spithead is suggestive of many grave reflections. While careful to maintain the strength of the navy adequately in every arm, the prudent administrator will not carry expenditure beyond what is necessary in the circumstances of the time. We shall, with confidence, anticipate the developments of the future. That inner line of destroyers at Spithead had an ominous look. How would it fare with the first-class battleship if assailed at the same moment, and with dauntless courage, by ten or by twenty destroyers? Is it certain that in an attack by day not one of the puny assailants would strike home? And what would be the probable issue under the cover of fog or darkness? These are considerations which cannot be put out of view in framing a programme of construction. They are, indeed, a fatal objection to any programme extending far into the future.

THE STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRE.

The opinions of foreign observers must, in some respects, carry more weight than those expressed by British officers. The views of leading authorities in France on the state of our navy, including writers in the press, ex-ministers of marine, and naval officers, have lately been published in the London *Morning Post*. The strength of our position appeared to these foreign critics indisputable. In Egypt and Gibraltar we occupied the two gates of the Mediterranean. In all the various types of ships of which a fleet is composed, from the battleship to the torpedo boat, our vessels were equal to any types which can be seen under foreign flags. The general opinion was summed up by M. Greville Reache, one of the authorities quoted: "I always look with profound astonishment on the statesmen of your country, who, in order to get the navy increased, pretend that it is less considerable, or threatens to become less considerable, than that of such and such a European power. The naval forces of England are so great that they can face, not a combination of any two European navies, but perhaps of any three. Such is my sincere impression of the naval power of Great Britain."

The London *Daily Chronicle* has recently published an important opinion with reference to the manning of the British navy from the pen of Captain Mahan. That able writer is of opinion that the longer service of British seamen is a great advantage to our navy. "In France the seaman is discharged just as his raw period has passed. Not so in England, where the service, having been at the trouble and expense of training him, retains for a lengthened period the services of the perfectly drilled man. The British navy has another advantage in the comparatively early promotion of its officers. In France the average age of becoming a captain in the navy is fifty years. With us, unless an officer obtains promotion to the rank of captain before he is forty he never becomes an admiral."

"Yet another advantage the British navy possesses, as against a combination of any two powers. One whole is better than two parts, and sometimes very much better. One nation, with one training, one cause, one purpose, and a common language, should certainly be superior to any combination. History is not favorable to coalitions."

It has been the special object of the present paper to review the naval strength of the British empire. In a general comparison we should not fail to take note that as a military power we have many legions at our disposal. The approximate strength of the British armies exceeds 900,000 men. In the regular army we have 220,000 men; in the army reserve, 80,000; in the militia—which, with little additional expenditure, could be made a most efficient force—108,000; in the yeomanry and volunteers, 232,000 men. The Australian and Canadian contingents have each a strength of 30,000. All these are of our own race. In addition, we have the native forces in India and other parts of the empire. We have recently, for the first time in peace, effectively organized the transport and supply services. Two corps of 70,000 men are ready to take the field. We alone of all nations could place our armies at short notice in any part of the globe. This power of transport may be set in the scale against the superior numbers of foreign powers.

It has been said that money is the sinews of war. Our financial position was described in glowing terms by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in moving the budget for 1897–98. He showed that in the sixty years of the present reign the public revenue of the United Kingdom had increased from £52,000,000 to £112,000,000 a year: the

imports from £67,000,000 to £442,000,000 a year; the deposits in the savings banks from £19,000,000 to £155,000,000. In no quarter of the House of Commons was a speaker found to contest the soundness of the British position, or to express a doubt as to the general prosperity and steady improvement in the condition of the people.

While regretting the necessity for the rapid growth of expenditure on warlike preparations, it is difficult to find any indications that the mother country is sinking under her burdens. Never has the public revenue been more elastic; never has the traffic on the great railways of the United Kingdom been so active; never have the numbers of the unemployed in the skilled trades been so few as to-day. The increased appropriations for the navy have been provided in great part by a succession duty. That impost has fallen heavily on landowners. It has compelled reductions of expenditure which have been chiefly felt in rural places, where fine old mansions have been closed and troops of retainers have been dispersed. But the money raised has gone at once into circulation elsewhere, in payments for materials and for the wages of the workers employed in shipbuilding. It is not clear that the country at large has suffered by this redistribution of money. It is by no means certain that trade would have been more prosperous if the vast sums lately spent on the navy had been invested in reproductive enterprises. Certain it is that the increase of production would have reduced prices, and that manufacturing enterprise is, and has long been, far from remunerative. All will agree that we have not suffered the exhaustion which would have been caused if a like amount had been spent on the purchase of ships built for the British navy in foreign yards.

The recent celebration of the diamond jubilee has brought prominently into view a source of strength greater than any force which can be created by the most lavish preparations for war. The source of strength to which I refer is derived from the mutual affection and respect of the mother country and her daughter states. We need not look for alliances to foreign powers; our alliances are, as it was well said by a leader-writer in the *Australasian*, of Nature's own making. Our allies are our sons in these noble colonies, whose strength and resources are steadily growing, and whose love for the old country preserves, and will preserve, her for all time from the weakness of isolation.

It has been the purpose of this paper to show the great height to which the naval power of the British empire has been raised in 1897. The work has been undertaken and carried forward with equal zeal by Liberal and Conservative administrations. To use the words of Lord Dufferin in bidding farewell to the British Embassy in Paris, it has become a national conviction, deeply rooted, that in spite of Christianity and civilization no nation's independence or possessions are safe for a moment unless she can guard them with her own right hand. Under this conviction, we have greatly strengthened the navy.

THE WORLD'S PEACE.

Meanwhile we must spare no effort to establish good relations with all foreign powers. Let us listen to the voice of one who had had much experience of war. General Grant, the soldier President of the United States, was a strong supporter of the Universal Peace Union. Writing in 1879, he said that though he had been in many battles, yet there was never a time when he lost his desire that some just and fair way should be devised for settling difficulties, instead of bringing innocent persons into conflict. That just and fair way of adjusting difficulties between all nations, and especially friendly and kindred nations, which General Grant desired to see, has lately been proposed by the government of Lord Salisbury and favorably entertained by President McKinley.

It has been and it is our duty to create such naval forces as will insure the safety of the empire and secure due respect for our rights and consideration for our views and opinions. In the present anxious posture of affairs we shall not relax our efforts; but if, in the process of time, we can bring about a closer union between ourselves and the United States, if we can establish a perpetual league for settling differences by arbitration—nay, more, for mutual defense if threatened by external foes—then we shall have changed the circumstances. Our latest resources will be too overwhelming to be challenged or contested, and the day may at length have come when the vast resources which we are now expending on preparations for war may be devoted to the arts of peace. As we read the *Naval Annual* let us cherish the hope that a consummation so happy may some day be reached by the sagacity of statesmen and the growing wisdom and good will of kindred peoples.

THE REBUILT NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has answered with the following letter the editor's request to read Lord Brassey's article, which appears on the preceding pages. What the United States is doing to fill the naval want which Mr. Roosevelt sees, and how the efforts of this country toward naval progress compare with those of the great foreign powers, are largely shown in the information culled from Secretary Long's current report, which we have printed following Mr. Roosevelt's letter.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—A LETTER FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

ANY man who knows the needs of the American navy must read Lord Brassey's article with extreme interest; and in reading it, it is difficult not to feel a very keen regret at the contrast between the splendid energy and far-sighted patriotism which the British people display in building up their navy and the slow steps with which we in America are compelled to advance. I do not believe there is a more patriotic people in the world than ours, but I do not think our foresight is always as good as our patriotism, and as yet we are not sufficiently awake to the need of having a navy commensurate with our rank as a great power. If we really appreciated the benefit such a navy would be to us, and the terrible humiliation and disaster its lack may some day cause us, I do not believe the people would hesitate one moment to insist on its preparation.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that though our navy is small it is highly efficient, both as regards the ships and as regards the men aboard of them. We stand in immediate need of additions to our force of battleships, and especially of torpedo boats; but when those now building are ready, we shall possess a fleet that will be formidable if opposed to that of any nation of continental Europe; and indeed I am tempted to say that this is already true, taking into account merely the ships we now have.

Any man who has personally witnessed the energy, intelligence, and zeal with which our officers have developed the to them untried possibilities of our battleships and torpedo boats, any one who knows how steady has been the improvement in the efficiency of the enlisted men, must of necessity feel an entire confidence in the *personnel* of our navy as compared with that of any foreign power, no matter how good.

The same thing is true of our ships. Personally I should entirely dissent from Lord Brassey's statement as to the alleged superiority in fighting power of British ships of the *Royal Sovereign* or *Majestic* class when compared, for instance, with the *Iowa* and *Indiana*. Neither type of ship has actually been tried in battle against an equal antagonist; but it may well be questioned whether, against battleships, the rapid-fire 6-inch gun of the British ships is in any way as effective as the American 8-inch.

For Americans there is a peculiar interest in that paragraph of Lord Brassey's article in which he touches upon the sea-powers of the Pacific, and especially upon the energy with which the Japanese are turning their country into a first-class naval power. If the United States is to continue to hold on the Pacific the position to which its great sea-front and its wealth and population entitle it, then we must steadily go on building up our navy; and, above all, we must ratify the treaty of annexation with Hawaii which President McKinley has submitted. Hawaii cannot permanently stand alone; it must go to some power, and if we decline to take it ourselves we have no right to prevent its being taken by some other nation more keenly alive than we are to national self-interest. With Hawaii as a naval base we will have gone far to secure our own coasts from attack; but with Hawaii in the possession of a hostile power we would have before us the certainty of a long and doubtful struggle in order to regain the advantage which we had so foolishly cast away.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

II.—THE PRESENT CONDITION, NEEDS, AND PROSPECTS OF OUR NAVY.

(From the Report for 1897 of the Secretary of the Navy.)

SECRETARY LONG'S report for the year 1897 shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of 4 battleships of the first class, 2 battleships of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 16 cruisers, 15 gunboats, 6 double-turreted monitors, 1 ram, 1 dynamite gunboat, 1 dispatch boat, 1 transport steamer, and 5 torpedo boats. There are under construction 5 battleships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine boat.

There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving, and naval reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unserviceable craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant-marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

This force shows an addition of 14 keels since the last report of the Secretary of the Navy —2 sea-going battleships, the *Oregon* and the *Iowa*, 1 armored cruiser, the *Brooklyn*, 8 gunboats, the lightning-like torpedo boat, the *Porter*, with a speed of 28.63 knots an hour, and the coast-defense monitor, the *Puritan*.

SHIPS WAITING FOR ARMOR.

In addition to the 54 fighting vessels in good condition, the 22 vessels in course of construction will be completed during the coming year with the exception of the 5 battleships, which will not be ready for service until near the close of 1899. The changed aspect of the United States as a naval force in 1899 will be apparent from a glance at these bare figures, which show that the country will then possess 9 heavy fighting ships of the first class as against only 4 at present. Three of these battleships, the *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin*, will have to be accepted by the Government without armor, owing to the difficulty of obtaining armor for them at the price fixed by law. This *contretemps*, the result of the legislation restricting the price of armor for these vessels to $300 per ton—a price which the manufacturers refused—will work an actual delay in the completion of the ships which the Secretary heartily deplores. In the meantime the armor-factory board of officers appointed by the Navy Department has made thorough investigations of the field for the proposed national armor-plate manufactory.

THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

Many naval experts are inclined to place the utmost reliance on the offensive powers of a fleet of light-draught active gunboats, some of them going so far as to doubt the capability of any practicable force of heavy ships to withstand the insect-like annoyance and elusive maneuvers of a swarm of these small vessels. The Navy Department is not blind to the effectiveness of this type of craft. The Secretary says:

An important addition of light-draught and composite gunboats to the effective force of the navy has been made since the last annual report. At the present time the three light-draught gunboats built at Newport News are in active service, as are all the composite gunboats except the *Princeton*, which will probably be completed in February. These vessels are a valuable and necessary force, and will be especially effective in maintaining our interests in foreign waters, especially in times of civil disturbance. The first cost of all these gunboats was low, aggregating about $2,000,000 for the nine, or not more than the cost of a single first-class armored cruiser. The cost of their maintenance also, particularly in the case of the composite vessels, should not be excessive, and the reports of their trials, as well as the opinion of officers in command of them, have been distinctly favorable.

THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF OUR NAVY.

It is interesting to have a bird's-eye glance from the point of view of the Secretary of the entire activity and local significance of the country's fighting ships. The whole body of ships in commission were engaged as follows this year:

The North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Bunce until May 1, 1897, and since then under Rear Admiral Sicard, has had during the past year the benefits which result from exercises in drill and fleet maneuvers. This squadron is composed of the *New York* (first rate), flagship; *Massachusetts* (first rate), *Puritan* (first rate), *Indiana* (first rate), *Iowa* (first rate), *Texas* (first rate), *Maine* (first rate), *Brooklyn* (first rate), *Terror* (second rate), *Montgomery* (second class), *Marblehead* (third rate), *Wilmington* (third rate), *Detroit* (third rate), *Annapolis* (third rate), *Nashville* (third rate), *Fern* (fourth rate), *Vesuvius* (fourth rate).

Embracing three battleships of the first class, two of the second, and some of our best cruisers, it makes the most formidable fleet assembled since the civil war. The Department has been able during the past year, for the first time, to exercise battleships as a squadron. This fleet visited Charleston during February, and was exercised in a blockade of that port. The value of exercises of this kind to the fleet cannot be overestimated, and it is the intention of the Department to utilize the North Atlantic squadron as far as possible in drills and maneuvers, from the results of which data can be obtained as to the most effective method of using the fleet in time of war.

The smaller ships of the squadron have been assigned in turn to active duty in connection with enforcing neutrality laws on the Gulf coast and the coast of Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas. The work has been done with great vigilance and to the credit of the commanding officers.

The Pacific squadron, Rear Admiral Miller commanding, consists of the *Oregon* (first rate), *Philadelphia* (second rate, flagship), *Monterey* (second rate), *Monadnock* (second rate), *Bennington* (third rate), *Wheeling* (third rate), *Alert* (third rate), and *Marietta* (third rate).

The Asiatic squadron, Rear Admiral McNair commanding, consists of the *Olympia* (first rate, flagship), *Boston* (second rate), *Yorktown* (third rate), *Monocacy* (third rate), *Machias* (third rate), *Petrel* (fourth rate).

The *Concord* (third rate) and the *Helena* (third rate) have been ordered to join it. These vessels have been cruising on the coast of Asia wherever it was deemed advisable to show our flag or look after American interests; and during the summer all the ships, except the *Monocacy*, rendezvoused at Chefoo.

The European squadron, Rear Admiral Selfridge commanding, comprises the *San Francisco* (second rate, flagship), *Raleigh* (second rate), and *Bancroft* (fourth rate), and during the greater part of the past year has been engaged in protecting American interests in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, where the unsettled condition of affairs which finally resulted in the war between Turkey and Greece made the presence of the fleet desirable.

The South Atlantic squadron, Captain Chester commanding, consists of the *Cincinnati* (second rate) and the *Castine* (third rate).

In addition to the vessels in the squadrons there are the following: Apprentice training ships *Essex* (third rate), *Adams* (third rate), *Alliance* (third rate), the gunnery school ship *Amphitrite*, the cadet practice ship *Standish*, the first-class cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* in reserve, the *Dolphin* (third rate) and *Vicksburg* (third rate), unassigned, the *Newport* (third rate), on special duty, and torpedo boats *Porter*, *Du Pont*, *Cushing*, and *Ericsson* on special service.

The newly completed flagship *Brooklyn* was present at the jubilee commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria, and, with its officers, was cordially received as representing there our naval establishment and our national interest in the occasion.

OUR PROGRESS COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

While the present constructive activity of the United States Navy Department is well in advance of former years, a glance at the statistics below will show that we are scarcely overreaching ourselves, so far as comparative values are in evidence. Of all the countries of the world, England is, of course, spending most money and building the greatest number of new and powerful ships. The $26,500,000 appropriated for her naval construction of 1897–98 provides for vessels which will bring the total new ships to be completed or under construction during the coming year to

15 battleships,	6 twin-screw gunboats,
12 first-class cruisers,	56 torpedo-boat destroyers,
9 second-class cruisers,	8 light-draught steamers,
10 third-class cruisers,	1 royal yacht.

France will have 7 heavy battleships under construction, 8 armored cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, and miscellaneous vessels sufficient to make a total of 69 keels.

JAPAN MISTRESS OF THE PACIFIC.

The most significant item in all this comparative statement of the world's navy-building is the astonishing advance of Japan, which brings her ahead of Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain, and the United States. The programme outlined below will, when carried out in 1902, make Japan the strongest naval power in the Pacific Ocean. She has now building:

3 battleships of 14,800 tons displacement (1 at Thames Iron Works, 1 at Thomson's, Clydebank, 1 at Armstrong's);
1 battleship of 10,000 tons displacement reported as ordered of Armstrong, but contract not signed and specifications not completed;
4 first-class armored cruisers of 9,600 tons displacement (2 at Armstrong's, 1 at Vulcan Works, Stettin, 1 at Forges et Chantiers, France);
4 protected cruisers (2 in the United States of about 4,760 tons displacement and 2 at Armstrong's of 4,500 displacement),
1 protected cruiser of 2,800 tons, and
1 of 1,800 tons at the government yard at Yokosuka, Japan;
9 torpedo-boat destroyers (4 by Yarrow, 4 by Thornycroft, and 1 by Schichau, at Elbing, Germany; 8 of about 300 tons displacement, 1 somewhat smaller);
13 torpedo boats of about 85 to 90 tons displacement (8 by Schichau and 5 by Normand).

GERMANY, RUSSIA, ITALY, AND SPAIN.

Germany is to spend $9,000,000 during 1897–98, and will be building on

3 first-class battleships,	1 torpedo-boat destroyer,
1 armored cruiser,	8 torpedo boats,
5 protected cruisers,	2 gunboats.

Russia's appropriation is $7,668,277, and will have under construction

9 battleships,	4 protected cruisers,
2 coast-defense vessels,	4 gunboats,
2 armored cruisers,	40 torpedo craft.

The Italian budget allows for $5,000,000 for naval construction, and will construct

5 battleships,	1 protected cruiser,
5 armored cruisers,	over 15 torpedo craft.

Spain has recently purchased one armored cruiser and completed

2 first-class armored cruisers,	2 gunboats,
1 protected cruiser,	6 torpedo-boat destroyers.

She will have under construction during the coming year

4 armored cruisers,	4 torpedo boats,
4 protected cruisers,	3 battleships to be equipped with armament and motive power in France.
4 gunboats,	

OUR NAVY'S MOST URGENT NEED—DOCKING FACILITIES.

The Secretary says without qualification that the most decided weakness of the United States navy lies at present in its docking facilities.

Of the eleven government docks—nine on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific coast—three were designed to accommodate battleships of the first class, one at New York, one at Port Royal, S. C., and one at Bremerton, Wash., on Puget Sound. But the dock at New York has been for six months and is likely for three months more to be undergoing repairs, and at the dock at Port Royal there is not only an insufficiency of water, but the cross-section of the dock is too small to safely admit battleships with bilge keels affixed. A modern ship should be docked every few months, and owing to the above condition of the docks on this coast it was necessary to send the *Indiana* to Halifax in August last for this purpose.

On the Pacific coast there is but one dock of sufficient size to dock a modern battleship. This is on Puget Sound, 900 miles from San Francisco. Access to it is through a narrow channel 20 miles wide, one side of which is in possession of a foreign country.

To remedy this need, the Navy Department's special board of investigation recommends urgently the building of docks at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, New Orleans, and Mare Island.

AS TO THE FUTURE.

Secretary Long asks from the present Congress authorization for only one new battleship for the Pacific coast, which has none at present, as against seven, when the new ships are ready, on the Atlantic, and a few torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, "both of which are comparatively of little cost, and more of which are desirable to bring this swift, mobile, and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense."

The Secretary gives the total cost of maintaining the United States navy during the year ending June 30, 1897, as $17,514,231.13, an increase of about two millions over the preceding year. He calls particular attention to this increase as a matter which should be made definitely known to Congress and the people, that they may understand that the cost of maintaining a navy even in our present state is distinctly a growing one.

OUR NEED OF A NAVY.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S NEW BOOK, "THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN SEA-POWER."

THE Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's affirmation, in his letter printed on a preceding page, of the outward responsibility of the United States and the necessary naval policy to meet that responsibility, sounds the key-note of the essays in which Capt. A. T. Mahan, of the United States navy, has given forth the same convictions, from the point of view of the strategist and of *la haute politique*, now appearing in book form. The position of Captain Mahan in regard to the naval policy of the United States has become well known throughout the civilized world, from his books on the phenomenon of sea-power, the best known of which is "The Influence of Sea-Power upon History, 1660 to 1783." Considering the question of the maintenance of navies in its largest aspects, Captain Mahan believes that in the present condition of economic and political strife and competition standing armies and navies are necessary, and will be for a long time to come; and that furthermore, it is of the greatest importance that an adequate distribution of military power, especially on the sea, should give that cautionary safeguard against the horrors of war that is undoubtedly a result of an all-around "preparedness for war." The application of this principle to the United States is seen through Captain Mahan's eyes in the following paragraph:

"Our only rivals in potential military strength are the great powers of Europe. These, however, while they have interests in the western hemisphere, to which a certain solidarity is imparted by their instinctive and avowed opposition to a policy to which the United States, by an inward compulsion apparently irresistible, becomes more and more committed, have elsewhere yet wider and more onerous demands upon their attention. Since 1884 Great Britain, France, and Germany have each acquired colonial possessions, varying in extent from one million to two and a half million square miles—chiefly in Africa. This means, as is generally understood, not merely the acquisition of so much new territory, but the perpetuation of national rivalries and suspicions, maintaining in full vigor, in this age, the traditions of past animosities. It means uncertainties about boundaries—that more fruitful source of disputes when running through unexplored wildernesses—jealousy of influence over native occupants of the soil, fear of encroachment, unperceived till too late, and so a constant, if silent, strife to insure national preponderance in these newly opened regions. The colonial expansion of

the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is being resumed under our eyes, bringing with it the same train of ambitions and feelings that were exhibited then, though these are qualified by the more orderly methods of modern days and by a well-defined mutual apprehension—the result of a universal preparedness for war, the distinctive feature of our own time which most guarantees peace."

To this plea for the soldier, and to the companion theory of the gain in the sterner virtues from military training, Captain Mahan in each of these essays adds an apprehension, vague it may be, but still worthy of consideration, that the huge armaments of the civilized countries are not without their value as a safeguard against any such uprising and out-pushing of the vast Asiatic hordes as took place in the days of Attila.

More concretely, in the matter of the appropriate policy for the United States, Captain Mahan advises for an enlarged and systematical increase of our navy and the better drill of sailors, because he takes it that we have no power to assume our isolation and our freedom from responsibility. The vast revolution which the introduction of steam on the ocean has brought about in transportation methods and in communications has brought our outward responsibility to us: we have not been left to go out and seek it. Captain Mahan treats it as a fact which we must deal with seriously and prudently. The same argument is made in regard to our utilization of Hawaii as a military post. It is not that we should seek to carry the spirit of militarism in the Pacific Ocean by establishing a naval station at Honolulu; it is rather that the spirit of militarism is there, and will be concretely in the shape of some other European power if we do not take Hawaii. Specifically, Captain Mahan says it will be a dangerous matter for the United States if any foreign power gets possession of a coaling station within 3,500 miles of San Francisco. Hawaii is within 2,500 miles, and is on the ocean road from San Francisco and Puget Sound to Australia and New Zealand, and from the Isthmus of Panama—which Captain Mahan assumes will certainly be canaled in the not distant future—to China and Japan. Again, for the proper defense of our coasts and as a preventive of war in the sense of offering no tempting inducement for a profitable war to a possibly hostile nation, Captain Mahan goes at length into the strategist's reasons for the establishment of a proper coaling station in the Caribbean Sea, which he shows to be one of the most important military points in the New World. He compares the Caribbean with the Mediterranean Sea, and calls the former "preëminently the domain of sea-power." For the command of "communications," the leading element in strategy, he specifically advises that the great routes of trade, which would be vastly increased in importance in the event of an isthmian canal, would be commanded by the islands of Jamaica and Cuba. "These two islands are the real rivals for control of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico; and it may be added that the strategic center of interest for both Gulf and Caribbean is to be found in the Windward Passage, because it furnishes the ultimate test of the relative power of the two islands to control the Caribbean." As between these two islands, he finds the situation, the strength, and the resources—the three elements of strategic importance—greatly and decidedly in favor of Cuba. "To bring Jamaica to a condition of equality or superiority is needed an ample force capable of keeping the Windward Passage continuously open, not only for a moment, nor for any measurable time, but throughout the war."

Captain Mahan's idea of a navy for the United States or any other country, and of its offensive action, will be unanticipated by the good American whose conception of our naval history is probably bounded by a remembrance of the thrilling victories obtained by the *Constitution* and the *Wasp*, by Paul Jones and Decatur. In fact, Captain Mahan, with a graceful acknowledgment to the moral effect of these dramatic naval passages-at-arms, proceeds to call them worse than useless, utterly unable to even cripple, much less subdue, an enemy. The fighting ships of a belligerent country must, he says, in the *rôle* of commerce-destroyers, justify the reason of their existence. Only through this channel can any enemy be continuously hurt so as to have a real and important effect on the termination of the war and the decision of the question involved.

It is in this character that Captain Mahan sees a growing American navy as a guarantee of peace. To the opposed theory of a navy for defense only he replies: "Now in a certain sense we all want a navy for defense only. It is to be hoped that the United States will never seek war except for the defense of her rights, her obligations, or her necessary interests. In that sense our policy may always be defensive only, although it may compel us at times to steps justified rather by expediency—the choice of the lesser evil—than by incontrovertible right. But if we have interests beyond sea which a navy may have to protect, it plainly follows that the navy has more to do, even in war, than to defend the coast; and it must be added as a received military axiom that war, however defensive in moral character, must be waged aggressively if it is to hope for success."

COUNT TOLSTOI ON THE DOCTRINE OF HENRY GEORGE.

[Count Tolstoi's adherence to the views of the late Henry George has not been unknown in this country. His latest expression, however, of the single-tax creed derives an exceptional interest from the recent death of Henry George and the forthcoming publication of the extended economic work upon which Mr. George had spent the last years of his life. We present herewith two letters written by the great Russian thinker, one to a propagandist of the Henry George doctrine in Germany and the other to a Russian peasant living in Siberia. It is perhaps needless to add that our publication of these interesting letters does not imply an indorsement of their teachings.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—TO A GERMAN DISCIPLE OF GEORGE.*

IN reply to your letter I send you the inclosed with special pleasure. I have been acquainted with Henry George since the appearance of his "Social Problems." I read them, and was struck by the correctness of his main idea, and by the unique clearness and power of his argument, which is unlike anything in scientific literature, and especially by the Christian spirit, which also stands alone in the literature of science, which pervades the book. After reading it I turned to his previous work, "Progress and Poverty," and with a heightened appreciation of its author's activity. You ask my opinion of Henry George's work, and of his single-tax system. My opinion is the following:

Humanity advances continually toward the enlightenment of its consciousness, and to the institution of modes of life corresponding to this consciousness which is in process of enlightenment. Hence in every period of life and humanity there is, on the one hand, a progressive enlightenment of consciousness, and on the other a realization in life of what is enlightened by the consciousness. At the close of the last century and the beginning of this a progressive enlightenment of consciousness occurred in Christianized humanity with respect to the working classes, who were previously in various phases of slavery; and a progressive realization of new forms of life—the abolition of slavery and the substitution of free hired labor.

At the present day a progressive enlightenment of human consciousness is taking place with reference to the use of land, and soon, it seems to me, a progressive realization in life of this consciousness must follow. And in this progressive enlightenment of consciousness with reference to the use of land, and in the realization of this consciousness, which constitutes one of the chief problems of our time, the fore-man, the leader of the movement, was and is Henry George. In this lies his immense and predominant importance. He contributed by his excellent books both to the enlightenment of the consciousness of mankind with reference to this question, and to the placing of it upon a practical footing.

But with the abolition of the revolting right of ownership in land the same thing is being repeated which took place, as we can still remember, when slavery was abolished. The governments and ruling classes, knowing that the advantages and authority of their position among men are bound up in the land question, while pretending that they are preoccupied with the welfare of the people, organizing workingmen's banks, inspection of labor, income taxes, and even an eight-hour day, studiously ignore the land question, and even, with the aid of an obliging and easily corrupted science, assert that the expropriation of land is useless, harmful, impossible.

The same thing is happening now as in the days of the slave trade. Mankind, at the beginning of the present and at the end of the last century, had long felt that slavery was an awful, soul-nauseating anachronism; but sham religion and sham science proved that there was nothing wrong in it, that it was indispensable, or, at least, that its abolition would be premature. To-day something similar is taking place with reference to property in land. In the same way sham religion and sham science are proving that there is nothing wrong in landed property, and no need to abolish it.

Religion blesses such possession, and the science of political economy proves that it must exist for the greatest welfare of mankind. It is Henry George's merit that he not only exploded all the sophism whereby religion and science justify landed property, and pressed the question to the furthest proof, which forced all who had not stopped their ears to acknowledge the unlaw-

* These letters were especially communicated by Count Tolstoi to Mr. Fletcher, editor of *The New Age*, London.

fulness of ownerships in land, but also that he was the first to indicate a possibility of solution for the question. He was the first to give a simple, straightforward answer to the usual excuses made by the enemies of all progress.

The method of Henry George destroys this excuse by so putting the question that by to-morrow committees might be appointed to examine and deliberate on his scheme and its transformation into law. In Russia, for instance, the inquiry as to the means for the ransom of land, or its gratuitous confiscation for nationalization, might be begun to-morrow, and solved, with certain restrictions, as thirty-three years ago the question of liberating the peasants was solved. To humanity the indispensableness of this reform is demonstrated, and its feasibleness is proved (emendations, alterations, in the single-tax system may be required, but the fundamental idea is a possibility); and therefore humanity cannot but do that which their reason demands.

II.—TO A SIBERIAN PEASANT.

The scheme of Henry George is as follows. The advantage and profit from the use of land is not everywhere the same; since the more fertile, convenient portions, adjoining populous districts, will always attract many who wish to possess them; and so much the more as these portions are better and more suitable they ought to be appraised according to their advantages—the better, dearer; the worse, cheaper; the worst, cheapest of all.

Whereas the land which attracts but few should not be appraised at all, but left conceded without payment to those who are willing to cultivate it by their own manual labor. According to such a valuation, convenient plow land in the government of Toula, for example, would be valued at about five or six rubles the dessyatin [about two and three-quarter acres]; market-garden land near villages at ten rubles; the same, but liable to spring floods, fifteen rubles; and so on. In towns the valuation would be from 100 to 500 rubles the dessyatin; and in Moscow and Petersburg, in go-ahead places, and about the harbors of navigable rivers, several thousands or tens of thousands of rubles the dessyatin.

When all the land in the country has been thus appraised Henry George proposes to pass a law declaring that all the land, from such a year and date, shall belong no longer to any separate individual, but to the whole country, to the whole nation; and that thereafter every one who possesses land must gradually pay to the state—that is, to the whole nation—the price at which it has been appraised.

This payment must be expended on all the public needs of the state, so that it will take the place of every kind of monetary imposition, both interior and exterior—the custom-house.

According to this scheme, it would follow that a landowner who was at present in possession of 2,000 dessyatins would continue to own them, but would have to pay for them into the treasury, here in Toula, between twelve and fifteen thousand rubles a year, because hereabouts the best land for agricultural and building purposes would be included; and no large landowner would be able to bear the strain of such a payment, and would be obliged to give up the land. Whereas our Toula peasant would have to pay about two rubles less for each dessyatin of the same ground than he does at present, will always have available land around him which he can hire for five or six rubles, and in addition, will not only have no other taxes to pay, but would receive all Russian and foreign articles which he needs without imposts. In towns the owners of houses and manufactories can continue to possess their property, but will have to pay for the land they occupy, according to its valuation, into the common treasury.

The advantage of such a system will be:

1. That no one will be deprived of the possibility of using land.
2. That idle men, possessing land, and forcing others to work for them, in return for the use of the land, will cease to exist.
3. That the land will be in the hands of those who work it and not of those who do not.
4. That the people, being able to work on the land, will cease to enslave themselves as laborers in factories and manufactories, and as servants in towns, and will disperse themselves about the country.
5. That there will be no longer any overseers and tax collectors in factories, stores, and custom-houses, but only collectors of payment for the land, which it is impossible to steal, and from which taxes may be most easily collected.
6 (and chiefly). That those who do not labor will be freed from the sin of profiting by the labors of others (in doing which they are often not to blame, being from childhood educated in idleness, and not knowing how to work); and from the still greater sin of every kind of falsehood and excuse to shift the blame from themselves; and that those who do labor will be delivered from the temptation and sin of envy, condemnation of others, and exasperation against those who do not work; and thus will disappear one of the causes of dissension between man and man.

LEO TOLSTOI.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MR. BRYCE ON THE POLICY OF ANNEXATION.

MR. JAMES BRYCE contributes to the *Forum* an article on "The Policy of Annexation for America." The author of "The American Commonwealth," especially in the last edition of that work, has made his readers fairly familiar with his point of view in relation to the territorial expansion of the United States. He does not believe that America can improve her condition by adding to her territory, and her present position among the nations, in his opinion, renders the creation of a great navy unnecessary. If, however, Cuba and Hawaii should be annexed, the United States would have to maintain powerful fleets, one in the Pacific and another in the Gulf of Mexico, to defend these islands in case of attack from other nations.

Mr. Bryce admits that the United States is abundantly able to build and maintain a navy adequate for this purpose, but he questions whether it is worth her while to do so. Such a navy, he says, would be a very costly luxury. We have no occasion for a navy equal to those of the great European nations.

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Bryce's argument in the *Forum* article is largely based on the supposed unfitness of the populations of Cuba and Hawaii to receive and be governed under American institutions. On this point he cites the experience of Great Britain in dealing with similar elements in certain of her dependencies:

"Britain has had painful experience of these difficulties in her own colonies; yet in her monarchical system and her colonial service she possesses machinery much more flexible and more adaptable to these conditions than the far more consistently democratic system of the United States has ever possessed or seems capable of constructing. In other words, the problems which the United States would have to solve in Cuba or in Hawaii, were either of them to be annexed, would be, for the United States, perfectly new and extremely perplexing problems. He must be a sanguine man who thinks that a democratic government, intended to be worked by educated men of the best European stock, whose ancestors have enjoyed freedom and been accustomed to self-government for centuries, can, without danger to its new subjects and injury to itself, either set up among an inferior and dissimilar population its own democratic institutions or so far depart from all its own traditions as to attempt to govern that population and its own citizens abroad by despotic methods."

COLONIZING IN THE TROPICS.

In those British colonies which proved to be fit to receive the overflow of England's own population, especially those lying in the temperate zone, Mr. Bryce admits, of course, that prosperous democratic states have been established; but this, he says, is because their inhabitants are of British stock. Britain's tropical possessions he puts in an entirely different category. India and the great regions of tropical Africa lately acquired by Great Britain Mr. Bryce regards as sources of disquietude rather than of profit.

"The example Britain has set, in taking East Central Africa, for instance—a region into which she was drawn by a train of circumstances she could hardly control—is one not to be recommended for imitation. It cannot be denied that the impulse or fancy for coloring new territories British on the map has had something to do with these recent extensions of British authority. But the impulse has been in some cases an unfortunate one; and this needless assumption of responsibilities, with no prospect of a corresponding return, will be doubly unfortunate if it helps to lead the United States into any similar courses."

Mr. Bryce sums up and enforces his argument in the concluding paragraphs of his article:

"What have the United States to gain by territorial extension? No parts of the earth's surface remain in which colonies like the British self-governing colonies can be planted. Tropical dominions would cost more than they are worth; and they are occupied by races unfit to receive American institutions. Possessing on her own continent an enormous territory of unequaled natural resources, and capable of easily supporting more than twice its present population, the United States needs no transmarine domains in which to expand. One sometimes hears it said that her mission is to spread democratic principles. Polynesians and Asiatics, Creole Spaniards and mulattoes, are not fit to receive those principles. Neither are negroes fit, as the history of Hayti and of most of the South American so-called 'republics' proves."

"The United States has already a great and splendid mission in building up between the oceans a free, happy, and prosperous nation of

two hundred millions of people. And one of the noblest parts of her mission in the world has been to show to the older peoples and states an example of abstention from the quarrels and wars and conquests that make up so large and so lamentable a part of the annals of Europe. Her remote position and her immense power have, as I have said, delivered her from that burden of military and naval armaments which presses with crushing weight upon the peoples of Europe. It would be, for her, a descent from what may be called the pedestal of wise and pacific detachment on which she now stands, were she to yield to that earth-hunger which has been raging among the European states, and to imitate the aggressive methods which some of them have pursued. The policy of creating great armaments and of annexing territories beyond the sea would be, if a stranger may venture to say so, an un-American policy and a complete departure from the maxims —approved by long experience—of the illustrious founders of the republic."

A FAVORABLE VIEW OF HAWAII.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Arthur C. James, who has recently visited the Hawaiian Islands, sets forth what he conceives to be certain advantages of annexation.

Mr. James states that before his visit to Hawaii he was strongly opposed to annexation, but that he returned to this country an ardent annexationist. He has become convinced that the Hawaiian Islands would bring to the United States great commercial and industrial advantages. They are situated in the most fertile part of the world, and are capable of producing all the sugar and coffee that this country can consume, besides large quantities of rice and tropical fruits. They have three excellent harbors, and would control the cable communication of the Pacific.

Even more significant than the commercial importance of Hawaii is her strategic position in relation to the protection of the Pacific coast of the United States, and this Mr. James regards as another reason why we should desire annexation. To the objection that annexation would be a radical departure from our traditional policy Mr. James replies by citing the cases of Alaska, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, California, and other States, whose value at the time of their annexation was less apparent than is Hawaii's value to-day. Even now Alaska is farther away and less accessible than Honolulu.

To the question, "Have the natives been consulted?" Mr. James replies:

"No, but were the American Indians consulted in the early days here, or the natives of Alaska in later times? The natives have proved themselves to be incapable of governing and unfitted for the condition of civilization, as is shown by their rapid decline in numbers and their inability to adapt themselves to changed conditions; and the importance of their supposed opinions on annexation has been greatly exaggerated. Numbering 500,000 in the time of Captain Cook, they are now reduced to about 30,000, and occupy much the same relation to the white population as our Indians do here. Indolent and easy-going, they are perfectly content with any form of government which allows them to sun themselves, bedecked with flowers. This view is borne out by the failure of the recent mass-meeting in Honolulu, organized solely for the purpose of proving that the native Hawaiians are actively opposed to annexation. It is natural that the white man should become the governing power; and in the exercise of this power it is equally natural that he should wish to turn over his territory to a strong civilized nation for protection and advancement, since, if they rely solely on their ability to defend themselves, it is impossible for the islands to maintain their independence for any length of time."

The question is, to what country shall Hawaii be annexed—to Japan, to England, or to the United States? Annexation to one or the other is inevitable.

ANGLO-SAXON DOMINANCE.

That the mixed character of the Hawaiian population is a real drawback Mr. James admits, but the difficulties, he holds, are not insuperable.

"The Chinese are not yet dangerous. Their numbers are large; but they are a peaceable people, without cohesion, and would give no more trouble than the same race does in our Western States, where the battle has been fought and the question is now practically settled. If annexed, they would be readily amenable to our laws. The Japanese element is by far the most serious difficulty. Since the war with China these people have become exceedingly arrogant and self-assertive, and the spirit of national aggrandizement extends from the Mikado to the lowest coolie. From the standpoint of the Japanese, this spirit may be most commendable, but it will have to be firmly met by the United States when our own interests are at stake. The Portuguese are a harmless element. I can see no reason why we should not expect people of the Anglo-Saxon or German race to become dominant, not only in power, but also in numbers, as soon as the question of government is finally settled. Cer-

tainly, few Anglo-Saxons or Germans would care to become the subjects of a dusky queen under a constitution like the one which caused the revolution of 1893."

The question of statehood Mr. James considers no more imminent than that of Alaska's statehood. Annexation in itself would violate no precedent and would set none, so far as other territories are concerned, but each case would be decided on its merits, as the former cases have been.

HAWAIIAN EDUCATION.

IT appears from the report of Prof. F. B. Dresslar, published in the January number of the *Educational Review*, that the school system of Hawaii is well organized and fairly comparable with that of any of our States.

"The educational interests of all the islands are in the hands of a minister of public instruction and six commissioners. These together form an executive department, known as the Department of Public Instruction. The minister of foreign affairs is *ex-officio* minister of public instruction, and is charged with the chief administrative work of the department. The commissioners are appointed by the president of the republic, and serve for a term of three years, the term of two expiring each year. Two of these commissioners may be women; but 'no person in holy orders, or a minister of religion, shall be eligible as a commissioner.' The commissioners serve without pay."

"The work of supervision and inspection of the schools is delegated by the department to an inspector-general of schools, whose term of service is at the discretion of the department. It is his duty to visit all the schools in the various islands as often as possible, and 'to inform school officers and teachers of their duty.' If the department so direct, the inspector-general may have the power to appoint teachers, remove teachers, examine and license teachers, and modify the course of study prescribed. He shall make a careful report of all his official acts, together with a statement of the needs and conditions of the schools."

"The law provides that all instruction, whether in public or private schools, shall be in the English language, except in cases where 'another language is to be taught in addition to the English language.' Under this condition the department may authorize such instruction, either by general rules or special orders for individual instances. No school shall be recognized by the department which does not conform to these regulations."

There is a compulsory education law which is said to be well enforced. Professor Dresslar speaks enthusiastically of the efficiency and professional spirit of the present able inspector-general, Prof. Henry S. Townsend, and of the teachers under his charge.

"EMPIRE CAN WAIT"—SPEAKER REED'S VIEWS OF ANNEXATION.

SPEAKER REED, in the course of a recent conversation with the editor of the *Illustrated American* on the policy of adding more territory to the United States, made use of an expression that bids fair to become a rallying cry for the opponents of Hawaiian annexation. "Empire can wait," he said. This now famous remark of the Speaker is made the topic of an article prepared by him at the request of the editor of the *American*, and published in the first December number of that periodical.

In studying the successive rise and fall of empires in history, Mr. Reed is impressed with the fact that in each case the source of the empire's destruction has been within itself; and to his mind this source has been the failure of each section of a great country to keep abreast of the other sections, "to think the same thoughts, and to promote always the common interest." Applying this test to our own nation, Mr. Reed remarks:

"That there are vast differences between the ideas and wants of our separate regions is not so well known as it ought to be, or perhaps so fully taken into account.

"In each one of the States themselves there are communities which stand out against their surroundings and refuse to be assimilated, and to become one in thought with the others. The geographical differences are real and powerful. Once in our history the danger which comes of internal disagreement has been realized, and the destructive War of the Rebellion will always be a warning of possible danger, though its result is a protection also.

"These differences are really differences in civilization. It does not matter which section is more advanced, or which is less advanced. The only fact of importance is the difference. Similarity is the great want of nations. All the people must be in touch with each other. Modern appliances are all on our side. Lightning, even more than steam, has annihilated space, and brought together the uttermost parts of the earth. Both together are the soul of business, and business unites with ties which are deeper than sentiment.

"Judging from the teachings of history, the great aim of a nation should be to use all the ap-

liances for advancing knowledge, to assimilate its peoples to a common standard.

"To that end we must not hasten.

"Not every opportunity for aggrandizement should be seized. Too much food may mean indigestion, and we are sure not to be hungered while the middle of our empire, perhaps in the future the richest part of it, lies undeveloped. Until that region reaches its growth we are governed and to be governed by a minority.

"This will be a heavy strain on our institu tions; for unless this power in the Senate, given for the future, is used very sparingly in the present, there will be a sense of injustice which will be very bad for the republic.

"There is no need of hurry. As we grow, we will spread fast enough. Our strength grows with our years. Men, who are but of yesterday and will never see to-morrow, must seize time by the forelock. But those empires which hope for eternity can wait."

HAWAII AND SEA-POWER.

IN the discussion of the Hawaiian question the opponents of annexation have made much of the argument that the acquisition of the islands would involve this country in immense expenditures for fortification and naval defense. This argument has been urged especially by the New York *Evening Post*, and it has also been set forth in the signed editorials contributed by the Hon. Carl Schurz to *Harper's Weekly*, from one of which we quote below.

Mr. Schurz contends that the annexation of Hawaii would present to hostile powers a vulnerable point such as we do not now present to any foreign nation which may wish us ill.

"The Hawaiian Islands are 2,000 miles distant from our nearest coast. If we acquire them we cannot let them go again without great humiliation, for, after all that has happened, they will appear as an especial object of our desire, to be held at any cost. In their present unfortified condition they would be an easy prey to any hostile power superior to us in naval force. But even if well fortified, their defense would oblige us to fight on a field of operations where the superiority of our land forces would be of no avail, unless we had a navy strong enough to protect the communication between our western coast and Hawaii against any interruption. Our situation would be somewhat like that of Russia during the Crimean war. The allied armies would have had little, if any, chance of final success had they attempted to invade the interior of Russia. But, forcing Russia to a fight at an exposed point, the communications of which with the interior of the empire were at that time so imperfect as seriously to impede the use of Russia's vast resources, they succeeded in forcing Russia to submit to a humiliating peace. For similar reasons the possession of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States would not serve to deter a foreign power from attacking us, but rather be calculated to invite attack, for it would offer to a foreign enemy the possibility, not now existing, of forcing us to a fight on ground on which we cannot bring the superiority of our resources into play, and of gaining by a rapid stroke at the beginning of a war an advantage extremely embarrassing to us. In this respect, we shall by annexing Hawaii simply acquire a vulnerable point.

"It may, indeed, be said that, if annexed, Hawaii would not remain in an unfortified state. That is true. But, as the history of our harbor and coast defenses shows, it will require years to put those distant islands into a reasonably secure condition. And then it will require a big war fleet to make those fortifications really tenable, and to keep the communication between Hawaii and our continent safely open in case of war. Such a big fleet we can build, too. We *can* do all these things. If the people are willing to pay the bills and to endure the effects of that sort of policy, we *can* do this, and much more. But is not the really important question whether as a sensible people we *should* do it? Should we adopt a policy *obliging* us to do it, instead of maintaining the safe ground on which we now stand?"

So far as the commercial advantages promised by the annexationists, the coaling stations, etc., are concerned, Mr. Schurz asserts that these benefits may be had without annexation just as well as with it.

ENGLAND'S ABSORPTION OF EGYPT.

OUR late diplomatic agent and consul-general in Egypt, the Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, writes in the *North American Review* about the Egyptian policy of Great Britain—a policy of territorial acquisition which Mr. Penfield regards as without a parallel, although, strangely enough, it was omitted altogether from Mr. Bryce's *résumé* of recent instances of national expansion in his *Forum* article on the American policy of annexation.

Essentially, says Mr. Penfield, the ancient land of the Pharaohs has been severed from the Ottoman empire and incorporated as an integral part of Queen Victoria's realm, and this has been done by an adroit system of military "occupation."

"The time-honored principle, teaching that territorial extension should be accomplished by discovery, conquest, treaty, or purchase, has been

thrown to the winds by England. For years she has been familiarizing herself with the advantages of getting area by simple seizure and boundary dispute. These methods, direct, and at times defensible, do not carry an iota of the stigma attaching to acquisition by the specious process called 'occupation,' of which the British are the ablest exponents, if not the inventors.

"In matters of international comity it has long been supposed that the term 'occupation' had a significance quite as unmistakable as 'annexation' and 'protection.' 'Protectorate' is the name fitting present conditions in Egypt, with acknowledged dominion to follow, if the English have their way."

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

"It is nearly sixteen years, it will be remembered, since the revolt in Egypt which led to the sending of a military and naval force by England to suppress Arabi Pasha and his followers, who had arrogated to themselves the government of the country. The Khedivial authority was trodden under foot, and the Khedive was a prisoner in one of his palaces, the Egyptian army having sworn fealty to the fanatical Arabi. Riot and rapine were rampant; the situation was critical.

"Then came the massacre of Europeans in Alexandria and the subsequent bombardment, in which the French declined to take part; and consequently, in 1883, the dual control of Egyptian finances by England and France came to an end. Since that time Egypt has been in everything but name a dependency of England, the French in the meantime trying to recover their share in its control. They have more than once asked the Sultan, the actual suzerain of Egypt, to order the English from the country, and for many years they have doggedly obstructed Great Britain's administration of affairs."

The Gladstone government, which sent the troops and ships to Egypt, repeatedly announced that intervention was made solely in the interests of humanity and to restore the Khedive, and these pledges were accepted in Europe in good faith. After the suppression of the revolt Arabi Pasha was tried for treason, found guilty, and sentenced to death; but Great Britain secured a commutation of his sentence to banishment for life, and then sent him into exile in British territory, thus taking upon herself police power in the matter.

"The British Government announced, after the crushing of Arabi, that its 'army of occupation' would be withdrawn as soon as law and order could be restored, and a date was actually fixed for the departure of the troops. Her philanthropic task not being completed, in her opinion, at the end of the six months, an extension of time for another six months was made. At all events, the occupation was only to last for the brief period necessary to teach the Egyptians the easy art of self-government.

"But the soldiers have never left Egypt, and have been there nearly sixteen years. When pressed for a reason why the reins of government are not restored to the Khedive, and the farce of 'occupation' terminated, most Englishmen will say it is because evidence is wanting that a stable administration of the country can be had without British aid. Many other reasons are given in justification, but it is only when discussing the situation with each other that they are honest enough to admit that they have no intention of ever quitting the Nile country."

THE BETTERING OF EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

Direct military control of the Suez Canal is not the only benefit that has accrued to England from her prolonged occupation of Egypt. It is recalled that perhaps half of Egypt's bonded debt was held in England when this occupation began, and at that time Egyptian credit was at the lowest notch.

"English people owned bonds to the face value of $275,000,000 in 1882, it is estimated, and these could not have been sold then for more than half that sum. 'Egyptians' are now quoted at a premium of from 3 to 6 per cent., and the difference between the estimated value in 1882 and the value to-day of England's supposed financial stake in Egypt is the comfortable sum of $140,000,000—sufficient to pay for the army of occupation for more than a century! This restoration of Egyptian credit has benefited all bondholders equally—French, German, Italian, Austrian, and Russian, as well as English."

As an incidental reason why England retains her hold on Egypt, Mr. Penfield mentions the fact that the cotton crop of the Nile valley reduces more and more each year the dependence of British spindles on the cotton fields of the United States.

OTHER BENEFITS.

The question whether or not the people of Egypt are materially benefited by English rule Mr. Penfield answers frankly:

"Unquestionably they are. Unpopular as it is with nearly every class in Egypt, and condemned throughout Europe, the occupation has done vast good. No fair investigator can witness the present condition of the Egyptian fellaheen, knowing what it was before the advent of the English, without conceding this. For half a dozen years Egypt has fairly bristled with pros-

perity. The story of that country's emergence from practical bankruptcy, until its securities are quoted nearly as high as English consols, reads like a romance; and there is no better example of economical progress through administrative reform than is presented by Egypt under British rule.

"Security is assured to person and property; slavery has been legally abolished; official corruption is almost unknown; forced labor for public works is no longer permitted, and native courts have now more than a semblance of justice. Hygienic matters have been so carefully looked after that the population has increased from seven to nine millions in a decade or more. Land taxes have been lowered and equalized, and are systematically collected, and scientific irrigation is so generally employed that the cultivable area has been considerably extended. Egypt was probably never so prosperous as at the present time."

Mr. Penfield closes his article with the prediction that a dozen years hence all that portion of the Nile valley extending from the Mediterranean to Khartum will be British soil.

Mr. Henry Norman's Views.

England's position in Egypt is the subject of some remarks by Mr. Henry Norman in the December number of *Cosmopolis*, in which he recalls the circumstances under which the Soudan was evacuated by the Egyptian Government in 1882–83:

"The Mahdist rebellion swept over the whole district, engulfing the Egyptian garrisons, whom Gordon vainly tried to save, and, when he failed to do so, refused to avail himself of the opportunity either of safety or of escape. The European officers in the Khedive's service were almost all either massacred or taken prisoners by the Mahdists, and a reign of horror and bloodshed only second to that which England has just extirpated at Benin ruled the Soudan. It must be carefully borne in mind, however, that although the Egyptian Government retired, this was under the pressure of military necessity, and involved no abandonment whatever of her claims or titles to the evacuated country. From the moment of the evacuation Egypt deliberately set herself to reorganize her forces, with a view of reconquering her lost provinces at the earliest possible moment.

"The process of recovery has now been pushed to such a point that the next step will be the capture of Khartum, and this, I venture to say, will occur, at the latest, by next spring. The power of the Khalifa will then have been utterly crushed, and all that would, under normal circumstances, remain, would be for the Khedive's forces to pursue the Dervish remnants through the equatorial provinces, and gradually reduce or destroy them. I have spoken all along of Egypt having done this, but it has, of course, been done by Great Britain. She has been in occupation of Egypt; she has alone, and in spite of unscrupulous opposition, reorganized Egyptian finance and the Egyptian army, and she has led the latter to victory after victory, supporting it, when it was necessary, by imperial troops. It was at the bidding of Great Britain that Egypt evacuated the Soudan, and therefore Great Britain is the trustee of Egypt for those provinces; and if her work for Egypt—a work so splendid that if the British empire should go down in flames to-morrow this would be of itself a sufficient claim for her to be held in imperishable memory by mankind—is to be finished, she must place Egypt again safely in possession of her original boundaries. What is there to hinder this?"

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE IN WEST AFRICA.

M. FRANCIS DE PRESSENSÉ, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, says that the dispute in West Africa is a very pretty quarrel, which will require very careful handling if it is to be settled peaceably. The chief danger lies in the obstacles raised by the command of two credited politicians.

"THE PATENTED PROXY OF IMPERIALISM."

M. de Pressensé says:

"It is not my own fancy that the Cabinet of St. James is divided by the struggle of influences around this Western African question. Everybody in England asserts or believes—some to rejoice and draw the most favorable auguries, others to deplore and foresee funest consequences—that Lord Salisbury is no more the undisputed master on this ground; that Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary and patented proxy of imperialism, has claimed the right to say his say; that he pulls all the strings of all the puppets, not only of his governors, from Sir William Maxwell to Sir Gilbert Carter, but of the head and of all the agents of the Niger Company, and that he opposes resolutely the acceptance by British diplomacy of a conciliatory solution, where he should see only betrayal and cowardliness. What is perhaps the most to be regretted is the echo these arrogant doctrines find among the public.

"Such, however, is the spirit which has too much prevailed in the preliminary discussions of the West African issue, where the question was

of titles, dates, documents, papers, and facts—where the best would be to bring to bear mutually a loyal desire to adjust and reconcile together, and with the maintenance of peace, apparently contradictory rights. It has appeared sometimes as if some arch-plotter wanted to break loose a spirit of contentiousness, chicanery, arrogance, and provocation. Fortunately, all this has happened far below the sphere where Lord Salisbury sits alone and meditative. It appears more and more every day that this African business is destined to be the touchstone of the true strength of the two rival statesmen in the councils of the queen

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Of Mr. Chamberlain, of his *pushfulness*, of his recent jingoism, I shall not speak here. What the public knows or guesses about the Prime Minister of England does not make very probable the enlistment of the heir of the Cecils in the ranks of the army of which St. Jingo is the God and Mr. Chamberlain the Prophet.

"The principal guarantee of a successful and friendly settlement is to leave the hands free to the statesman as distinguished from the politician. The fate of the Anglo-French understanding is trembling in the balance. Everything that should give to Mr. Chamberlain a victory would go directly against the restoration of the *entente cordiale*. Let us hope Lord Salisbury has a mind broad enough, and a grip strong enough, to dare to defy and to checkmate the profligate imperialism of his colonial secretary."

A Plea for a Give-and-Take Policy.

The Rev. W. Greswell, who writes on this subject in the *Fortnightly Review*, is very strongly in favor of coming to some amicable arrangement with the French. He says:

"A railway communication connecting Senegal with the Niger is a main point of French West African policy. If a further connection can be made between Bammakou and the forts of Assinie and Grand Bassam on the Ivory Coast our colonies of the Gambia and Sierra Leone would be effectually isolated and the whole of the Hinterland won over to the French. At the same time this nation would deflect a great deal of the trade to themselves, and could play a waiting game with regard to the Timbuctoo, and possibly the Saharan, extension.

"Sooner or later the question of the various spheres of West African administration will have to be decided on broad lines. The little coast strips and settlements which color and diversify the map of West Africa are nothing in themselves if they are not to imply an extension in the Hinterland. Granted that concessions are made to France on the west and that such a position as Gambia was surrendered to her, Great Britain would be justified in asking for compensation in the kingdom of Sokoto and the Hansi states. It is most desirable that all outstanding difficulties with France should be amicably settled, and it is a pity that a basis of a good understanding on the subject of the 'French shore' in Newfoundland cannot be found in an adjustment of West African affairs."

"A give-and-take spirit should be created, and if England, which has long been a pioneer influence in West Africa from the days of the earliest explorers, is willing to surrender privileges and positions to France she should be met in a similar mood."

THE FUR SEALS: THE AMERICAN CASE.

IT is not often that the American side of an international question is presented in a British periodical by a Briton. In the December number of the *Contemporary Review*, however, "A British Naturalist" states the position of the United States on the preservation of the fur seals with both candor and directness.

After reviewing the biological facts of the matter, with which our readers have been made familiar through various articles (especially in May, 1897), this writer comes to the point in controversy—namely, the question whether the whole or the greater part of the autumnal mortality of the pups, which has been repeatedly observed by naturalists, is due to pelagic sealing or to natural, irremediable causes. President Jordan asserts that most of this mortality is due to the killing of the mothers at sea, while Professor Thompson, the British expert, holds that it is due to the action of the same causes that occasioned the mortality in the summer months.

"A British Naturalist" gives his own views of the matter as follows:

"Professor Jordan's claim may be exaggerated, but it is doubtful whether the exaggeration is serious. It is admitted that every matka killed between the end of July and the beginning of November entails the starvation of a pup; hence a considerable pup mortality by starvation is *à priori* a necessary consequence of the pelagic sealing under existing regulations. It is further admitted that the two principal causes of the summer pup mortality—viz., the crowded state of the rookeries and the fights between the sea-catchie—are removed before the middle of August. But the only certain test is dissection of the dead pups, and possibly an insufficient number of these were examined to enable a final opinion to

be expressed. Last year 122 pups were subjected to *post-mortem* examination : of these, 103 had died during the earlier, and seventeen during the autumnal, mortality ; of the former, 30 per cent. were due to starvation, and of the latter 88 per cent.

"It is conceivable that the conditions last year were exceptional; but the only statistics available at present favor the view that the killing of female seals at sea is the direct cause of the death of many pups on shore. Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, in his report to the foreign office, tells us that 'while I believe that there are sufficient discrepancies to indicate the presence of other factors in the case, yet it would, in my opinion, be useless to deny that the figures tend to corroborate the presumption that pelagic sealing is responsible for a large part of this autumnal mortality.'"

"A British Naturalist" proceeds to show that the killing of the mothers is a wasteful method of sealing. Their skins are smaller and of less value than those of the males, and after the end of the close time they are not in good condition.

PELAGIC VS. LAND SEALING.

He then gives his reasons for believing that under the present system of pelagic sealing the killing of females threatens the destruction of the herd:

"The exact proportion of the two sexes killed at sea is matter of dispute. But it is admitted by both sides that while no females are killed on land, the majority—the Americans say a great majority—of those killed at sea are females. Complete figures are at present uncertain; but a comparison of the price fetched by the skins of the pelagic sealers with that given for the Pribilof Island skins shows the inferior value of the former. In 1896 the Canadian catch realized in London an average of 32s. 2d., while the Pribilof Island skins sold in the same market before February fetched 68s. 1d. This great difference affords some idea as to the preponderance of female skins in the pelagic crop.

"A comparison, therefore, of land and pelagic sealing shows that the former is economically satisfactory and that the latter is extravagant and wasteful. Hence, if the present drain on the herd is excessive, protection must be given by some reform of pelagic sealing.

"Assertions relating to the destruction of the herds have no doubt been recklessly exaggerated, while there have been many misunderstandings owing to looseness of phraseology. But the evidence seems conclusive that the herds have diminished in numbers. It is difficult to compare the records of naturalists who visited the islands about twenty years ago with existing conditions without feeling that the numbers have decreased. The Americans say that the decline is serious. Last year, for example, the lessees of the Pribilof Islands had no difficulty in making up their quota of 30,000 skins; but this year they had to be content with 20,000. A reduction this year is especially significant in reference to the influence of pelagic sealing, as it is the generation born in 1894 that was available for killing, and in 1894 the pelagic catch reached its maximum of 135,000. Hence the decrease in the number of killable seals this year appears due to the excessive pelagic activity of 1894."

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

"A British Naturalist" concludes, therefore, that the regulations instituted by the Paris Award are inadequate for the protection of the seals, and that the United States is justified in asking for a revision. He does not consider the industry as of great commercial importance, and he recognizes the fact that the United States can settle the whole question without consultation with Canada or England by branding the seals.

"Hence, considering that the industry is commercially of no great importance, that the pelagic sealing involves the killing of pregnant females and the starving of their pups, and that the United States can settle the question over the heads of England and Canada, it seems a pity that the argument should be imbittered by abuse of the United States. The question has been so simplified that the officials on both sides no doubt see the advisability of a friendly settlement. And it is to be hoped that the British press will give that fair open-minded consideration to the American claims that has marked the irreproachable attitude of the British Foreign Office."

THE HEADSHIP OF THE ENGLISH RACE.

Will It Be British or American?

THE question whether the English-speaking race will crystallize into unity around Washington or London is a problem of which we shall hear much more in the twentieth century than we have done in the nineteenth. Neither in Britain nor in the United States has much attention been paid to the question, which underlies the whole future relations of the empire and the republic. It is interesting to find the subject mooted by a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in the *Fortnightly Review* for December.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

After giving in general terms the result of his survey of the British empire, he declares that the problem of the British empire is the question

whether England or the United States will take precedence in the English-speaking race. He says :

"The British empire exists, and exists as a republic, a confederation of states. How long will it probably last? That is the final problem. In order to solve it we must take a still wider sweep and look at the Anglo-Saxon world as a whole. It will then be seen that this world has two poles, one in London, the other in Washington. On reflection it would not seem that unity can be attained by means of an agreement between England and the United States. Such an agreement would have to be absolute. Now an understanding is possible, but absolute agreement will be unattainable for a long time to come. One thing, however, is obvious, that the United States can take 'precedence' of the British empire in default of England, and that they will take it if once she lets it go. The feeling of emulation and jealousy which exists between the Americans and the English wears off as soon as the latter have left England behind them; the Scotch and the Irish have never shared in it. Thus the newborn British nations have no feeling but fraternal sympathy with the Americans.

THE AMBITION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

"In Australia their popularity grows greater every day. The experiments which Australians are making in social politics are followed with the liveliest interest in the United States, and their literary and artistic works find ready appreciation there. With South Africa there is far less interchange of ideas, but the electric chain of sympathy is just as strong. The Yankee recognizes a kindred spirit in Cecil Rhodes; they have arrived at a common understanding on the negro question, which later on may lead to common action. The Canadians are a little less on the defensive. They have not forgotten the past, least of all the War of 1812, but they live under the direct influence of American civilization, and they appreciate the benefits of it. As to annexation, it is not seriously wanted, for everybody would lose by it. The French-Canadians have just seen one of their countrymen raised to the supreme power, and they would certainly not choose this moment to renounce a nationality of which they are so justly proud. Besides, their independence is not threatened; American ambition takes another form. Federation as a rule is not particularly consistent with the policy of annexation, but it agrees very well with the policy of influence. In the future the United States will not be keen on annexation, but their thirst for influence, for moral dominion, will be insatiable. It is so already."

A PROPHECY.

"It may be said that the United States are beginning to be conscious of their future mission, and that they are educating themselves to accept it. Certainly they are by no means Anglomaniacs, but they are becoming more British every day. The Great Republic will be ready to fulfill its imperial functions when its universities have prepared it for the task. As for England, so far from having before her a career of indefinitely increasing prestige and power, if she would fulfill her own functions she must consent to make many sacrifices of interest and self-love. She will probably make them out of pure family affection.

"However this may be, we ought to be perfectly willing to recognize the fact that, in one way or another, the triumph of Anglo-Saxon civilization is secure, and that it will leave its mark upon the world of To-morrow."

THE FUTURE OF THE NORTHWEST.

IN the January *Harper's*, Mr. J. A. Wheelock reviews the gigantic progress of our magnificent Northwestern domain, especially of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and affirms that the past four years of leanness have been felt but very little by the farmers in that fertile and yet untrammeled section. The declines in real-estate values have been almost wholly confined to the cities.

THE FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST.

"There has been no sensible fall in the price of farm lands. In Southern Minnesota, where mixed farming prevails, the farmers have been prosperous through all the hard times, and although pinched by the low prices of their chief product for several years, the wheat farmers as a class have more than held their own. . . . With the return, at least temporarily, of higher prices for their products, the farmers of the Northwest are enjoying a period of prosperity which is reflected in the cities." Mr. Wheelock estimates the market values of the current crops of the three prairie States as follows :

Minnesota	$105,000,000
North Dakota	60,000,000
South Dakota	40,000,000
	$205,000,000

This gives an average of about $900 for each farm in the three States, exclusive of revenues from hogs, cattle, sheep, and dairy products.

IT IS YET A NEW COUNTRY.

Mr. Wheelock's figures show that this Northwest domain offers yet a great virgin field for expansion, and that the boundaries of the United

States contain vast tracts of fertile land and stores of mineral wealth to entitle it to be considered a new country. "Half of Minnesota's nearly 40,000,000 acres are still unfarmed. Of the two Dakotas, only 19,000,000 acres are occupied, with four times that extent still waiting the further advance of civilization. Not a tithe of the mineral wealth of the Mountain States has been developed. Alaska, reached by numerous steamship lines from Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, with its boundless wealth of auriferous rivers and mountains, is an outpost of this Northwest belt. Large areas of fertile but arid land in Montana, Washington, and Northwestern Dakota, now useful only as pastures for cattle and sheep, may easily be converted into fruitful fields by a scientific system of irrigation, for which nature affords abundant facilities in the mountain streams and in the artesian basins which underlie the Dakota plains. The areas adapted to agriculture in other sections of the United States are so largely occupied that immigration will be turned perforce to these broad expanses of fertile plain and valley in the New Northwest. And he would not be a too sanguine prophet who, taking into view all the progressive forces in operation in this field, should estimate its probable population at 10,000,000 in 1910. Hereafter, as heretofore, the railroad locomotive will furnish the 'pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night' which is to guide the great exodus of the poor from the crowded communities of the Old World and the New into this promised land."

COMMERCE DIRECT WITH EUROPE.

Mr. Snyder's article in the last number of this REVIEW showed in detail the engineering plans for a great waterway from Duluth to Liverpool. Mr. Wheelock says:

"It is among the possibilities of a not very distant future that the ships which carry the wheat and cattle of the Northwest to Liverpool will load at Duluth instead of at New York. But events are not waiting on this remote achievement. The foreign trade of this country is insignificant by contrast with the stupendous proportions of its inland commerce, which forms nine-tenths of the whole; and the same facilities of cheap and speedy transit to which it owes its enormous magnitude tend to make its interior cities the chief centers of its distribution."

THE VAST MARKETS OF ASIA.

But even such a commercial triumph as a waterway from the wheat fields to the English markets would be second in importance to the rapidly growing possibilities of a trade across the Pacific with the hungry millions of China. "That trade is destined to reach proportions not now calculable. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, as well as the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, have formed close alliances with transpacific steamship lines for traffic connections with Asiatic ports, and are looking forward to the completion of the Siberian Railway for the extension of their passenger service to this new route of travel around the globe. Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland have a distinct advantage over San Francisco as *entrepôts* of this Asiatic trade, in that they are several hundred miles nearer the seaports of China, Japan, and Siberia. But Asiatic enterprise is running ahead of American in the development of proper trade relations between the two continents. Within the brief period since Minnesota became a State Japan has broken her ancient shell of semi-barbaric isolation, has adopted the instruments and methods of European civilization, and become an important maritime power.

DIRECT COMMERCE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

"The Japan Mail Steamship Company, known as the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, operates a fleet of eighty-three steamships, besides hundreds of coasters and junks, its tonnage exceeding that of any other company in the world, except one. Its lines extend to all the ports of China and Japan, to the Russian Vladivostok, to Australia, Honolulu, Calcutta, and Seattle. With this great Oriental steamship company the Great Northern has entered into a contract for its freight and passenger service. The heavy subsidies it receives and the small wages paid to Japanese sailors enable this company to carry cargoes at rates so low as to open for the first time prospects of a large exportation of cereals and other products of the Pacific slope to China and Japan. Considerable cargoes of flour have already been shipped to these countries from Washington and Oregon, and a recent order for 500,000 barrels from Hong Kong indicates a rapid expansion of the trade. A very limited consumption of wheat per capita by the immense seaboard population of the Asiatic Orient would absorb the entire surplus of the Pacific States. This new market, once opened, will be capable of immense extension. China, too, since the drubbing she recently received from her island neighbor, shows new evidences of awakening from her sleep of centuries; and when she shall join hands with Japan in her forward march along the ways of modern civilization no section of the United States will profit more from the opening of this new field to American trade and enterprise than the New Northwest."

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES.

"OUR Interstate Protective Tariffs" is the subject of an article in the January *Arena* by Mr. James J. Wait, who makes a strong showing of facts in support of the contention that the discriminations made by the great railroads are in their effect equivalent to tariff barriers between States and sections of the Union. He says:

"It is probable that this state of affairs has been brought about, not by deliberate intent to accomplish the result as a whole, but by the strife of each carrier to secure business and protect itself from the extraordinary competition to which transportation interests are subjected. Until within a short time ago merchants who were injured satisfied themselves with an individual remedy by means of rebates or similar concessions, overlooking the fact that competing markets were probably accorded equal facilities; but now that freight tariffs are something more than the paper they are printed upon, their inequalities concerning localities are becoming more apparent to commercial interests. Since the interstate commerce law has become a menace to the shipper, and no protection to him against his neighbor who is not law-abiding, a more general remedy must be sought. We are all familiar with the maps issued by the passenger agents, showing that each has the 'short' line, but only the few who are conversant with the details realize how cities have been moved about the map and geographical distance annihilated by the changes in freight tariffs. A few examples of these discriminations will make the foregoing clear.

"The freight tariffs applying upon manufactured articles from the Ohio River to the Southeastern States are on a much higher relative scale than those applying from the Eastern seaboard. In some cases much shorter distances have actually higher rates.

"This is the result of an adjustment reached nearly twenty years ago, providing for a division of traffic to restrict the former disastrous competition among the railroads in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River. While the agreement itself may not so state, there is fairly good evidence that the hidden basis was an understanding that the lines running coastwise should carry manufactured articles from Eastern territory, and that Western lines should carry provisions and grain products. To this end what are known as the class rates are so high from interior points that they are burdensome and sometimes prohibitory. On the other hand, the rates on provisions and grain products are made to encourage movement from the West. In some cases they appear unusually low when compared with merchandise rates.

"The rates from Atlantic cities to Colorado and Utah are lower than from Detroit. Periodically they are less than from the Mississippi River.

"The explanation offered is that the low rates are forced by water competition through the Gulf ports. The distance from Galveston to Denver is about the same as from the Mississippi River to Denver, so that they are a practical gift of 2,500 miles free water transportation, marine insurance, and rehandling. These rates apply not only from the coast cities, but the cost of shipping to tidewater is absorbed from points as far west as a line drawn through Oil City, Pa., and sometimes including Pittsburg. A similar condition affects Texas, with the addition that it has been further proposed to make rates from the East the same as those applying from Kansas City.

"The rail and lake rates from New England to Duluth are only a little higher than to Sault Ste. Marie. What are known as Missouri River rates apply from the head of Lake Superior to the Far West.

"If a merchant on the Missouri River freights his manufactured goods from the East via the lakes, and makes a sale to a customer in Butte, Mont., the property must pay a toll nearly equal to the cost of rail transportation from New York to Chicago more than if the business had been handled by his Northern competitors. This is not balanced in corresponding territory. If he makes a sale in Salt Lake City, the freight cost via the competing route is the same as his, so that to a point straight west of him he has no protection, while he may be barred out from competition at a point straight west of Duluth. This situation is the result of the policy of the roads whose termini are at the head of Lake Superior to control the business via that route. The president of one of them is said to have remarked that in a few years he would confine the merchandise business of the interior States to a line drawn through Sioux City. One of these roads has its own steamboat service from Lake Erie ports, and sometimes makes the same rates on heavy goods from the manufacturing districts of the Mahoning Valley as are in effect from the Missouri River. If this continues there is little question but that the prophecy quoted above will be accomplished.

"Points on the Missouri River from Kansas City to Omaha, inclusive, are grouped, the same rates applying in and out on through business. The average distance to Omaha on the north and Kansas City on the south from St. Louis is longer

than the distance from Milwaukee to St. Paul. The average distance from Milwaukee to the Missouri River is just about the same as from St. Louis to St. Paul. Milwaukee rates are one-third higher to the Missouri River than from St. Louis. St. Louis rates are 5 per cent. only higher to St. Paul than from Milwaukee, which is about half the distance.

"This situation was objected to as follows by the head of the freight department of one of the roads interested :

" 'It is our opinion that the present adjustment is unfair and unwarranted, and we believe that the rates from St. Louis to St. Paul-Minneapolis should bear the same relation to the rates from Milwaukee as the rates from Milwaukee to the Missouri River bear to the rates from St. Louis to the Missouri River.'

"This seems a perfectly fair proposition, but it was defeated. Carloads of heavy goods manufactured at St. Louis pay one-half cent more freight to St. Paul than if shipped from Milwaukee. If shipped from Milwaukee to the Missouri River they are charged five cents per hundred more than if shipped from St. Louis, the relative distance and conditions being practically alike. A fraction of a cent per hundredweight is frequently sufficient to influence the sale of heavy merchandise."

Mr. Wait advocates the placing of the rates-regulating (not rate-making) power in the hands of the Interstate Commission, and the power of the commission must be great enough to compel equal justice to merchant and carrier alike.

THE AMERICAN CABLE CAR IN ENGLAND.

MR. HIRAM S. MAXIM, the inventor, is contributing to the *Engineering Magazine* a series of articles on various differences in industrial conditions between England and the United States. He has been especially impressed by what he terms an ignorant prejudice in England against American products. This he illustrates with an amusing bit of personal experience :

"A short time ago an American cable line was established in Brixton, a suburb of London. Upon first visiting Brixton I failed completely to recognize the system, as each car was provided with a small and extremely ugly locomotive. Upon closer inspection, however, I found that the locomotive carried simply the clamping device. Upon asking the 'driver,' or the man at the clamp, the object of the apparatus, he said:

" 'Oh, this is the locomotive. This draws the car.'

" 'Oh,' I said, 'how nice! Please explain it.'

" 'Well, underground here is a wire rope; this 'ere thing goes down through this 'ere slot and clamps the rope, and the rope pulls the locomotive, and the locomotive pulls the carriage, don't you see?'

" 'What is the object of the locomotive?'

" 'Why, to draw the car, of course.'

" 'But why not put the clamp on the car and dispense with the locomotive altogether?'

"After he had thought the matter over a short time, I asked again:

" 'What is the use of the locomotive?'

"His reply was :

" 'I'll be hanged if I know.'

"Now, if this system had been introduced into a country like Germany, France, or Spain the natives would have had sufficient respect and confidence in American engineers and systems to have put it up in the exact manner that it was imported ; but as the English engineers were used to a locomotive and wished to make some change in the American model, they added the 'locomotive,' which certainly looks very awkward, and is, without question, superfluous."

A FIREMAN'S SENSATIONS IN A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

THE January *McClure's* contains a thrilling and remarkably well-written account of some dramatic incidents of railroad life from the pen of the railroad man author, Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, the author of "On Many Seas." Mr. Hamblen shares with Cy Warman the honor of bringing the locomotive into literature. His account, from the point of view of the engine caboose, of his experiences in a head-on collision under particularly disastrous circumstances is given in such simple, forcible style that it is well worth quoting :

"About six months after I filed my application," says Mr. Hamblen, "there was a mistake made in orders that came very near winding up my railroad career for good. I did not know at the time exactly what the trouble was, nor can I say now positively. Simmons and the engineer, who were both discharged, asserted that they were sacrificed to save the dispatcher, who was a son-in-law of the president of the road.

"Whoever was to blame, the result was disastrous ; for we met the train which we expected to pass at the next siding in a deep cut under a railroad bridge. Both trains were wheeling down under the bridge at a forty-mile gait, so as to have a good headway on to take them out the other side. As the view of both engineers was obstructed by the stone abutments of the bridge, neither doubted for a moment that he had a clear track.

"They met exactly under the bridge, with a shock and roar that seemed to shake the solid earth; the locomotives reared up like horses, the cars shoved their tenders under them in such a way as to jack them up and raise the bridge off its abutments; and then as the cars climbed on top of each other they battered it from its position until it lay nearly at right angles to its own road, like an open draw, resting on top of the wreck.

"Our conductors sent flags back both ways to hold all trains; but before the men could get up the bank to flag on the cross-country road a belated gravel train came hurrying along and plumped in on top of us, helping to fill up the cut still more. Their engine set fire to the wreck, and as we were some distance from a telegraph office, all three trains and engines were entirely consumed before help reached us, nothing remaining but a tangled and twisted mass of boilers, wheels, rods, and pipes, partly covered by the gravel train's load of sand.

"I was on the engine, sitting on the fireman's seat, looking out ahead. As it was daylight, there was not even the glare of a head-lamp to give us the fraction of a second's warning, and our own engine made such a roaring in the narrow cut that we could hear nothing else. The first intimation we had of approaching danger was when we saw the front end of the other locomotive not forty feet from us. Neither of the engineers had time to close their throttles—an act that is done instinctively on the first appearance of danger.

"I cannot say that I was frightened. Even the familiar 'jumping of the heart into the throat,' which so well describes the sensation usually experienced on the sudden discovery of deadly peril, was absent; for though I certainly saw the front end of that engine as plainly as I ever saw anything in my life, I had no time to realize what it meant. I made no move or effort of any kind, and it seemed that at the same instant that she burst upon my view daylight was shut out and I was drenched with cold water; yet before that happened they had come together, reared up, as I have said, and I had been thrown to the front of the cab; the tender had come ahead, staving the cab to pieces, thereby dropping me out on the ground, and by knocking a hole in itself against the back driving-wheel had deluged me with its contents.

"The flood of cold water caused me, bewildered as I was, to try and get away from it. I knew I was under the wreck, and for a few minutes I could hear the cars piling up and grinding overhead.

"I knew what that was, too, and feared they would smash the wreck down on top of me and so squeeze my life out. But the engine acted as a fender; for, being jammed among the wreckage, she could not be pushed over; and as she stood on her rear wheels, she could not be mashed down.

"It was perfectly dark where I was, and, as I knew it was still daylight outside, this proved to me how completely I was buried under the wreck, and was far from reassuring. How could I ever hope to make my way from under those tons of cars and engines? The only wonder was that I had escaped being killed instantly, and for a few minutes I felt but little gratitude at having been spared, only to be slowly tortured to death.

"When I attempted to move I found that as far as sensation was concerned my right leg ended at the knee; so I felt down to see if it was cut off, as I knew it would be necessary to stanch the flow of blood in that case or I would soon die from that cause alone. To my great joy I found that my leg and foot were still with me, though how badly hurt I was unable to tell; for, being drenched with water, the blood might, for all I knew, be flowing from many severe wounds.

"At this moment there was another crash and grinding and splintering overhead, caused by the wrecking of the gravel train, but which I attributed to the explosion of one of the boilers. In this second wreck two men were killed outright, and the engineer died of his injuries the next day; yet to it, I have no doubt, I owe my escape, for it disturbed the position of the cars so that I perceived a ray of daylight, away, as it seemed, half a mile ahead of me. I exerted myself to the utmost to reach it, and how far off it was! I had to work my way back under the wrecked tender and several cars. I found the space under the tender piled so full of coal that it was impossible to pass, yet that was my only way out; so I began digging with my hands, feverishly, madly, in the desire to get away while I still had my senses and strength—and oh, how I wished then I had never gone railroading!

"After digging, as it seemed, for hours, until my hands were raw and bleeding and I had blocked my retreat by the coal I had thrown behind me, I found myself confronted by the axle of the rear truck, which stood at such an angle as to positively forbid all hope of my ever getting out that way."

PENNED UNDER A BURNING WRECK.

"The wreck was on fire, and though I might have resigned myself to lie still and die, I could not endure the thought of being roasted alive;

so again made desperate by great fear, I dug my bleeding hands into the coal, and commenced to burrow like a woodchuck in the direction where I could see that the truck was elevated highest above the rail, and to my great joy I soon found that the coal pile extended but a short distance in that direction.

"It wasn't long before I had crawled under the truck, which had been raised from the ground by the corner of a car, and was making fairly good progress among the tangle of wheels, axles, and brake-gear, in the direction of the ray of light which had first attracted my attention. I found it came down by a very small, crooked, and much-obstructed passage through the *débris* of broken cars above my head—a passage entirely too small for me to get through, and which I could never hope to enlarge myself. The smoke was now suffocating, and it was only at longer and longer intervals that I could catch my breath. I had not as yet felt the heat of the fire; but when I looked up through the narrow opening above me I could see the flying clouds of smoke, sparks, and small firebrands, which told me that the wind was blowing in my direction, which induced me to make the most frantic efforts to escape. I might as well have tried to lift the ponderous locomotive as to move the tightly wedged wreckage that imprisoned me; and as I glanced at the little patch of blue sky, now nearly blotted out in black smoke, an agonizing sense of my desperate situation filled my mind.

"I opened my pocket-knife—it wasn't very sharp, but still it might serve me at a pinch; how much better to open an artery and quietly pass away than to be suffocated by smoke or roasted by fire! I sat thinking these desperate thoughts, and waiting, I presume, until my position should become absolutely unbearable, when I saw a man step across my little glimpse of light. Having, fortunately, just refreshed myself by a breath of fresh air, I let a desperate yell out of me, and saw him stop and look all around, as though saying to himself, 'What was that?' 'Here! here!' I shouted: 'right down in this hole under your feet!'

"Finally, after frantic work with the axe, dangerous to the penned-up victim below, an aperture was opened. I wasn't out yet, though, for overhead there was a solid sheet of flame, roaring in the wind like a furnace, and completely covering my exit. Although still drenched with water, I could feel my hair curling with the intense heat.

"There was one course and one only open to me; so taking as long a breath as I could, I shut my eyes and made a dive for liberty. I scrambled upward and outward, now burning my hands by contact with hot iron, and again tearing them on the jagged ends of broken wood, my head fairly bursting with the heat and suppressed respiration. Suddenly I stepped forward upon nothing; having no hold with my hands, I fell, struck on my side, rebounded, and fell again, down, down—I could have sworn for miles—and then unconsciousness came over me.

"It seems that when I got out of the hole I rushed blindly off the end of a blazing car, piled high in the wreck, and in falling I struck on various projections of the wreckage, tearing off nearly all my clothing, which was a providence, as I was all ablaze, and finally brought up with a dull thud, as the reporters say, on solid ground, shaking and bruising myself dreadfully, but almost miraculously breaking no bones, though I had fallen from a height of thirty feet."

THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF SPAIN.

THE wretched condition of Spain at home, resulting from her rule-or-ruin policy in Cuba and the Philippines, is depicted by Mr. John Foreman in the *National Review* (London).

After reviewing the acknowledged failure of the attempt to whip the Cubans into submission, and briefly discussing the measures of home rule at last granted by the home government, but not accepted by the insurgents, this writer proceeds to expose the fiscal weakness of the Madrid government in a most remorseless manner. He declares that Spain's financial condition was never more deplorable than at present, and that the outlook is most discouraging.

"The latest published official customs report shows, for the nine months ended September 30, 1897, an excess of exports over imports, declared value, pesetas 78,600,000 at exchange 33.70, £2,332,344.

"The Bank of Spain's note circulation was never so high, and being quite out of proportion to the gold reserve, it is not likely that exchange will improve. One-third of the thirty-million-dollar Philippine loan was put up to public subscription in Manila, and according to *El Correo* of November 3, only two millions (of the ten) were paid in cash, one million was not subscribed at all, and seven millions were covered by a simple exchange of other government securities for the loan bonds. The loan being guaranteed to the government, this will probably entail a further issue of paper to the still further detriment of exchange and import trade. More than seven months ago the naval estimates were voted, but at the cabinet council of November 3 it was declared that the money destined to that purpose

was exhausted. When General Blanco arrived in Havana a month ago the pay due to the troops in Cuba was nine months in arrears.

"The finance minister of the last cabinet, Navarro Reverter, was so pressed for money that he was on the point of selling the government forest lands, but, fortunately, influences were successfully brought to bear against the realization of such a disastrous project. Then he seized certain domains and revenues at Lluch, in Majorca Island, which were claimed by the Church. This brought him into conflict with the bishop of the diocese, Jacinto Cervera, a very irate old man, who poured forth his angry soul in a circular and fulminated excommunication against the offending minister. The bishop died a month afterward. The matter stirred up all Spain at the time, and was at length referred to the Pope, who restored the minister to the fold of the faithful. It seems almost incredible that in the midst of all this financial chaos the same minister should have had the caprice to start purchasing gold bullion for the coinage of twenty-dollar gold-pieces!

"The late cabinet made a supreme effort to keep clear of the foreign money markets in their loan-raising. But past experience seems to have shown the present finance minister the futility of attempting to draw more cash from the country. The Bank of Spain has already advanced far beyond its metal reserve, and if required to redeem its paper currency bankruptcy would follow. The last national loan was only raised under pressure, which I explained in a previous article. A large foreign loan is therefore in contemplation, and it will be interesting to see what guarantee will be offered. It will have to be at a high rate of interest or at a big discount to equalize the existing 4-per-cent. exterior loan."

HARDSHIPS OF THE PEOPLE.

The system of recruiting for the Cuban and Philippine wars has been the source of much distress among the poor.

"Cases are cited of one son after another being drafted off to the wars, leaving widowed mothers absolutely resourceless. Some have gone mad; others have hoped to find relief in suicide. Nearly every fortnight brings to Cadiz, Barcelona, or Corunna the sickening spectacle of several hundreds of poor fellows returned from Cuba and the Philippines maimed in combat or broken down with disease. Until about two months ago little heed was paid to their personal comfort on arrival. They were disembarked and transported to hospitals or barracks just as they came. So many expired between ship and shore that charitable persons united to provide them with suitable clothing, and now they are well cared for by the Red Cross Society and other analogous beneficent institutions."

INCREASE OF BEGGARY AND STRIKES.

"Spain is notoriously a country of beggars, but these last two years I have observed quite a non-professional class of mendicants seeking public alms. Home trade and private incomes are so crippled by taxation that economy is forced upon the moneyed classes, who can no longer support so many hangers-on. An empty treasury, due to the wars, has brought paralyzation in public works. Scores of municipalities are virtually insolvent. The spirit of enterprise, never very pronounced in Spain, is damped by the uncertainty as to what may happen next, for civil war is the prospect after the pacification of the colonies and the return of the troops. Even with a bountiful harvest, Spain always requires large stocks of foreign wheat. With the recent abnormally high prices of this staple abroad, and import duty raised (from 3½ pesetas) to 10½ pesetas per 100 kilograms, the average price of flour has necessarily risen. But the municipality of Madrid controls the selling price of bread, and brought pressure to bear on the bakers, who declared they could no longer sell bread at the old price. To do so they would have to lower the journeymen's wages. For a couple of months the men went out on strike. They demanded the ludicrously small pay of thirteen pence (seven reals) per day and food! The government took up the matter for the public weal, and deputed 350 soldiers, assisted by forty volunteer bakers, to work at eighty bakeries which the strike affected. Eventually the men yielded, and the strike ended November 2. Small shopkeepers find business so slack that they try to make up for it by keeping open up to unreasonable hours to draw custom. Madrid is menaced now by an agitation among the grocers' shopmen in favor of early closing. They object to working from 8 A.M. till 11 P.M. on week days and till 4 P.M. on Sundays, and ask to close at 9 P.M. on week days and at 2 P.M. on Sundays. The newspaper *El Pais* warmly advocates their cause. If their demands are refused they threaten to take 'more energetic proceedings,' which means to strike, with temporary misery to themselves, for, like the bakers, they have no trade union. Wages around the mining districts of Biscay province are now so low compared with the high cost of living—the staple food being bread, partly made with imported wheat, and dried codfish (*bacalao*), imported entirely—that a miner with a wife and family to support hardly lives—he merely exists. Increased taxation on the mine-owners and freight rated on the gold basis render

it impracticable to pay higher wages, hence there have been several strikes requiring military aid to quell them. These are some of the causes why we now see the towns crowded with able-bodied men appealing to public charity."

LESSONS OF THE ENGINEERING STRIKE.

THE great strike in the English engineering industries has enabled the employers to call attention to the prejudice in the trade unions against the use of machines. Unless this prejudice can be rooted out the employers feel themselves at a serious disadvantage in competition with American manufacturers. In previous numbers we have quoted from articles in the *Engineering Magazine* which illustrate this point. In the same periodical Mr. Hiram S. Maxim discusses "The Effects of Trades Unionism Upon Skilled Mechanics." Mr. Maxim declares that English trade unions at the present moment, by their prejudice against the efficient use of the best machinery, are the greatest danger to British industrial supremacy. He says:

"The man is considered the most skillful who is able to do the best work in the shortest time. In a large shop like that of Pratt & Whitney, where, say, a thousand hands are employed, it is no exaggeration to say that at least eight hundred of these hands are expecting to rise to the top, each by his own efforts. It is this struggle to excel in work and rapidity of production that produces the incomparable mechanics of New England. If we consider rapidity as well as excellence of workmanship, I think any one must admit that the trade unions have a very detrimental effect upon the development of skilled mechanics. There can be no question but what the value of a mechanic to the country in which he lives depends altogether upon the skill which enables him to do work quickly."

Mr. Benjamin Taylor, who writes in *Cassier's Magazine* on the "Machine Question and Eight Hours," makes the same bitter complaint of the interference of the union. He says:

"The A. S. E. seek to lay down a rule that whenever an A. S. E. man is put to a machine, even temporarily, or under pressure of circumstances, that machine shall for all time coming be regarded as an A. S. E. machine, to pay the rate which the A. S. E. say should be paid for it, whether the operator be an adept or not."

In order to enforce these demands, they employed tyrants of the worst sort, who are called "shop stewards:"

"These shop stewards are men appointed by the district committees of the A. S. E. to keep watch and ward in every shop, and in every department of every shop. They are themselves paid workmen, but also the paid spies of the society."

MACHINE-CRIPPLING BY UNIONISTS.

Mr. Taylor quotes Colonel Dyer as a witness in support of his assertion that the unionists deliberately limit the output of the machines intrusted to their care. This is what Colonel Dyer said:

"We have a very large boring-machine at Elswick; this boring-machine is 80 feet long. We do very rough work on it—*i.e.*, we take the center out of the shaft by means of a trepanning tool. We took the center out of a shaft the other day 70 feet long. The whole center was trepanned out. We selected a man for working the machine; a man came round, a very intelligent-looking man, and that was all we had to judge by—we cannot ask him what society he belongs to. We asked him if he could work this machine He said of course he could. We put him on the machine, and he worked it about six or seven months. *We could never get more than four or five inches an hour out of the machine.* We pressed him, and begged him to do better; we were very busy at the time, but we could never get above four. At last we could go on no longer; we knew that the machine should do more, and we said the machine was not giving satisfaction, and he was discharged. We then selected a boy, a very intelligent-looking young fellow, but he knew absolutely nothing about machines. We said, will you learn this machine? He said he was most anxious to do so. He buckled to, and the lad in three weeks had *increased the production of the machine up to six inches an hour, and the other day I got a note that the machine was doing eleven inches an hour.*"

THE RESULT.

The result is that Colonel Dyer tells his English readers frankly in his paper that they are being beaten very badly by their American competitors:

"It is a remarkable fact that at this moment the Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg are delivering rails in Calcutta at a less price than similar rails can be bought in England, and if the energy and capacity of these gentlemen have been accurately gauged, they will not stop at rails. It must be borne in mind that up to a very recent date the greater part of the rails used in America were supplied from England. The trade has now been reversed, and American rails and pig iron are being delivered here in large quantities, and only recently the Americans have ob-

tained large orders for engines, electrical machinery, and tram cars for London, water mains for the corporation of Glasgow, while American machine tools are to be found in almost every engineering establishment in the kingdom."

IS THE MACHINE THE ENEMY OF LABOR?

Mr. Taylor ridicules the idea that labor-saving machines are detrimental to the employment of labor. He says:

"The more labor-saving machinery is employed in engine shops, the more increased is the avenue of employment for skilled operatives, because the cheapening of production increases the demand for the joint product; and the more labor-saving machinery is wanted, the more engineers are needed to construct it."

Compared with this question of the man's strike against the machine, and the deliberate attempt to cripple his inanimate competitor, the arguments concerning the exact length of the working day used by the employers are comparatively unimportant.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Colonel Dyer expresses a very strong opinion against the eight-hour day. He says:

"It means nothing more or less than that the employers shall give to their workmen six weeks' holiday every year and pay them full wages for work not performed; that all their machinery and stock in trade shall remain idle and unproductive during these six weeks; that their rates and taxes and other outgoings are to be continued as though their workshops were at work—and we are asked gravely to believe that this is one of the most efficient means of competing with our foreign rivals. Wages paid to engineers at Hamburg are 24s. for a week of 59½ hours. For similar work in London the wages are 38s. for a week of 54 hours, and it is now proposed to reduce them to 48 hours. It requires no argument to prove that, assuming the men in Hamburg and the men in London are working similar machines, the production in London cannot possibly compete in price with the production of similar machines at Hamburg. If the working week is reduced to 48 hours this demand would add from 15 per cent. to 17 per cent. to the cost of production in England; but, important as this advance is, it is a minor consideration, comparatively speaking, to the serious decrease in the volume of work which would ensue."

TRADE UNIONS AND MACHINES.

But while New England encourages this very competition which enables each man to do his best, the English trade unions, in Mr. Maxim's opinion, are little better than the Luddites, who burned the mills where machinery was employed. He says:

"It appears to me that trade unions oppose, and always have opposed, the use of machinery which enables work to be turned out quickly and cheaply, and I believe there has never been a machine, apparatus, or system introduced into England which has helped to give her the position which she now occupies as a great manufacturing nation which has not been opposed tooth and nail by the ignorant and unthinking who make up the rank and file of English trade unions."

A CASE IN POINT.

Mr. Maxim gives the following instance of this spirit:

"At the present time the trade unions seek to specialize work and to put every obstacle in the way of learning more than one thing. I remember employing a very skillful Swiss mechanic. He was not only an exceedingly good fitter, but one of the best men on a planing-machine I had ever seen. On one occasion, while working as a leading hand in the fitting shop, it became necessary for him to do certain work on a planing-machine. As there was no one at hand to do the work, he did it himself, and, in consequence, was warned by the trade union that this would not be allowed. He replied that he was a master of his profession, that he prided himself on being able to work every sort of machine relating to his profession, and that if the trade union would not allow him to work at his own profession in his own way, or wished to curtail or interfere with his working the tools that he had learned to work as an apprentice, he would withdraw from the union—which he did."

"MAKING WORK."

But this is only one among many illustrations which are forthcoming as to the restrictive policy of the unionists. Mr. Maxim tells a curious story of the way in which the unionists endeavor to make work. Unionists have, for instance, insisted upon making dies for forgings which left a large margin to be removed by the milling-machines. Then, again, they increased work by milling the forgings roughly, so as to make work for the fitters with the files. Of one part of the Maxim gun, he says:

"When this part was very roughly milled and left a great deal too large by the union men it required more than a day for the fitter to file it into shape. At the present time, however, the milling is so accurate that the fitter is able to do fifteen pieces in one day, or twenty times as much as he did formerly."

ANOTHER STORY WITH A MORAL.

Now the tendency in the United States and on the continent is to produce machines which practically run themselves, involving, no doubt, for a time, the displacement of labor.

"On one occasion, finding one of our leading hands, a strong union man, in Paris, I took him into a French shop to show him the rapidity with which the work was turned out. I pointed out to him that the machines were running with double the speed and that they were taking at least double the cut that they did at our place, while one girl was working six machines, and instead of getting from eighteen to twenty-four cents an hour, these girls got only about ten cents an hour. On his return to England he made a most interesting and instructive speech at a trade-union meeting held at Crayford. He pointed out that whereas the Crayford Works at that time were employing more than three hundred hands, if the men should do as much work as these French women did only about sixty would be employed. He said he had figured it carefully out, and he asked what in the name of Heaven would become of the other two hundred and forty hands. 'Shall we allow them to starve?' said he."

Mr. Maxim's practical conclusion is that English skilled workmen will discover that they had much better leave unionism to unskilled labor and go in for each doing his best work and getting the most he can for it.

The Real Issue of the Strike.

In *Cassier's Magazine* Colonel Dyer deals with the same subject, and treats it from his own point of view. His article, entitled "The Engineering Dispute," covers wider ground than Mr. Maxim's, but part of it touches the same question—the objection of trade unions to labor-saving machinery. This, he maintains, is the real question that lies behind the strike for the eight-hour day, and in support of this he quotes "the letter which Mr. Barnes, the general secretary of the A. S. E., addressed to the *People's Journal*, Dundee, of August 7, 1897, in which he says with charming candor, referring to the machine question: 'We have so far outgeneraled Colonel Dyer as to have averted the fight upon an unpopular issue, and to have shunted it on to a question upon which we ought to get, and I believe will get, the support of our fellow-workmen.'"

THE DEMANDS OF THE A. S. E.

The unpopular issue, of course, is the strike against machines. Colonel Dyer chiefly devotes himself, however, to pointing out the way in which this prejudice operates to the detriment of the efficiency of the machine. Colonel Dyer maintains that the demand of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—to which he always refers as the A. S. E.—was in plain terms that the whole of the machines in the workshops should either be placed in charge of members of that union, or that the men employed upon them should receive the same rate of wages, irrespective of skill. On the heels of this demand came another, which Colonel Dyer considers to be even worse:

"It was nothing more or less than that the employers should permit the Council of the A. S. E. to settle the wages that should be paid for operating every machine in every workshop, and that this rate should be paid, irrespective of the class of work the machine was doing, or the simplicity with which it was operated. Hundreds of instances might be quoted where the most unreasonable, despotic, and tyrannical demands were made, and as a rule granted by the employers, who were besieged by the mighty power of the A. S. E."

ALL A QUESTION OF OVERTIME.

He maintains, also, what is strenuously denied by the men, that the whole question really turns upon the question when the payment for overtime will begin. The very men who are loudest in their demands for the shortened day are the most clamorous for the privilege of working overtime when the shortened eight-hour day has been conceded:

"In plain English, the demand is that the employers shall begin to pay for overtime one hour earlier each day than hitherto, for it is well known to all employers that men will not remain in workshops where overtime is not worked, and that they seek those shops in which overtime is more general. To such an extent is this realized by employers that it is one of their greatest difficulties with their foremen to restrain them from employing their friends on continued overtime."

THE MEANING OF "THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT."

IT is the aim of Prof. Albion W. Small, in a thoughtful article contributed to the *American Journal of Sociology*, to explain and illustrate what has come to be known as "the social movement" of our time. This modern movement of society, in his view, comprehends something more than the impulse among men to better themselves, for men have always had that impulse; but now, in Professor Small's opinion, there is a new note in their purpose, a new force and a changed outlook. By the new note in men's purpose is meant this: men used to accept the situation, and

tried to make themselves as comfortable as possible in it. To-day they propose to change the situation. Besides trying to better themselves in the condition to which they were born, they now try to better the condition itself.

"They are not content with trying to get better wages. They want to overthrow the wage system. They do not stop with plans to provide for a rainy day. They want to abolish the rainy day. They are not content with conjugal fidelity. They want to reconstruct the family. They are not satisfied with improvements in the working of governments. They want to eliminate governments. They look with contempt upon adjustment of relations between social classes. They want to obliterate social classes. The emphasis to-day is on change of conditions rather than upon adjustment to conditions. Consequently too much of the labor problem is simply the problem of avoiding labor. Instead of feeling a pride and obligation in service, men and women through all the grades are debauched by the vision of escape from service, or, what amounts to the same thing, exchange of work for a state that seems to require less work. Not how to do well the work of our present condition, but how to get into a condition which seems to promise release from work, is the question which teases the least respectable and sometimes the more respectable of those who make the social movement. In the older countries Americans are constantly surprised by evidences of pride in being the latest of several generations in the line of fathers and sons who have succeeded to the same lowly occupation and still find satisfaction in conducting it well. With us the rule is discontent unless the occupation of the children promotes them to conditions supposed to be more dignified than those of their parents."

The new force or volume of the social movement is shown in the higher degree of what is called "social consciousness." "The people who used to be called the rabble are now making their own appraisal of their social value." Moreover, this increasing volume of social force has new leverages in the form of popular education, improved means of communication, greater power of organization. These have made the social movement much more than a class movement.

"It includes among its active promoters people of all social strata, except perhaps the enormously rich, and even these do not always oppose the tendencies that I am describing. The social movement is popular in the most inclusive sense—*i.e.*, it is made up of all sorts of people. Property is universally conservative, but in our day great property-holders who, on the whole, sympathize with the main tendencies of the social movement are by no means rare. The social movement is thus not the inertia of the many slightly disturbed by the few—it is the momentum of the many hardly restrained by all the arts that the few can contrive."

MODERN ENDS AND AIMS.

Professor Small defines the modern outlook of the social movement as follows:

"The supreme purpose of life has sometimes been to escape the wrath to come. People are to-day fleeing from the wrath that has come, and they are frankly prospecting for happiness. We may argue with this state of things as we please; the fact remains. The social movement is a deliberate undertaking to get more satisfaction out of life than it has ever yielded. It is impelled by the bold and stubborn presumption that men are fools not to be happy and comfortable in this world. There is not very much reckoning with the conditions of another world in the present social movement. The idea is that there is a way to be physically and morally happy now if we can find it, and then the hereafter will take care of itself. This way of looking at things is not necessarily opposed to religion. It is opposed to all conceptions of religion which make it a matter of greater importance to dead men than to living ones.

"It may be charged that if I have correctly described the social movement it is selfish and sordid and materialistic. That would be true in particular cases. It would not be true in general. I would rather say that the social movement is an effort for concrete, specific, definable goods, without much attention to the relation which these may bear to remoter abstract goods. The social movement is a demand for shorter working hours; for more sanitary working space; for better tenements; for higher wages; for less breadwinning by women and children; for shifting of the burden of taxation so that the load will bear more equally on all backs; for expenditure of public moneys in ways that will give all classes a rightful share of benefits; for the use of governmental machinery so that it will help most those who can do least for themselves, and not artificially increase the advantage of those who can do most for themselves. The social movement is in spirit a very sincere attempt of people who are sure they want certain things to secure those things. People are reaching for goods that they understand, or think they do, without bothering their heads much about goods that they do not understand."

Certain distinguishing features of the social unrest of to-day are reserved by Professor Small for treatment in the latter part of his article. He remarks that things supposed to have been as-

sured to all Americans a hundred years ago now seem to many to be in jeopardy. Among the "inalienable rights" of the Declaration of Independence were "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It was deemed "self-evident" that all men are endowed with these rights.

"The case is distinctly different now. Not that the theory has changed, but conditions have changed so that thousands of men distinctly believe and other thousands vaguely suspect that the latest gains in civilization have clouded the title of the average man to life, liberty, and free pursuit of happiness. The social movement of to-day is in great part a desperate struggle to save what seems to have been lost in the industrial revolution. The toiling millions can buy with their wages more comforts than they ever could before. The laboring class, as a class, is more necessary to civilization than ever. The individual laboring man to-day, however, is haunted by the thought that he may any day lose his job. He feels that he has less certainty of keeping himself and family from starvation or pauperism than the average American slave had of living in comfort through old age. The freeman's freedom to-day is evidently a struggle with severer and more relentless contingencies than slaves, as a class, have encountered in civilized countries in modern times.

"Men are accordingly beginning to feel that the wide, wide world is a very crowded place, and that its accommodations are not as free as they used to be. Somehow a great deal of the space has been spoken for in advance by people who hold it in reserve for themselves and their friends. We find ourselves very seriously playing the old game of 'goals.' There are fewer goals than there are players. Each change of places gives somebody a chance to improve his condition, but at somebody's peril of losing his position. Opportunities are to-day so controlled that men feel themselves more subject to the caprice of others than at any time since serfdom disappeared. It is no comfort to the side-tracked man to read in tables of statistics the story of material and moral gains by all classes. These tables make no exhibit of the sense of insecurity among individuals within the classes. If that schedule could be filled out it would show a balance of unhappiness so great that it possibly makes our present civilization bankrupt. Machinery and capital and commercial combinations put multitudes in a condition of dependence on vast operations upon which they can exert but feeble influence. The many are getting into a state of panic as they contemplate the possibilities of this dependent condition. They feel that they have somehow been tricked out of their share of guarantees for 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' They suspect that they are really being deceived by smooth words. They think they detect the beginnings of a slavery for the many in which the masters are released from the moral responsibility which mitigated the lot of former slaves, and at the same time have subtler means of making their mastery oppressive.

"I will not undertake to discuss the grounds of this belief nor to pass upon its correctness. I state the fact that men by millions take virtually this view of present social conditions, and the social movement is to be understood accordingly. It is really, in one part of its strategy, an abandonment of the old lines in which men a century ago fought for 'liberty, equality, fraternity.' That fanciful frontier is much too far advanced. The men of to-day are fighting not primarily for these ideal conquests. They are fighting for *security:* security of standing ground; security of opportunity; security of personal recognition among the shareholders in the inheritances of the ages; security of a man's chance to be a man; security that the mighty impersonal power of capital and organization shall not be allowed to march masses of men roughshod over individual men in pursuit of schemes vast in aim but needlessly terrific in means."

SOCIALISTS AND ANARCHISTS ON EDUCATION.

THE editor of the *Educational Review* publishes in the January number of that periodical the opinions of several representative socialists and anarchists on the subject of popular education.

Mr. Charles H. Matchett, the candidate of the Socialistic Labor party for the Presidency in 1896, says that while socialists believe in "higher education," and that every man and woman should get all the education possible, through either public or private provision, they consider it more important at present that the Government should provide an abundance of elementary schools. Compulsory education laws are now practically inoperative; under the coöperative commonwealth, Mr. Matchett thinks that such laws would be unnecessary.

"Then there would be an abundance of leisure for all members of the family. Men would be freed from the continuous grind of work to which they are now subjected, which not only occupies the bulk of their time, but so wears upon them physically that they lose all stimulus for intellectual effort. Under the new social system, with less work there would be less worry, less wear and tear. The mind of the workingman, instead of being fagged out as it is now, would

be responsive to all educational influences. Under such an enlightened spirit it would not be necessary to compel children to learn: they would do so willingly.

Mr. Lucien Sanial, who was the Socialistic Labor party's candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, is rather more specific in his definition of the socialistic ideal in education:

"While, first of all, we should provide for primary education, as I have already stated, I am in favor of giving every child the highest education which its natural intellectual aptitudes permit him to receive. Therefore, dealing with the practical question, I would first provide for compulsory primary and grammar school education, and then give the children that had shown superior ability a free education in the higher grades of science. One great difficulty in enforcing compulsory education arises from the poverty of the parents of children growing out of the present economic condition. I would have the municipalities provide free meals for poor children, as is done in Germany; free clothing, if necessary; and even free lodgings if the condition of the parents were such as to make that advisable."

THE VIEWS OF ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker, the editor of *Liberty*, says:

"The anarchists do not believe that education should be furnished to children by the State. We have no objection to philanthropic efforts in that direction—people voluntarily combining together for such a purpose—but we do object to public schools supported by compulsory taxation.

"So far as education is connected with what is commonly called the 'general intelligence' of the public, the anarchistic idea is that the most intelligent public is the public which is educated to know how to do what it wants to do. The people may always be trusted to find out the means to provide for the instruction they desire. To be worth anything, education must come as the supply responsive to demand. Private enterprise always furnishes anything for which there is a demand, provided the demand is a practicable one.

"The anarchist believes that education does little or nothing in the direction of forming the morals of the people. It puts weapons in the hands of those who are criminally inclined, and instruments for good in the hands of those whose inclinations are good. Whoever is educated has power, and that power may be used for evil or for good.

"As to what education a child should have, the answer is, the education that it wants. Any one who feels the need of higher education has the opportunity to strive after it and find the means of getting it. Educational enterprise should be, like any other, a commercial enterprise. It offers what is wanted to those who want it at a competitive price; those who want a little education will buy a little, those who want much will buy much."

THE "LET-ALONE" POLICY.

Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly makes elementary education an exception to the anarchists' rule of *laissez-faire*:

"While it is true that, briefly stated, the anarchistic creed may be stated as 'hands off; no interference,' this principle cannot be enforced in the bringing up of little children, because a little child is absolutely dependent upon its mother. But I suppose that every one who has anything to do with the bringing up of young children will agree that the less we interfere with them the better it will be. Certainly, under the wiser modern methods of child-training we seek to develop, as much as possible, the sympathies of the child's own nature; that is the idea of the kindergarten, and of modern primary-school education. The child is taught, by natural methods, to see and do the right thing. In a well-ordered family it is the same; the child learns to do right more by the force of example than by listening to the precepts of the moral law. In the same way it learns to speak correctly, not from continually referring to a grammar, but from hearing its parents and their friends use proper language."

These writers generally agree in commending manual training and scientific studies as parts of the school curriculum.

THE FRANCISCANS OF OUR DAY.

Sir Walter Besant on the Salvation Army.

SIR WALTER BESANT contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article upon "The Farm and the City" which is one of the most thoroughgoing and enthusiastic tributes to the work of the Salvation Army that has recently appeared.

Sir Walter Besant thus states the reasons which led him to write the article:

"For manifest reasons—especially the interest which attaches to any popular movement—it has been my pleasure for many years to watch the society, or order, called the Salvation Army. It has recently become a necessary part of my work to study all their documents and to investigate personally the practical results of their great endeavor. It will be conceded at the outset that such an investigation—for which I claim no orig-

inality—should be at least usefu in clearing up doubtful points in one's own mind. It will be also conceded that the man who conceived, created, and organized this vast society must be regarded as a remarkable man; remarkable if the charges brought against him are true—they have been repeated over and over again; remarkable in that case for an unblushing audacity, for a brazen front worthy of Titus Oates, for an audacity in hypocrisy beyond parallel; remarkable, if the charges are false, for his tenacity, his perseverance, his silence under attack; still more remarkable, if it should prove that his efforts are inspired by a genuine desire to raise the fallen and to relieve the unhappy; most remarkable, if it should prove that the machinery invented by him is the most practical and the most promising, and already the most fruitful of results, that has ever been imagined or designed.

"I think that it is a plain duty to bear witness to things seen and examined and proved. I think that when one has become firmly impressed with the present importance, the stable character, and the vast possibilities of such a scheme as is now at work in our midst it becomes his bounden duty to testify as to what he believes, and to show cause for his belief."

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE FRANCISCANS.

Sir Walter Besant has examined the working of the social scheme in all its bearings, and he is immensely impressed with what is being done. He declares that the Salvationists are the modern Franciscans. He says:

"Theirs is a mission to go down, down, down among the depths where there is ever a lower depth still; theirs is the task to raise the worst and the most hopeless. At present, I am firmly convinced, they are moved one and all by the most sincere pity, the most real and pure passion of pity, for the outcasts of the world. They are ruled by an organization which seeks to produce its results by personal service, self-denial, enthusiasm, and sympathy. They are controlled and regulated by a system and an order which I cannot find in any other institution in the world. To me it has been for many years an ever-increasing delight to watch this society growing, developing, inventing, and creating, in every direction of humanitarian effort. But they must remain poor. They must always remain poor. That is essential."

THE SUCCESS OF THE SOCIAL SCHEME.

He is particularly pleased with the farm colony, nor is he in the least daunted by the fact that at present the farm colony entails a net annual loss of $20,000. That is, in fact, five times recouped by the gain to the society of the men whom it reclaims and redeems. In sheer money, he reckons the farm colony at Hadleigh saves society $110,000 a year, and he says:

"For that alone, without counting the reformation of so many wastrels, I maintain that further and wider recognition on our part is due to the man and to his scheme. The farm was an experiment; it is now an achievement. And as soon as one such farm can be shown to succeed there may be dozens."

THE SHELTERS AND THE PRISON BRIGADE.

Sir Walter Besant, leaving the farm, goes into detail over all the various departments of the social scheme. He says:

"I have gone through most of the work attempted and achieved by the army. There remain the shelters. These have been much abused, and are continually attacked. The great reason for attacks seems to me jealousy of the great organization that is spreading over the whole country, dwarfing and swallowing up the efforts of the various churches to reach the very poor."

General Booth could not wish for a more thoroughgoing certificate of all the virtues than that which Sir Walter Besant has given him. Incidentally, Sir Walter comments upon the fact that although a departmental committee recommended that the army should be allowed opportunities to visit prisons, "yet in all the countries except our own where the Salvation Army has been received the officers are allowed to visit the prisons, and to hold meetings within the prisons, and even to enroll prisoners as members of their society—so-called soldiers of the army."

ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

If, then, the army is doing so much good, if it is doing all this excellent work which Sir Walter Besant describes with so much appreciative enthusiasm, why is it that it is not as universally recognized as it deserves to be? Sir Walter Besant's reply is that it is chiefly owing to the jealousy and suspicion with which it is regarded by the Church of England. The Church is prejudiced against any one who adopts new methods, and who does not conform to its standard; and, further, it dislikes the Salvationists just for the same reason that the secular clergy hated the Friars. The Salvationists, like the Franciscans, "pay no heed to the parish, they ignore the vicar; and the greatest work ever attempted for the relief of the poor, the rescue of criminals, the reformation, elevation, and civilization of the outcast class, has been organized and is going on, is advancing by leaps and bounds, is covering the

whole world, without the help or the advice or the leadership of bishop, priest, or minister. This, I believe, is the chief reason why the social work of the Salvation Army is looked upon by the Church as a body with jealousy and suspicion and dislike. Will the Church ever be able to take over the Salvation Army? Never. It is not possible. The only way, the best way, is for the Church to recognize far more freely than has hitherto been the case the importance and the reality of the social work undertaken by the most remarkable man that the history of social endeavor has yet presented to the world."

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

APROPOS of the recent yellow-fever epidemic in the South, the *North American Review* for December has three articles by physicians on various aspects of the proposition for Federal as opposed to State control of quarantine and other health regulations.

Dr. John H. Girdner gives an account of the efforts recently made in Congress to secure the enactment of a bill providing for the establishment of a health bureau in the Treasury Department. This bill was defeated because of opposition, chiefly from the South, on the ground of its interference with State rights. Commenting on this opposition, Dr. Girdner says:

"Carried to its logical conclusion, the argument amounts to this: A State's rights are more precious than the lives of its people, and though all should die, yet must not the assistance of the other States of the Union be accepted by the afflicted one, because their power can be exerted only through the common central government.

"Members of Congress from the Southern States, where the opposition to national health legislation was greatest, boasted that sanitary conditions in the Southern cities had been so much improved, and the local and State boards of health had become so efficient, that all fear of yellow fever becoming epidemic again was without cause, although the leading sanitarians and scientists of the country held a contrary opinion."

INDIVIDUAL STATES UNEQUAL TO THE TASK.

"It has taken less than four years to prove that this boasted sense of security was false. The recent epidemic of yellow fever long and obstinately defied the utmost efforts of the local and State health authorities to stamp it out. It is no reflection on these afflicted States that they failed and were obliged to ask aid from other sections of the country. Similar failure is liable to be the experience of any State when attacked by an epidemic disease, because no State can have at hand proper resources in money and organization to repel promptly and effectively an extensive invasion of disease germs, any more than it can be expected single-handed to repel an invasion of its territory by a foreign army.

"It is unjust and unreasonable that one State should have to bear alone the brunt of suppressing an epidemic which appears within its borders. By reason of climate and geographical location some States are more liable than others to epidemic outbreaks, and the burden of protecting all other States in the Union should not fall on the State attacked. Disease germs have no respect for State lines, and no effective warfare will ever be made on them until the resources of the whole country are united in a thoroughly equipped national health department, which will stand ready at all times to promptly stamp out infection wherever it may appear, regardless of political divisions of the country.

"Scarcely any two States in the Union have the same health laws, and many of them have none at all, or they are so inefficient, both in construction and enforcement, that they are unworthy of serious consideration in the light of modern knowledge of the causation and prevention of disease. This present condition of chaos in the health laws of the various States of the Union destroys all hope of stamping out or materially lessening the microörganisms which produce any one of half a dozen diseases which attack hundreds of thousands of our people annually. The efforts of any one State to destroy within its borders disease-producing germs will be neutralized by the failure of all the other States to act in concert."

It is as if forty-five persons were set to work to sweep a large floor, and each one, acting on his own account, should decide to sweep only in a little circle around his standing-place. "The dust from each sweeper would simply be tossed into the circles of the others and back again, and so on forever, without the floor becoming cleaner. Now, let some directing force insist that all sweep in one direction, each aiding the other, and the work is soon completed."

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE GERMS.

Dr. Girdner insists that quarantine, or the *keeping out* of disease germs, should be only one, and that not always the most important, feature of a proper national health organization. "Our point is that Congress should look away from the coast line to the interior, and not only legislate to *keep out* disease, but establish an efficient national health organization which would also result in a practical application of our knowledge as to the

prevention of those diseases which always exist among us. Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, and bubonic plague are practically the only diseases which quarantine stations pretend to keep out, and these diseases taken together have not caused an average of one thousand deaths per year for the past twenty years. On the other hand, three diseases alone—viz., tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria—destroy 157,072 lives annually. And be it remembered that we are as familiar with the cause and means of preventing these three scourges of our people as we are with those of the diseases against which we quarantine. If it is contended that the low death-rate from those communicable diseases against which the nation keeps up a quarantine is directly and solely due to the quarantine, we will admit the contention, and that fact at once becomes the strongest argument why the national Government should also carry on a successful warfare on those other disease germs which already exist within our borders.

"When an epidemic of yellow fever, such as has been in the Southern States this autumn, appears, the public is thrown into a condition of semi-panic; business and transportation are interfered with, and that disgrace of the close of the nineteenth century, the shotgun quarantine, is established. The same people who are so afraid of an occasional epidemic of communicable disease are not at all disturbed by the fact that three or four other diseases, just as communicable and just as eradicable, are always in their midst, causing a hundred and fifty thousand deaths per year. And, worst of all, their representatives in Congress have hitherto opposed every effort to secure legislation which would make all the resources of all the people available for the immediate suppression of these periodic epidemics which they so much fear, and, what is of greatest importance, for keeping up a steady and efficient warfare on all the microscopic enemies of the human race within our borders until, like the buffalo, they shall become extinct."

The Training of Physicians.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, calls attention to the present lack of medical men specially equipped for service as health officers:

"The majority of graduates of medical colleges leave these institutions without having seen a single case of any quarantinable disease; they know practically nothing of disinfection or disinfectants, or the care of infected ships or houses. Therefore, when they have been brought face to face with these conditions they are frequently powerless to act. This is only too soon recognized by the public, and a want of confidence in a health officer of this kind is naturally followed by such excesses as shotgun quarantines, etc. That the necessity for this education is appreciated by the profession is evident from the fact that a special course in the study of infectious disease and sanitation will probably soon be added to the curriculum of the different medical colleges."

Local Quarantine in the South.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern Railway, who has had good opportunities for observing the operation of the local quarantine regulations of the Southern States during yellow-fever epidemics, cites the recent experience of the Gulf States as a telling argument for the Federal control of quarantine:

"Illustrations of confusion and conflict of sanitary and quarantine regulations during the recent epidemic were to be found everywhere in the territory involved. Unreasonable quarantine restrictions were imposed. One State quarantined against another State, and one town against another town. One or two small villages in Alabama and Mississippi quarantined even against the world. Travel was interfered with or wholly suspended; commerce was paralyzed throughout Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and greatly hampered in all contiguous States; while the movement of railway trains in these States was either entirely forbidden or limited. The United States mails were stopped and more than once destroyed by local authorities. The requirements of State and local boards of health for disinfection were in many instances as absurd as they were incompatible with each other, and the absence of uniformity in regulations imposed unjust hardships upon the traveling public and the railways interested. The loss to the country must be estimated by millions of dollars. The South was on the very threshold of prosperity; crops were abundant in yield, manufactories were opening up, and new life and hope were ready to enter. In the presence of this happy condition a single case of yellow fever was introduced, and the disease was allowed to spread, producing a panic among the people, destroying commerce and traffic, and affecting injuriously every enterprise in the section. State and municipal authorities found themselves unable to cope with the disease or to stamp it out, because they lacked experience and the machinery for effective quarantine and for the enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations."

It is gratifying to learn that the people in the regions affected by the recent epidemic are beginning to favor national quarantine.

SOME WOMEN NOVELISTS OF THE DAY.

IN the Christmas double number of the *Woman at Home* Mrs. Sarah Tooley gives an account, with portraits and autographs, of twenty-three women novelists, most of whom are natives of the British Isles or of British colonies.

The following table condenses much of the information which Mrs. Tooley collected :

Married or Single.	Novelist.	Born.	Now Living at—	First Novel.
M.	Sarah Grand	Ireland	Hotel d'Angleterre, Cambo, Basses-Pyrénées.	Ideala.
M.	Miss Braddon	London	Lichfield House, Richmond	Lady Audley's Secret.
M.	Mrs. Hodgson Burnett	Manchester	Washington	That Lass o' Lowrie's.
S.	Miss R. N. Carey	London	Putney	Nellie's Memories.
M.	John Oliver Hobbes	America	Lancaster Gate, London	Some Emotions and a Moral.
M.	Mrs. W. K. Clifford	West Indies	London	Mrs. Keith's Secret.
S.	Marie Corelli	Italy (?)	Colville Gard., Longridge Rd., Earl's Ct., Lond.	The Romance of Two Worlds.
S.	Sarah Doudney	Portsmouth	Southsea	Under Grey Walls.
S.	Miss Betham Edwards	Ipswich	Villa Julia, Hastings	The White House by the Sea.
S.	Beatrice Harraden	Hampstead	Hampstead	Ships That Pass in the Night.
M.	Mrs. Lynn Linton	Keswick	Brougham House, Malvern	Azeth the Egyptian.
S.	Edna Lyall	Brighton	St. Peter's, Eastbourne	Won by Waiting.
M.	Mrs. Macquoid	London	The Edge, Tooting Graveney Common, Lond.	A Bad Beginning.
M.	Mrs. Harrison	Eversley	Bullingham Mansions, Kensington	Mrs. Lorimer.
M.	Florence Marryat	Brighton	London	Love's Conflict.
M.	Mrs. Meade	Ireland	London	Great St. Benedict's.
M.	Mrs. Molesworth	Holland	Sumner Place, Onslow Square	Lover and Husband.
S.	Ouida	(Half French)	Florence	.....
M.	Louisa Parr	London	Kensington	How It All Happened.
M.	Olive Schreiner	South Africa	Kimberley	The Story of an African Farm
S.	Adeline Sergeant	Derby	London	.....
M.	F. A. Steel	Harrow	Palace Gate, London	On the Face of the Waters.
M.	Mrs. H. Ward	Tasmania	Grosvenor Place, London	Miss Bretherton.

From this it will be seen that of the twenty-three women novelists, fifteen are married and eight are spinsters. Of the fifteen who are married, at least three—of whom two were married at the age of sixteen and one at nineteen—are either separated or divorced from their husbands, while three are widows. Another interesting item is the extent to which the women novelists of to-day have been subjected to other than insular influences. Mrs. Clifford, Olive Schreiner, and Mrs. Humphry Ward were all born in the colonies. John Oliver Hobbes was born in the United States, and Mrs. Molesworth in Holland. Ouida is half French. Mrs. Steel was trained in India, where Florence Marryat also spent some of her early years. Marie Corelli, Miss Betham Edwards, and Mrs. Macquoid were all more or less subjected to French influences, while Beatrice Harraden has spent some years in California. Mrs. Harrison, Charles Kingsley's daughter, has also been subject more or less to Indian influences, and Sarah Grand spent her married life in Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Far East. It will be seen that not more than eight out of the twenty-three escaped the influence of American, colonial, or continental life. Of the modern novelists, Mrs. Meade and Sarah Grand were born in Ireland, and Mrs. Steel is a Scotchwoman. Of their books, several achieved great success at the first stroke. They had the usual difficulties with publishers. Sarah Grand had to publish "Ideala" herself, and sell it as best she could. Blackwood declined "Ships That Pass in the Night" on the ground that it was too sad ever to be popular; but it jumped off with a great success at once, and it has continued to be a favorite ever since. Miss Braddon published "Lady Audley's Secret" when she was twenty-four, while John Oliver Hobbes was only twenty-two when she wrote "Some Emotions and a Moral." Olive Schreiner must hardly have been more than twenty when she wrote "The Story of an African Farm." Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Adeline Sergeant, and Beatrice Harraden all enjoyed the advantages of a university education. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett was too poor to enjoy such a privilege, as, when a child, she could find no paper on which to write her stories excepting old butcher books.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

IN an article which Janet E. Hogarth contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* on the "Monstrous Regiment of Women" which is endeavoring in a miscellaneous kind of fashion to storm the professions, being driven thereto chiefly by a distaste for teaching and a loathing for the conditions of domestic service, she describes the doleful case of the woman journalist. College girls, she says, have a hankering after journalism, of which she endeavors to cure them by writing as follows :

"Ask half the girls now at the universities who have their own living to earn how they propose to earn it, and they will answer, 'In any

way except by teaching.' Press the question home, and you will find that the altruists incline to the public service and the individualists to a profession, about which they are in such blissful ignorance that they use journalism and literature as interchangeable terms.

"If they only knew a little more of the position and prospects of the average woman journalist, of the desperate struggle to make both ends meet, of the necessity of accepting the most humdrum and distasteful tasks, of the trials of the interviewer, and the endless subterfuges of the society reporter! But they have heard of the lady who swayed South African politics, or they see occasional contributions to the daily papers headed by well-known names. Never for one moment do they suspect what should be proclaimed far and wide and made matter of common knowledge, that the really successful women journalists—successful, that is to say, from a masculine, and not a merely feminine, standpoint—can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Nor, as far as one can see, is this likely ever to be different. The supposed freedom of a journalist's life, with its possible literary introductions, is at least as attractive to young men as it is to young women; and which sex will in the long run prove best able to withstand the inevitable strain and unwholesome conditions of the journalist's life? If a woman cannot do night work, and regular night work, the prizes of Fleet Street are not for her.

"I do not say that she may not make a living, but she will have to content herself with a kind of journalism far enough removed from literature—with the chatty article, or the women's papers, with the *Forget-Me-Nots*, the *Home Notes*, the *Nursery Chats*, and the hundred-and-one scrappy periodicals which have so successfully hit off the taste of the rising generation that they bid fair to reduce England once again to a condition of illiteracy. Indeed, there is a deeper depth still. What shall be said of the journalistic tout, unconnected with even the most ephemeral of newspapers, who lives by pouncing upon little scraps of information and hawking them around the different newspaper offices, eking out, Heaven knows how, the precarious existence doled out to her in shillings and half-crowns by the shrewd business manager? Is that a life which commends itself to an educated woman? No: there is room in the world for a few more women doctors; there will probably in the future be a very considerable demand for women as factory inspectors, inspectors of schools, officers of health, superintendents of cottage homes, matrons of prisons and workhouses, and highly trained philanthropic workers; but for anything except the woman who is content to make the wages of occasional journalism supplement other resources this London world has no place. And occasional work is not, strictly speaking, professional work, in journalism or anywhere else."

DO PEOPLE READ EDITORIALS IN THE PAPERS?

THE January *Atlantic Monthly* opens with an essay by E. L. Godkin on "Growth and Expression of Public Opinion." Mr. Godkin takes occasion to discuss the effect on public thinking of newspaper editorials, and speaks very plainly his lack of belief in the importance, so far as influence on public opinion is concerned, of the editorial writing in America to-day. For one reason, the collection of news has become such a business in this country, and has been so greatly increased by improvements in the printing press, that the newspapers are frantic to outdo each other in the greater number of facts that they can bring to the public notice, more and more regardless of the intrinsic importance of such facts. In this way the sense of proportion about news has been destroyed. Many of the items of news are of little moment. "But business requires that as much importance as possible shall be given to them by the manner of producing each item, or what is called 'typographical display.' Consequently they are presented with separate and conspicuous headings, and there is no necessary connection between them. They follow one another, column after column, without any order, either of subject or chronology." The result of this is that the newspaper reader has become trained to run his eye down a list of more or less startling and entirely disconnected head-lines, and he is not willing to summon the attention and concentration necessary to peruse an adequate editorial article.

THE PRESS AT CROSS PURPOSES.

"The result," says Mr. Godkin, "is that the effect of newspaper editorial writing on opinion is small, so far as one can judge. Still, it would be undeniably large enough to possess immense power if the press acted unanimously as a body. If all the papers, or a great majority of them, said the same thing on any question of the day, or told the same story about any matter in dispute, they would undoubtedly possess great influence. But they are much divided, partly by political affiliations, and partly, perhaps mainly, by business rivalry. For business purposes, each is apt to think it necessary to differ in some degree from its nearest rivals, whether of the same party or not, in its view of any question, or at all events not to support a rival's view, or totally to

ignore something to which it is attaching great importance. The result is that the press rarely acts with united force or expresses a united opinion. Nor do many readers subscribe to more than one paper; and consequently few readers have any knowledge of the other side of any question on which their own paper is, possibly, preaching with vehemence. The great importance which many persons attach to having a newspaper of large circulation on their side is due in some degree to its power in the presentation of facts to the public, and also to its power of annoyance by persistent abuse or ridicule."

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

Still another agency which has interfered with the press as an organ of opinion is the greatly increased expense of starting and carrying on a modern newspaper.

"The days when Horace Greeley or William Lloyd Garrison could start an influential paper in a small printing office, with the assistance of a boy, are gone forever. Few undertakings require more capital or are more hazardous. The most serious item of expense is the collection of news from all parts of the world, and this cannot be evaded in our day. News is the life-blood of the modern newspaper. No talent or energy will make up for its absence. The consequence is that a very large sum is needed to establish a newspaper. After it is started, a large sum must be spent without visible return, but the fortune that may be accumulated by it if successful is also very large. One of the most curious things about it is that the public does not expect from a newspaper proprietor the same sort of morality that it expects from persons in other callings. It would disown a bookseller and cease all intercourse with him for a tithe of the falsehoods and petty frauds which it passes unnoticed in a newspaper proprietor. It may disbelieve every word he says, and yet profess to respect him, and may occasionally reward him; so that it is quite possible to find a newspaper which nearly everybody condemns, and whose influence most men would repudiate, circulating very freely among religious and moral people and making handsome profits.

"A newspaper proprietor, therefore, who finds that his profits remain high, no matter what views he promulgates and what kind of morality he practices, can hardly, with fairness to the community, be treated as an exponent of its opinions. He will not consider what it thinks, when he finds he has only to consider what it will buy, and that it will buy his paper without agreeing with it."

A PAINTER OF CHILDREN.

THE January *McClure's* opens with a pleasant article by Norman Hapgood on Boutet de Monvel, the French painter of child life. There is nothing rarer than really good portrayers of children in any sort of art, and it is especially true in pictorial art. This French painter, M. de Monvel, has set himself the task of giving to his childish figures individuality, character, and youthfulness; not to paint a physical child with a spiritually adult expression, but to give the real boy and the real girl. He succeeds, too, in differentiating between children, something which the artist who casually turns his attention to child life rarely does. M. de Monvel is now a man of age and experience, head of a household, and with a place in the world sustained with dignity. But he is not merely amused with the ingeniousness of the children he depicts, but considers the portrayal of them a noble and worthy phase of his beloved art. M. de Monvel chose art as a profession and entered the studio of Cabanel when he was a little over twenty. He served in the army after Sedan, and then went through the studios of Julian and Carolus Duran. His pictures have been published in colored illustrated books most largely. His "Joan of Arc" is perhaps his most famous work, and "Xavière" is, with "Joan," his best-known production. It is marvelous what an amount of mien M. de Monvel attains in his boys with a dot or a dash here and there. The meaning is never in doubt, and every pin-point of color is replete with meaning. M. de Monvel is now making frescoes for the church building at Domremy, the birthplace of the maid whose story he is to tell again, but his studio is full of portraits of children and of sketches for illustrations.

"An increasing demand for De Monvel's portraits of children has been the natural result of the popularity of his illustrated books. Of course he had always been making portraits in his illustrations; he has told himself how hard it is to make each little figure in a group a separate person; and all these constant efforts of many years made the step to portrait-painting an easy one. His portraits have been as successful as his own fanciful children. Not only has he been able to give the appearance of his sitter with the certainty and vividness which was to be expected of him, but he has proved his high artistic judgment in the way which all accessories are subordinated and yet used to strengthen the central effect. Just as in the picture from 'Xavière,' on page 202, full as it is of objects — table, chairs, window, all conspicuously placed — we see, nevertheless, only the faces, the attitudes, the light, all giving the spirit, the sentiment, the significance

of the scene; so in his portraits, backgrounds and the arrangement of accessories show exquisite tact, and while serving their purpose of putting the face and figure into relief, add, one might say, some side explanations to the type. It is marvelous how all parts of the canvas belong to the portrait; how typical accessories and background are so subtly and intelligently handled that one does not realize they are there at all."

ANIMATED PICTURES.

AN interesting account of the new and wonderful processes in photography by which pictures of animate objects in motion are produced is contributed by Mr. J. Miller Barr to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

Mr. Barr's explanation of the principles on which are based the class of machines represented by the kinetoscope and the cinematograph is as follows:

"Though differing much in the details of their construction, these various machines are designed to fulfill the same general purpose—viz., the display in rapid sequence of a long series of photographs, which hence convey to the eye and brain the impression of a continuous and animated scene. In the kinetoscope the small pictures are viewed through an enlarging lens by reflected light, whereas in the cinematograph, phantascope, vitascope, etc., they are projected upon a screen—a plan that is obviously best suited to the requirements of a public exhibition.

"A machine of the last-mentioned type may be shortly described as a stereopticon, combined with such mechanism as is requisite for the precise manipulation of the celluloid picture-film. When the apparatus is set in motion the long band of celluloid passes quickly, though not continuously, behind the projecting lens, between spools or bobbins which revolve at a uniform rate. While thus passing from its original spool to the winding reel the film encounters certain pulleys and toothed rollers that serve to accurately direct its movements. Along its edges are numerous small perforations into which the teeth of the rollers fit with precision, and by this means the small transparencies are made to occupy exactly similar positions when their images are projected upon the canvas. As each picture in its turn attains this critical position it is momentarily brought to a standstill. At the same time a shutter is opened and an image of the picture flashes for an instant upon the screen. The shutter is then quickly closed, the picture resuming its motion, while its successor in the series is brought into a similar fixed situation."

In the vitascope and phantascope, however, the shutter is omitted. The intermittent motion of the film does not seem to mar the continuity of the pictures, and they are more fully illuminated, as Mr. Barr explains in a foot-note.

"This temporary stoppage of the film (or rather of a portion thereof), as each picture attains its proper place behind the projecting lens, is a very essential feature of the process. It is effected by various ingenious devices, among which those of Acres, Edison, and the Lumière brothers are deserving of special notice. Without, however, attempting to describe these diverse forms of apparatus, I will try to indicate in general terms the means by which an intermittent motion of the film is secured. Let us assume that a picture has arrived at the fixed position already referred to. At the instant of its arrival a portion of the film on the *preceding* side of the picture will be in an unstrained or slack condition. The 'slack' is then taken up by a continuously moving sprocket pulley, whereupon a rod or roller is quickly brought to bear against the now tightened film, pressing it to one side and as quickly releasing it. By this movement the next picture is pulled into its fixed position, while the film is made taut (or nearly so) on the *following* side of this picture. These operations are repeated continuously until the entire film has passed through the holding device in rear of the lens. The process may be compared, in a general way, with the automatic feeding of a web of paper to an ordinary printing press."

The camera used in taking the negative from which motion pictures are made is provided with a similar mechanism to that employed in showing the finished photographs. The picture roll is replaced by a roll of sensitized film, upon which the exposures are made at the rate of from 25 to 50 per second. The films range in length from 50 to 200 feet, and contain, when finished, from 800 to 3,000 tiny negatives.

After the film has been subjected to the usual photographic operations it is made to pass, in contact with a second sensitized film, beneath an incandescent lamp, and by this means the photographs are printed upon the sensitized surface. This second film is then in turn passed through the various photographic processes, and when complete it is wound on a spool which may then be placed in the machine used for exhibiting the pictures.

"Thus the pictures, when displayed before an audience, are seen to flash out in the same rapid sequence in which the original scenes were presented to the 'eye of the camera.'

"A homely illustration may aid the reader in arriving at a perfectly clear comprehension of this subject. Let us take the case of a man who is slowly walking past a high picket fence and

gazing intently at some moving object on the other side of the fence. His view will be interrupted at regular intervals by the pickets as they successively encounter his line of sight. But if he proceed more quickly a seemingly continuous view of the object in question will be obtained, though rapid alternations in its *brightness* will be manifested. These effects are due to a well-known cause—viz., the persistence of luminous impressions upon the human retina. Thus our observer's eye retains for a brief period its impression of each momentary glimpse that is afforded him under the conditions just described ; and the successive visual images become merged into one another, while the rapid fading of these retinal impressions gives rise to the pulsating effect that is familiar to everybody.

"Now, the well-known optical phenomena which I have here attempted to describe are, in fact, closely analogous to those exhibited by the animated pictures. In the former case we have to deal with a moving body ; in the latter, with photographs of such bodies ; and since the momentary images in the first-mentioned case are practically changeless, it is evident that a similar general effect must be produced upon the organ of vision."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE second day of December, 1897, was the two hundredth anniversary of the opening of the present St. Paul's Cathedral in London for divine service. A writer in *Blackwood's* calls attention to the close association of both old and new St. Paul's with England's national history. There was, he says, a convention in the old cathedral that was a prelude to Runnymede. "There was thanksgiving in old St. Paul's after Agincourt, as there was in new St. Paul's after Oudenarde. For several hundreds of years it has been selected as the appropriate place for the expression of the nation's grief or joy and gratitude : in this century there have been three imposing manifestations of such—the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and, freshest in our memories, the jubilee celebrations of last June. Much of the money spent upon the cathedrals was raised by voluntary or enforced subscriptions throughout the whole kingdom. It is said that in the records still existing of the sale of indulgences on behalf of old St. Paul's there is evidence of money received from every diocese. Bishop Maurice, when it was begun, on the ruins of an older, in the eleventh century, set himself the task of building a church that should be worthy of the capital of the kingdom. Six centuries later, Bishop Compton claimed for its successor, the present cathedral, that it was 'of very public concernment, and the whole nation, in some sort, interested in it, and the glory of the work will redound to the whole nation, to which it will not only be a singular ornament, but likewise a standing monument of the public affection and zeal of this Protestant kingdom to piety and good works.' And that sentiment in great measure is applicable to St. Paul's in the present day."

A MUNICIPAL SHRINE.

"Old St. Paul's, standing at the heart of London from Norman times to the Restoration, had the closest associations with our ecclesiastical and civil history ; but of these we may not speak. They have found their enthusiastic historian in Dean Milman. The cathedral's relation with the civic life of old London, however, is more relevant to the story of the building itself. At the east end of the churchyard, as has been mentioned, the citizens held their folkmotes ; they assembled to arms at the west. In both cases they claimed these usages as rights. One of the earliest bishops, 'Bishop Norman,' used his favor with the Conqueror to preserve the Londoners in many of their privileges, and for centuries, probably beyond the time of Elizabeth, his tomb in the cathedral was visited once a year by the senate and citizens in procession."

"OLD ST. PAUL'S."

"Many of our readers will be acquainted with the appearance of old St. Paul's through prints after Hollar. It was a Gothic building, showing traces of many styles. Begun in 1087, it was doubtless designed on the lines of contemporary Norman churches, with little of a choir, possibly with no choir at all. At the time of the burning in 1136 the building had not gone very far toward completion, and afterward, as the restoration and the new work dragged on, great alterations were made on the original plan. When the choir—possibly we ought to call it the new choir—was finished in 1240, the change was considered so great that there was a fresh dedication of the cathedral. There had been a spire for twenty years before that, but the famous spire dated from 1315, when the cathedral was pronounced complete. There were twelve bays in the nave and twelve in the choir, giving a long and beautiful perspective from the west doorway to the Lady Chapel with its fine wheel-window in the east. The transepts were peculiar, in that they had important entrances in the north and south, and aisles on both the east and the west sides."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE January *Harper's* contains an article by Mr. J. A. Wheelock on "The New Northwest," from which we have quoted in the department of "Leading Articles."

A GROUP OF AMERICAN PLAYERS.

Mr. Laurence Hutton contributes some readable reminiscences of "A Group of Players," which include Edwin Booth, "Billy" Florence, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, and Henry J. Montague. Mr. Hutton is a man whose sincere and enthusiastic appreciation of the personal charm which the histrionic temperament so often has, delights in the sympathetic, gentle, and "sweet" character of Henry J. Montague, whom he can call "a womanly man in a way without being at all unmanly." He tells, too, of the handsome face and winning smile of "Billy" Florence, of whom he says: "At the time of his death I knew of no man on the English-speaking stage who did so many things so well. Florence was a great joker, and his last joke was not the least notable of his efforts. He always stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and on his last visit there found that Fritz, the barber who always shaved him, was dead. Florence could not go to the funeral on account of his professional engagements, but when the boys in the shop told him of having raised twenty-three dollars for a floral tribute, Florence said: 'Here are twenty-seven more. Make it something handsome.' In return he was asked to prepare the motto to be fixed in purple violets across the mass of enormous white roses which had been ordered for the occasion—something everybody would understand and which Fritz himself would have liked. Without a moment's hesitation the actor said 'Next,' and the word was accepted and adopted." To support his belief in the fine tone which is possible in the actor's character, Mr. Hutton tells of joining Florence and McCullough in Delmonico's *café* just before he, Mr. Hutton, was going to be married. When that fact was announced McCullough replied that he was glad of it. "And then he spoke as a bishop might have spoken of the ennobling influence upon any man of a good woman's love. Florence coincided with him in every point; and rarely has woman received a more touching tribute than was paid her by those two play-actors in a public restaurant."

SOME HOPE FOR POPULAR JUDGMENT.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Editor's Study," finds some ground for optimism in the popularity of Tennyson's work throughout the English-speaking world, and he is final enough in his judgment of the Victorian poet to place him with such company as is mentioned in this paragraph: "The stepping-stones along the highway of the centuries are not many. Homer, Plato, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe—they are not many; they and the heroes of action whose memory the writers have helped to save from indistinctness. Tennyson is one of them. . . . We talk, and advisedly, of the want of literary appreciation in this hasty time. We see how sky-rockets are stared at, and how popular are many feeble, banal, and meretricious productions. And we say the public has no discrimination. But there seems to be somehow existing a sound popular judgment. When anything genuine appears, the world is not very slow to take it to heart. Witness the quick response, only the other day, to Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional.'"

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE January *Century* lends several of its pages to Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent and writer, for the purpose of exploding "A Myth of Waterloo," the myth in question being that on the day before Waterloo the Duke of Wellington rode over to Wavre to ascertain definitely what aid he was to expect from Blucher in the impending battle. Mr. Forbes sifts the evidence brought forward by Colonel Maurice, the chief authority for the story, and succeeds pretty well in proving that the ride to Wavre was never ridden. Mr. Forbes' chief evidence in rebuttal of Colonel Maurice is that none of Lockhart's superior officers ever spoke of a knowledge of it; that Wellington could not have evaded identification in the Prussian camp, and that notwithstanding the efforts of several Boswells to pump from the Duke of Wellington some testimony in regard to it, none of them has ever shown the slightest results. Moreover, the Duke of Wellington contradicted the story with his own lips in 1837, and in 1842 vicariously. This last Mr. Forbes considers the most final proof of all and sufficiently final for any one.

A NEW NOVEL BY DR. MITCHELL.

The versatile and prolific Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has not breathed between the end of his fine novel, "Hugh Wynne," and the beginning of a new story, the first chapters of which appear in this number of the *Century*, called "The Adventures of François." The hero is the famous François Villon, foundling, thief, juggler, and fencing-master during the French Revolution.

Gustav Kobbé gives some dramatic examples of "every-day heroism" in an article under that title.

THE FRENCH LACK OF GENIALITY.

There is a good article on "French Wives and Mothers," by Anna L. Bicknell, with illustrations by the inimitable Boutet de Monvel. The writer finds a lack of genial kindness in the French home. The French are well satisfied to let people attend to their own business. They are not hospitable, and do not like to have an outsider admitted to their home. Miss Bicknell gives some curious instances of this spirit. At the same time they are willing to show absolute sacrifice of self for some given specific motive, and their love of dramatic contrasts leads ladies of the highest rank who seem to be almost engrossed by frivolous pleasures to perfectly heroic acts of charity.

Leonard Huxley, a son of the famous scientist, contributes a paper giving some "Scenes from Huxley's Home Life," with some very interesting matters concerning the relations of the father to his children.

Another very fascinating collection of reminiscences is Martha Littlefield Phillips' "Recollections of Washington and His Friends."

Altogether this number of the *Century* is a notable one.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE January *Scribner's* contains a deliverance from Mr. Reginald De Koven entitled "Some Tendencies of Modern Opera," in the course of which the author of "Robin Hood" works delicately up to his proposition that "the great stumbling-block in the way of operatic development at the present time, if not Wagner, is certainly Wagnerism." Mr. De Koven quarrels with the introduction of the *leitmotiv* on the ground that this musical device is pictorial rather than emotionally suggestive—"and it is emotional suggestiveness which is at the base of all modern musical thought." Notwithstanding his obvious efforts to arrive at his conclusion without arraying the Wagnerian myrmidons against him, Mr. De Koven will probably find them in open opposition at once when he says: "Future writers of opera, while not neglecting the orchestral lesson which Wagner taught, will inevitably recur to a saner use of the human voice. . . . We shall also, one would think, in future operas, when we have more thoroughly assimilated the great lessons that Wagner taught, and shaken out the chaff from the grain, come back to a more simple, a more lucid, a less complex and less turgid manner of expression." Mr. De Koven thinks that Verdi's "Falstaff" is as little appreciated and understood, as regards its possible bearing on future operatic development by the public of the present day, as "Lohengrin" was when first produced.

After a long silence, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page is heard again in the opening chapters of "Red Rock: A Chronicle of Reconstruction." The story opens in Virginia, in the year preceding the war, and is obviously bound on a quest for the honor awaiting *the* novel of the civil war. It is, to judge from the first chapters, a very picturesque and pretty story, and shows that Mr. Page has not allowed his pen to rust during these several years of inactivity.

Another feature of this number is the first installment of "The Story of the Revolution," which is being told by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, with many and many illustrations. It is probably to be a serial of some length, as these first twenty-nine pages only reach through "The First Blow."

Bret Harte contributes a two-page poem, "The Birds of Cirencester," with fine illustrations by Howard Pyle.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. E. L. Godkin's essay which opens the January *Atlantic Monthly*, on "The Growth and Expression of Public Opinion."

It is followed by a charming article by John Muir on "The Wild Parks and Forest Reservations of the West." Mr. Muir as a poet, as well as a naturalist and explorer and a magazine writer, or rather in all those capacities, delights in the tendency, becoming more marked every day of the nerve-shaken, free, civilized American, to go out into the wilderness. He is beginning to find out that "going to the mountains is going home; that wildness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful, not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life. Awakening from the stupefying effects of the vice of over-industry and the deadly apathy of luxury, they are trying as best they can to mix and enrich their own little ongoings with those of Nature, and to get rid of rust and disease. Briskly venturing and roaming, some are washing off sins and cobweb cares of the devil's spinning in all-day storms on mountains; sauntering in rosiny pine woods or in gentian meadows, brushing through chaparral, bending down and parting sweet, flowery sprays; tracing rivers to their sources, getting in touch with the nerves of Mother Earth; jumping from rock to rock, feeling the life of them, learning the songs of them, panting in whole-souled exercise and rejoicing in deep, long-drawn breaths of pure wildness. This is fine and natural and full of promise."

Mr. Muir goes on from this hopeful consideration to speak of the particular regions still left in their primeval beauty in the great West. During the past thirty years that most beautiful central valley of California, 500 miles long and 50 miles wide, has been turned from one continuous bed of golden and purple flowers into a farm of plowed fields and pasture lands, and most of our finest forests have been scarred and ravaged. The most extensive, least spoiled, and most unspoilable of the gardens of the continent are the vast tundras of Alaska. They extend from about latitude 62 degrees to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. They show undulating beds of flowers in summer and in winter sheets of white snow flowers. Though they are small in stature, they are bright and cheery, and in the spring rise high enough to ripple and wave in the wind and display masses of purple, yellow, and blue. This vast region, especially that about Kotzebu Sound, has been protected by frost from depredation.

Aside from Alaska, the health and pleasure grounds left in the West are chiefly the four National Parks, the Yellowstone, Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia, and thirty forest reservations, all of them fairly accessible. These reservations contain 40,000,000 acres of land, most of which is not yet spoiled, though most of it is wasted. Mr. Muir goes on to describe these different sanctuaries of the wilderness as only he can.

Gilbert Parker begins a new novel in this number of the *Atlantic* which opens with the opening of the nineteenth century as to time, and in the Norman-English island of Jersey as to place.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes an article on "Literary Paris Twenty Years Ago" which makes very pleasant reading, and Mr. Edward M. Shepard analyzes the recent municipal elections and their results in his essay entitled "The Political Inauguration of the Greater New York."

At the conclusion of an essay on "The Present Scope of Government" Mr. Eugene Wambaugh decides there is no sufficient reason to fear that by and by Government will interfere dangerously with individual liberty, or will undertake more than it can undertake successfully, nor that it will fail to enlarge its scope as soon as there is seen to be a necessity for enlargement; and he thinks that the governing factor is the demand for individual liberty, and the intent to secure the public welfare will automatically prevent an undue movement in either direction.

Mr. Hall Caine's much-talked-of "Christian" is very much cut up in the anonymous essay "'Moral' Melodrama to Order," by an author who makes a chemical analysis of "The Christian" as follows:

"Item, one suicide; item, three murders; item, one bloodhound; item, four seductions; item, ballet-girls, gamblers, monks; item, two deaths in bed; item, music halls, thieves' dens; item, one impossible heroine; item, one impossible hero; item, one ha'penny worth of purpose to this intolerable deal of bombast."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen's chapter in "The Life of a Railroad Man," and from Mr. Norman Hapgood's article on Boutet de Monvel, the painter of children.

Cy Warman has a characteristically breezy chapter of his European experiences, which he calls "An American at Karlsbad." Here is a paragraph from his picture of the passing show at that great resort:

CY WARMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF KARLSBAD.

"It is a great show: men and women from everywhere, with every disease that can possibly be charged to the liver, stomach, or gall. Even nervous people come here for the baths; and get well, or think they do, which is the same thing. There are men whose skin and eyes are yellow; and others green as olives; German dandies who walk like pacing greyhounds; fat young Germans who seem to be walking on eggs; and old, gouty Germans who do not walk at all, but shuffle. There are big, bony Britons in knickerbockers and elderly Englishmen whose love of plaids is largely responsible for the daily rains that come to this otherwise delightful region. There are modest Americans, with their pretty wives and daughters; and other Americans, who talk loud in the lobbies and *cafés;* Tyrolese, in green hats trimmed in feathers; and Polish Jews, with little corkscrew curls hanging down by their ears, such as we see in Jerusalem. Then there are a few stray Frenchmen, walking alone; and once—but not more than once—in a while a Parisian lady, and you know her by the charming cut of her skirt and the way she holds it up and the beautiful dream of a petticoat the act discloses. There are Austrian soldiers in long coats, and officers in pale-blue uniforms, spurred and cinched like the corset-wearers of France."

CHARLES A. DANA AT VICKSBURG.

In Mr. Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of the Civil War," the third chapter of which appears in this number, the late editor writes of life in the trenches at Vicksburg, of Grant's efforts to secure reënforcements, and the diversions of the camp behind Vicksburg. When the Federal army entered Vicksburg on its capitulation Mr. Dana says that the buildings were in much better condition than he expected from the tremendous bombardment that had been going on so long. There were, however, a great many people living in caves under the banks, and the shells could not get at these vaults at all. There were immense stores of ammunition and siege guns, so immense that General Grant said there was enough to keep up the defense for six years at the rate they were using it. Mr. Dana's account of what he saw, and the quotations from his lengthy telegrams to Secretary Stanton, make a more graphic picture of the portions of the civil war which form his subject-matter than any other history we have ever read.

The fiction in this number of *McClure's* is made up of the features we have been accustomed to find in that bright little magazine. Robert Barr has a short story called "The Long Ladder;" Anthony Hope continues his "Rupert of Hentzau," which is embellished with a frontispiece full-page illustration by C. D. Gibson, and there are short stories by authors of less fame.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Cosmopolitan* the third chapter is given of the imaginary history of "Our Late War with Spain." The Germans and Canadians appear as active participants in this sanguinary conflict, a conclusion to which is promised in the next number of the *Cosmopolitan.*

A schedule of the curricula of the Cosmopolitan University is printed in this number, and the announcement is made that President Potter has enrolled more than 12,000 applicants for admission, a little more than four months after the plan had been first given to the public. President Potter has gathered his corps of assistants, and the preliminary organization has been completed. The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* has made an appropriation of $150,000, payable in annual installments not to exceed $30,000 each, for the maintenance of the university, that sum being regarded as ample for the support of the institution for five years. But the unexpected dimensions which the undertaking has assumed render these resources entirely insufficient for the services to be performed in view of the daily growing list of applicants. The editor hopes there will be generous-minded and appreciative people who will give such help as lies in their power, and announcement is made that any student who wishes to may contribute a fee of five dollars per quarter.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the magazine, makes a protest over his signature against the practice in modern journalism of distorting news in a sensational direction and the resulting impossibility of finding truthful things in our average daily papers. He instances an occasion when he asked a reporter "why he had misrepresented me in an interview which he had sought at my home some days previously. 'The managing editor wished me to color it to suit the paper's proclivities,' he replied. 'Why did you not refuse to do so?' was asked. 'It would have meant loss of job,' was the reply." Mr. Walker thinks that in its heart the public is tired of inaccuracy and wants truth, and it is a good business certainty that truth will pay in journalism.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE January *Ladies' Home Journal* has a readable feature in "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," an article written under the pen name of "Mrs. Cummings," and in the form of letters to her sister. The editor says that the name of the Cabinet member's wife is for obvious reasons withheld, and that no attempt at portraiture has been made in the illustrations. She says that Washington is a poor place for the matrimonial prospects of young girls. "They have a choice between the department clerks, whose salaries are barely enough to keep one, let alone two; the poor young army man, rich old politicians whose first wives have succumbed to the battle with social duties, and the *attachés* at the legations, many of whom secure the appointments, it is said, in hopes of picking up an American millionairess, as they are often poor younger sons themselves." "Mrs. Cummings" says: "One thing that strikes me particularly is that the Anglomaniacs are so much more English than the Englishmen of the legation. Many of the department clerks who go into society, and who pay for their invitations by their presence and good nature, clip their words and put on English airs until quite frequently, even when listening intently, I cannot understand one word

they say." One of the millionaire Senators keeps a man of worldly breeding and position in his familly on a very big salary, in return for which he arranges all their entertainments, engages the artists for musicales, supervises the house decorations, and generally regulates the family behavior, even to the selection of dresses, it is said.

The bright and undismayed Miss Lilian Bell continues to contribute letters to the *Ladies' Home Journal* describing her foreign experiences. She is occupied at present with her first days in Paris and her correspondence constitutes a very readable and fresh series of travel sketches.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the January *Lippincott's* an essay on "Druggists, Ancient and Modern," for the facts of which Mr. Oscar Herzberg is responsible, says that the origin of the druggist is shrouded in mystery, but that he obtained when the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria were made, and that in Egypt one branch of the priesthood of Isis was proficient in his art. In Germany Mr. Herzberg can find no record of a drug store prior to 1267, when there was one at Münster. It was in the seventeenth century that the druggist came to America, and in 1636 the colony of Virginia had already passed a law which regulated the prices and fees of the druggist. The apothecary does not seem to have gained much in social status, to judge from the fact that Governor Hunter, of New Jersey, was one of the trade. New Jersey is credited by Mr. Herzberg with the honor of having produced the first patent medicine, in "Tuscarora Rice," sold as a consumption cure by Mrs. Masters in 1711. She erected a large factory in New Jersey, and probably inaugurated the patent-medicine trade in the United States.

George Ethelbert Walsh tells about the great botanic gardens of the world, and shows how far ahead of the Americans most countries are in beautiful and edifying public gardens. The largest botanic garden of the European continent is the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, two hundred and fifty years old, and the home of fashion and of student life. In England the Kew Gardens are the most famous, and probably the most extensive plant collection of the whole world. They were laid out by Queen Elizabeth with her own hands. They cover three hundred acres, and are crowded with all the rare and beautiful plants and trees of the world, arranged, classified, grouped, and named so that he who runs may read.

Mr. Calvin D. Wilson tells of some of the picturesque things that are to be seen on "the eastern shore" of Virginia, the home of the terrapin and innumerable ducks and snipe and fish. In fact, Mr. Wilson tells us that "the eastern shore" produces more table delicacies than any other region in the world of equal area, and it is plain that a family may there enjoy the luxuries of life cheaper than elsewhere, and that the really poor man can live for less on the peninsula than anywhere else, save perhaps certain parts of Asia. The rural negro there averages $200 a year for his work, while many do not make $100, but he is able to get an abundant supply of food and clothing. A cabin on a patch of ground may be rented for $20 a year; 1,000 herring can be bought for 50 cents, and cured and barreled for 50 cents more, etc., etc.

The complete novel of the month is "John Olmstead's Nephew," by Henry W. French.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the January number of the *Chautauquan* Mr. Charles S. Burwell answers the question, "Should the Government Establish Postal Savings Banks?" more decidedly in the affirmative than most writers who have been heard recently. He believes the postal savings banks would supply a public need that cannot in the nature of things be supplied by private enterprise, that they would promote thrift and good citizenship, and would thus prove a great boon to millions of our people. He makes a rough guess at the total deposits under a postal savings bank system such as has been suggested of $700,000,000, and he has no suggestions to make concerning the profitable and conservative investment of such a huge sum.

Mr. G. A. Copeland gives a slight sketch of "The Fishing Industry of the United States," in the course of which he tells us that on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland alone there were 88 men lost last year in this occupation, the year before 94 men, and the year before 30 vessels and 137 men. Twenty years ago as many as 681 fishermen went to their death in this dangerous region alone. The average loss of vessels is 15 every twelve months on the Banks. When one considers the average which this shows for the total number of people engaged in fishing on the Banks, and the small amount of possible gain to be derived from the fearfully hard and exposed work, it seems curious that it should survive as a regular occupation.

MUNSEY'S.

IN the January *Munsey's* Dr. A. Conan Doyle says that his favorite novelist is Sir Walter Scott, though Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" is spoken of in superlative, too.

Theodore Dreiser has a pleasant sketch of "The Haunts of Bayard Taylor," in which he describes the bucolic scenery of that quiet Pennsylvania village on the Brandywine, in Chester County, where Mr. Taylor had his beautiful country home, at Kennet Square. Mr. Dreiser says that five years before he died, in 1873, Mr. Taylor wrote from Germany to a friend who had congratulated him on his success in life: "You exaggerate what you consider my successes. From 1854 to 1862 or thereabouts, I had a good deal of popularity of the cheap, ephemeral sort. It began to decline at the time when I began to see the better and truer work in store for me, and I let it go, feeling that I must begin anew and acquire a second reputation of a different kind. For the last five years I have been engaged in the struggle, which is not yet over."

The features of *Munsey's* for 1898 are to be, in the way of fiction, a new story by Stanley J. Weyman called "The Castle Inn," and one by Max Pemberton called "The Woman of Kronstadt."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE *Bookman*, in its editorial comment, calls Phil May, the young artist who has taken Du Maurier's place on *Punch*, the most gifted black-and-white artist of our time. "He is now exclusively retained by *Punch* and the *Graphic*, so that his days as a free-lance are over." Mr. May is thirty-three years old, and has been making his living since he was a boy of twelve. His favorite author is Dickens, whom he can read all day long, and in whose many pages he cannot find

one dull one. It is certainly fortunate, under these circumstances, that Mr. May is the man who is going to make illustrations to the *édition de luxe* of Dickens' works to be brought out by Mr. George Allen this year.

The *Bookman* says that quite the most-talked-of woman in London now is Mrs. Craigie, otherwise known as "John Oliver Hobbes," and whose latest book, "The School for Saints," promises to make her as notable as Sarah Grand. She says she adopted the name of "John Oliver Hobbes" to keep her from being sentimental.

The *Bookman* has discovered a new Scotch romancer, Mr. Neil Munro, whose "John Splendid" will appear during the year in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Mr. Munro is a Highlander, one of the few left. "John Splendid" is his first sustained effort, and is, according to the *Bookman*, "a remarkable performance, recalling the best of Stevenson, and succeeding where Stevenson failed, in portraying a womanly heroine with a glamour of witchery that wins the reader from the start."

The "American Bookman" selected for this number is Walt Whitman, who is discussed by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

A BRIEF article by Goldwin Smith in refutation of the Bacon-Shakespeare theory opens the Christmas number of the *Canadian Magazine*. Mrs. Delia Bacon, who originated the theory, is believed by Professor Smith to have been inspired by her natural regard for the name, thinking that the plays were too good to have been written by any one but a Bacon.

"With Booker's Column" is the title of a series of personal reminiscences of the Fenian raid of 1866, by Robert Larmour. This article deals with a rather obscure passage of border history, and is interesting as showing the present Canadian point of view.

Dr. Bourinot's papers on "The Makers of the Dominion of Canada" are dealing with a great range of topics connected with the early history of what now forms the Dominion.

The magazine has had a good year, and promises a number of important features for the ensuing volumes.

THE ARENA.

WE have already quoted at length from Mr. James J. Wait's article entitled "Our Interstate Protective Tariffs," in the January *Arena*.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, writing in this number on "Freedom and Its Opportunities," takes the ground that the right of taxation for public purposes does not obtain in the case of land used and occupied by the individual citizen as a necessary means of support and not needed for public use. He would expressly exempt by law every homestead valued at not more than $2,500 from taxation of every kind.

The Canadian view of the question of annexation to the United States is set forth in an article by John D. Spence, who uses considerable space in controverting the position maintained by Prof. Goldwin Smith in favor of some aggressive action on the part of the United States. Mr. Spence contends that Canadians are very well content to remain as they are, that they have as much political freedom now as the citizens of the United States, that certain forms of lawlessness which flourish in some parts of this country are unknown in Canada, and that they have no reason for desiring annexation.

The benefits of municipal proprietorship of quasi-public enterprises are very fairly discussed by Mr. Augustus L. Mason, who closes his article with an ingenious proposition by which cities having constitutional debt limitations may secure the creation by the Legislature of one or more "auxiliary corporations" with all their capital stock owned by the city.

"The powers of such an auxiliary corporation would relate to the ownership and operation of one or more of these local enterprises. It might have officers quite independent of the city government, or the mayor and other city officials might be, *ex-officio*, its officers. The debt of such an auxiliary corporation would not form any part of the city debt. It would represent the actual investment, and would gradually disappear by means of a sinking fund raised from the operation of the properties."

In an article on American domesticity Mrs. Helen Campbell describes the "stag towns" of the West and the "she towns" of New England. The latter are "those cotton-mill towns of New England and the South or West, in which, as one goes through the poorer streets, house after house is found to be locked up, little faces looking from the windows. The mother and older children, if she has them, are at work in the mill, and the baby and younger ones locked up at home. Often the husbands of the women who make up the 'she towns' are at the remote West, in the 'stag camp,' or, at the best, working a distance from home. In any case there is an enormous disparity of men in Massachusetts; for example, out of 61,246 workers in the cotton mills, nearly 32,000 are women and 7,579 are children."

Mr. B. O. Flower contributes to this number a study of "James G. Clark, the American Laureate of Labor," and Dr. John Clark Ridpath indulges in a satirical editorial on "Plutocracy and War."

THE FORUM.

MR. BRYCE'S article in the December *Forum* on "The Policy of Annexation for America" is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

Ex-Comptroller Eckels reviews the work of the Wolcott Commission, and concludes that the experience of the past six months has only confirmed the opinion widely held before the appointment of the commission, that an international agreement is in fact an impossibility, and that the quest of bimetallism should be abandoned by the American people.

In the third installment of Senator Morrill's "Notable Letters from My Political Friends" appears a letter from Horace Greeley, dated March 12, 1872, which concludes as follows:

"As to myself, the end of my career cannot be distant. I was a pack-horse for Weed and Seward for the first half of my career. I revolted at last, and was not ruined. I can bear whatever the future has in store for me."

Capt. J. C. Ayres, U.S.A., proposes a scheme of instruction by which our national guard may be made more effective for seacoast defense. He urges the organization by the States on the Atlantic coast of regiments of seacoast artillery.

Gustav Kobbé says of the dramatist, Gerhart Hauptmann.

"His plays are analytical, but they also have action, the throb of poetry, and the warm glow of passion. He is not a 'decadent' dramatist. He is no more to be classed with Ibsen or Maeterlinck than Goethe is. He

is the greatest figure in German literature—perhaps in all literature—to-day. He is the one living poet who is also a born writer of plays, the one living master of realism who is also a master of idealism."

The Hon. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, writes on the subject of railway pooling, concluding that the right to make pooling contracts would to a large extent do away with the demoralization of rates and bring about good results. He emphasizes, however, the fact that in legislation of this kind the public interests must first of all be protected, and that the present interstate commerce law is practically powerless to offer such protection.

The Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex-Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, makes an argument to prove the unconstitutionality of the pending Hawaiian treaty with the United States. This is a phase of the question to which neither party in the controversy is directing much attention, and the points adduced by Mr. Agnew, while they should be given due weight, are not likely to affect the decision of the question in the public mind.

Chairman Loud, of the Congressional Post Office Committee, advocates, as a step toward economy in the postal service, the exclusion from the privilege of second-class matter of all books or reprints of books, and the abolition of the sample-copy privilege. These two changes would, he says, effect a saving to the Government of about $13,000,000 a year. He estimates that one-third of the second-class matter now carried would be cut off by the reforms proposed. Sample copies and books would then pay eight cents a pound, which would make this class of matter about half self-sustaining.

The Hon. Herman C. Kudlich, one of the city magistrates of New York, who before he took office had had much experience and contact with the poorer classes of New York's citizens in the courts, contributes a thoughtful article on "The Abuse of the Police Power." He shows that the power of making arrests is frequently abused by the police of New York, and doubtless by those of other cities as well, and that the police power and the judiciary system do not always coöperate as they should to promote the ends of justice. He asserts, however, that great improvement has lately been made in the New York police force, which is now more efficient in preventing and suppressing crime than ever before. The faithful and honest application of the civil-service system has greatly improved the force.

Professor Price, of Oxford University, writes on "The Present Condition of Economic Science;" Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts has a suggestive paper on "The Poetry of Nature;" Prof. R. Eucken, of Jena, contributes an instructive article on "Liberty in Teaching in the German Universities," and Prof. Theodore W. Hunt, of Princeton, defines "The Mission of Literature."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from the articles on "The National Government and the Public Health," from the Hon. Frederic C. Penfield's account of "England's Absorption of Egypt," and from Mr. A. C. James' exposition of the advantages of Hawaiian annexation, all appearing in the December number of the *North American*.

Prof. Cesare Lombroso begins a series of studies attempted with a view to answering the question, "Why Homicide Has Increased in the United States." As regards the effect of immigration, Professor Lombroso believes that the greater increase of homicides in the Atlantic States is due rather to the character than to the extent of the immigration. In the Central States, on the other hand, the crime of homicide is repugnant to most of the foreign settlers, who are largely composed of Germans and Swedes. He finds a much greater cause of homicide in the United States in the great number of colored people who live here. Accepting the statement that 60 per cent. of the homicides are furnished by the whites and the remaining 40 per cent. by the colored race, it must be remembered that the whites constitute 88 per cent. of the population and the colored race about 12 per cent. Professor Lombroso concludes, therefore, that if it were not for the negro population the crime of homicide would be almost as rare in the United States as it is in most civilized countries of Europe.

Dr. Louis Robinson contributes an original and attractive study in "The Psychology of Golf," in which he attempts to explain what he terms the "semi-automatic actions" characterizing that game, which on analysis seem to reveal a wonderful complexity.

The Hon. Robert P. Porter, in writing on "The Census of 1900," takes occasion to defend himself against the attacks of the civil-service reformers on the methods by which the eleventh census was taken. He contends that the defects of that census did not arise from the character of the employees, who were, in fact, a capable corps of experts, but resulted from delayed legislation, hasty preparation, and an overburdening of the office with useless inquiries. Col. Carroll D. Wright has declared his belief that the eleventh census was as good a one as any one could take under the present system. The faults of the present system are thus enumerated by Mr. Porter:

"1. Inadequate time for preparation.

"2. A hard-and-fast law rushed through the day before the adjournment of Congress, calling for innumerable statistical investigations and inquiries, many of which are useless and impracticable, and some of which are impossible.

"3. Supplemental questions for the twenty million or more schedules, called for by Congress ninety days prior to the actual enumeration.

"4. Placing upon the shoulders of the superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks."

Captain Crowninshield, of the navy, makes a plea for the speedy completion by our Government of the Nicaragua Canal. He says that as a political factor in increasing the influence and power of this country in the Pacific the canal will be far-reaching. In the event of a war to-day with Japan over the Hawaiian Islands we should be at a disadvantage because of the fact that at this time Japan's naval force is greater than our Pacific and Asiatic squadrons combined. To reënforce our Pacific fleet we should be obliged to send ships from our Atlantic squadron, forcing them to make a voyage of 12,000 miles, thus consuming many weeks; whereas with the Nicaragua Canal in existence, our whole North Atlantic squadron could be transported to the Pacific within a week, thus enabling us to more than double our naval strength in the Pacific.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, calls attention to the great lack of well-trained engineers in our navy. He says that the cost of educating such engineers at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, or Cornell is only

about one-eighth the cost of educating a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. It would certainly seem as if the Government should take advantage of the facilities for this special kind of training which are already provided by private institutions.

Mr. J. O'Connor Power writes on "Edmund Burke and His Abiding Influence;" William H. Rideing has an article on "Tennyson in the Isle of Wight," and Albert D. Vandam describes the life of "Officers in the French Army."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December contains Baron de Coubertin's "French View of the British Empire," from which we have quoted elsewhere, and several other papers that are well worth reading.

THE PROBLEM OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.

Mr. William Archer writes some seventeen or eighteen pages on what he calls the Southampton-Pembroke problem. The young man of the sonnets was, in Mr. Archer's opinion, not Southampton, but Pembroke. He is quite sure about this. He says:

"I will try to show that the history of the sonnets no longer ranks among the obscurest of literary problems, but rather among those which we can solve with as near an approach to certainty as circumstantial evidence can, in the nature of things, afford."

Among other arguments which he uses in order to prove his case, he says:

"Southampton was, to all intents and purposes, a man of Shakespeare's own time; Pembroke, to all intents and purposes, belonged to a younger generation. There is the matter in a nutshell. The seven years' difference in age between Pembroke and Southampton is equivalent to the difference between the altogether probable and the all but impossible."

THE INFLUENCE OF HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. A. Hobson describes the circumstances under which Mr. George made his appearance in England, and explains how it was that he achieved so great a success. Mr. Hobson says:

"The influence of George is not to be measured by the number or zeal of the advocates of a wholesale policy of nationalization of the land. It is rather to be traced in the energy which, during the last fifteen years, has freely flowed into many channels of land reform. George, like other prophets, coöperated with the 'spirit of the age.' But after this just allowance has been made, Henry George may be considered to have exercised a more directly powerful formative and educative influence over English radicalism of the last fifteen years than any other man."

"LORD ROSEBERY'S APOSTASY."

An anonymous writer makes bold to denounce Lord Rosebery as an apostate because of the fashion in which he spoke at Manchester about free trade:

"Is Lord Rosebery a strong man or a weak man? Is he either a radical or an imperialist? Is he a man of set purpose or a mere political kite swayed by every changing gust of popular feeling? Lord Rosebery started public life with exalted ideas and apparently profound beliefs. Where are those ideas and those beliefs now? If he has not renounced them all, he has at least shifted his ground till it is impossible to understand how much remains. Either he has 'a craven fear of being great' or in his attempt to combine radicalism and imperialism he has landed himself in hopeless mental chaos and uncertainty. Mr. Chamberlain assures us that imperial federation, which used to be considered a fad and a dream, is within measurable distance of realization, and Lord Rosebery would seem to have become a renegade from the cause in the very hour when its prospects are brightest."

A FRENCH "DOLL'S-HOUSE."

Some time before Ibsen wrote his "Doll's-House," a Frenchman of the name of Villiers de l'Isle Adam wrote a play called "La Revolte," which, curiously, anticipates the motive of the play in which Hedda Gabler is the heroine. In the Frenchman's play, however, the wife who anticipates the *rôle* of Hedda Gabler, after departing from her husband in order to live her own life, discovers before the sun rises the next morning that it is no use, and she promptly goes back. She explains the motive for her return as follows:

"I could no more concentrate myself in meditation. I had forgotten how to soar above the world, how to shut my ears against the mocking laughter of mankind. It was over with me. . . . Oh, God! I see it is too late. One must not stoop even to win freedom. I had given way too much—overvalued the daily bread. The eyes of my youth are gone. Enthusiasm too. Art no longer exalts. Silence does not appease me. That man has drunk up my soul as if it had been water. These four years of drudgery have broken my spirits—nothing can be blotted out. It was boasting to say I wanted to live. I give it up. I have become like those who have never had a glimpse of heaven. That man's perpetual smile has filled my soul with bitterness and gloom. His accounts have crippled my mind. Whether he lives now or dies, it is just the same to me. I must remain what I have become."

THE PROSPECT OF A CARLIST RISING.

Three writers—the Marquis de Ruvigny, Cranstoun Metcalfe, and Leonard Williams—discourse on "The Crisis in Spain." They are all Carlists, and they all believe we are on the eve of a Carlist rising. They set forth lucidly the facts on which Don Carlos bases his claim to the throne, and it must be admitted that they make out a very good case. The Marquis de Ruvigny and Cranstoun Metcalfe say:

"The situation is grave because it seems impossible that a *coup d'état* of this magnitude, even if successful, can be accomplished without bloodshed, and alteration in the dynasty may be regarded with alarm by the powers, and will certainly be considered most seriously by the United States. Yet we know that such an alteration is to be attempted in the Peninsula before the world is many weeks older, and we therefore do not hesitate, as otherwise we might, to give a summary of the case for Don Carlos as we apprehend it to be. There may be local fighting more or less severe, but, except in the event of intervention by the powers, war there need not be."

Mr. Leonard Williams, who asks, "Can Sagasta Save Spain?" evidently thinks that the odds are heavily against it:

"Carlism is ever dangerous in Spain, chiefly by reason of its obvious justice. The Salic Law is a permanent part and parcel of Spanish monarchy, and to suppose that a king like Ferdinand VII., a libertine and scoundrel who never cared a button for his country's

welfare, could validly bully the Cortes into gratifying a parent's personal whim, is patently grotesque. The so-called Duke of Madrid is as much Charles VII. of Spain at this moment as our Victoria is legitimate sovereign of Great Britain. Two-thirds of the Spanish people are with him at heart, and in the last Carlist war, if Charles had displayed more valor, tact, and energy in combat, and less licentiousness toward the wives of his most loyal officers, he must, beyond a doubt, have stood upon the winning side. Even as it is, unless the present administrators of the boy-king mend their predecessors' conduct toward the nation, there will be bloody fighting once anew in the Peninsula."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. Stein reviews Mrs. Oliphant's book on "Blackwood." Mlle. Y. Blaze de Bury writes on the French actor Mounet Sully, and Mr. Nowell Smith, who criticises the poetry of William Morris, declares that it has no backbone, and that the poet, as he himself said, was only an idle singer of an empty day. The Rev. Dr. Moore concludes his essay on "Dante as a Religious Teacher" with the following sentence:

"And the sum and crown of all Dante's religious teaching is the grand truth that the complete merging of the man's will in the will of God is not only the essential condition of inward peace, but also that of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment. 'If a man will to do his will he shall know of the doctrine.'"

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for December M. Francis de Pressensé renews his appeal to England to ally herself definitely with France and Russia. He maintains that the policy of isolation was all very well when each of the powers stood on its own feet and played its own game for its own hand, but we are now in an era of syndicates and trade unions, and it is madness to remain isolated any longer.

THE RESERVES FOR MANNING THE BRITISH FLEET.

Lord Brassey and Lord Charles Beresford write on this subject, Lord Charles' paper being nominally a criticism upon Lord Brassey's, but he concludes it by propounding under twelve heads his own ideas as to what should be done. He says:

"We require a reserve of at least seventy thousand officers and men, because we have to fill up the difference between the limit at which we can put the active-service ratings and the number required in actual warfare; and, above and beyond, we must form a reserve to replace losses. It must be a reserve which has served in the fleet, because a reserve should always be the best men. It must not be a reserve of bluejackets alone, but of engine-room ratings and marines. We must increase the marines, and give them the charge of some of the coaling stations, because these must be under the control of the admiral in command of the station in war time and not under control of a general."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY AS A TEACHER.

Prof. Sir George Mivart, in his paper on "Some Reminiscences of Thomas Henry Huxley," revives many pleasant memories of that redoubtable man of science. We have room for a brief extract:

"For years I attended his lectures, but never once did I hear him make use of his position as teacher to inculcate, or even hint at, his own theological views, or to depreciate or assail what might be supposed to be the religion of his hearers. No one could have behaved more loyally in that respect, and a proof that I thought so is that I subsequently sent my own son to be his pupil at South Kensington, where his experience confirmed what had previously been my own. On one occasion, when I was urging the danger of making unguarded statements to the young and the possibility of impressions being thereby produced quite other than those intended, he replied: 'It would be very wrong to do so, and at least tend to make young prigs of them. Children should be brought up in the mythology of their time and country, but as they grow up their questions should be answered frankly.'"

APPROVED—BY AN EXALTED PERSONAGE.

Who is the *Nineteenth Century's* exalted personage? I ask the question because Dr. Jorgensen's article, giving the "Danish View of the Sleswig-Holstein Question," is introduced with the following unusual *imprimatur:*

"[The following reply to Prof. Max Müller's article in the May number of this review is published at the desire of an exalted personage in this country interested in the Danish side of the question, who considers that Prof. Max Müller's views are incorrect and inconsistent with historic truth. The author died before he saw the proofs, which have been submitted to and approved of by the same exalted personage.—ED. NINETEENTH CENTURY.]"

It is not necessary to follow Dr. Jorgensen in his polemic with Prof. Max Müller, but the following is the only passage which has any bearing upon present-day politics. Speaking of the treatment which Denmark received at the hands of Germany, Dr. Jorgensen says:

"It was not only that old legitimacy was overthrown by the total disregard of the Gottorp renunciation of Holstein in favor of King Christian the Ninth, nor that old and continually renewed treaties in favor of the Danish crown's right to Sleswig were torn asunder, but also the principle of nationality—the sole principle which might with some show of right have been invoked against the arrangement of 1852—was put aside in the most shameful way. More than one-half of Sleswig is to this day inhabited by Danish people, who do not wish anything better than to return to the union with the mother country, whereas the Prussian Government endeavors, in spite of the promise given in Prague, by all possible means to subjugate the Danish element and to efface its national peculiarities. It is a slap in the face to the whole Scandinavian race, and a derision of the favorite talk in Germany of the solidarity of the German people."

THE FUTURE OF TAMMANY.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie is not by any means prejudiced or bigoted on the subject of Tammany. He says:

"Judged morally, it certainly promotes much friendship and social intercourse; and many a poor man in New York has found his Tammany membership the greatest help when in trouble. The Tammany 'captains' may not be overscrupulous when it comes to winning an election, but they often enough give time, trouble, and money in helping comrades in distress, quite apart from any prospects of reward in votes."

His view as to the future is not very sanguine:

"Tammany has now the opportunity to redeem its character. If it gives Greater New York an honest government, and performs one-half of the promises of

probity and capacity made in its election addresses, much of its past will be forgiven and forgotten by the world at large. But every prospect seems to point to its doing far otherwise. In Greater New York, with its three million people, its enormous patronage and immense revenue, an incapable or dishonest administration will have such power of plunder and wrongdoing as the western world has never seen before. Even Tammany's worst enemies cannot but hope that for once it will disappoint the fears of its foes and the hopes of many of its baser friends."

THE ADVANTAGES OF "SETTLEMENTS."

Canon Barnett, in one of his useful papers on the "Ways of Settlements and of Missions," points out that missions are very different from settlements, and the advantages of the settlements which have sprung up all over the world in imitation of Toynbee Hall may be commended to any one who is wondering what he should do by way of benefiting his fellow-men.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for December opens with another short dialogue on the Liberal policy, which is published anonymously under a pseudonym, "A New Radical." The "New Radical" writes well, and puts his points with much vigor. His theory is that the Liberal party can only find salvation by adopting a labor policy; and he takes what he regards as the attack by the employers on trade unions in the engineers' strike in order to point his moral.

THE LIBERALS AND THE LABOR PARTY.

He goes on to ask a representative of the official Liberals the following questions:

"What in the name of wonder do you suppose your people *do* want to do? If you brayed your whole front bench in a mortar—or any of your other benches, for the matter of that—would you get a single ounce of constructive policy out of them? You are all dumb dogs—that's what you are. You have the leaders you require. So long as you have no ideas and don't want to bring anything to pass, what you require is not leadership, but figureheads. But propose something—anything. Show some sign that you are alive. At present you are a row of mummies solemnly propped up against a wall, and you do nothing with the situation but stick there and grin at it."

MR. GRANT ALLEN'S BOOK.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes on Mr. Grant Allen's book, "The Evolution of the Idea of God." The essay is hardly as carefully finished as most of Mr. Lang's work. Here is a sentence in which Mr. Lang disposes summarily of one of Mr. Allen's favorite theories:

"Mr. Allen's theory of the origin of the belief in immortality rests on the hypothesis that cremation belongs to a later stage of culture than corpse-preserving or burying. I have demonstrated that all modes of disposing of corpses coexist, and have coexisted, in the lowest stage of culture known to us in practice. Therefore we have only guesswork to guide us when we say that one mode was, everywhere, prior to another mode. And that demolishes Mr. Allen's theory of the three corresponding stages of practice and belief."

THE LIBERAL CATHOLICS AND WHAT THEY WANT.

A Roman Catholic, discreetly hiding his personality under the *nom de plume* of "Romanus," deplores the action taken by the pope in issuing his letter concerning the Bible. "Romanus" says:

"This unfortunate letter is so shocking because it imposes only on the weak and ignorant. Even at Rome they must know that a really vigorous attempt to force educated Catholics to affirm that there are no statements in the Old and New Testaments which are historically untrue would cause an exodus indeed!"

"Romanus" tells us, what is not generally known, that the old Index Expurgatorius did not apply to England. The special mission of Liberal Catholicism, in "Romanus'" opinion, is to accommodate old doctrines to newly discovered truths.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WOMEN'S WAGES.

The Women's Industrial Council recently conducted an inquiry into the actual earnings of four hundred working women of London who earn money by working at home. Nine-tenths of them belong to sixteen of the different regular small trades. According to the writer of this article, which is anonymous, the inquiry proves that "a considerable proportion of women who avowedly work for supplementary profits earn more per hour, and sometimes at the same work and same rate, than those who grind for daily bread. If this be so, then the common view that supplementary wage-earning reduces the rate of pay can hardly be supported."

AN ARTIST ON PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Joseph Pennell devotes several pages to a painstaking effort to convince the unhappy photographers that they are not artists, and never can be. He says:

"There is no doubt that many artists and draughtsmen do now depend upon photographs, more or less. Instead of taking a sketch-book, or else along with it, they take a camera. If they take a camera alone, they simply shirk their work and ruin their style. Unless a man can draw with his own unaided hand he is not an artist, he never has been considered one—and he never will be."

EMIGRATION TO RHODESIA.

"Afrikander," writing upon the British position in South Africa, suggests that the government might do worse than promote emigration to Rhodesia. He says:

"We hear of the decline of farming in this country and the impoverishment of our rural population. Well, here is a vast territory in which agricultural settlers are needed, and in which the soil and climate offer many attractions. We hear also of the congestion of our urban centers in England, and here is a vast country which might well serve as a home for a portion, at least, of our surplus population. It would be in the interest of the Chartered Company to grant parcels of land on easy terms to such emigrants as the home government might assist to settle in Rhodesia."

THE FIRST RUSSIAN CENSUS.

Dr. E. J. Dillon tells all about how the Russians succeeded in taking that first census on January 28 of this year. No similar enterprise had ever been carried out before. To prepare the people for the visit of the census-takers "over a hundred million leaflets containing the questions to be answered in all the tongues and dialects had to be distributed in good time in every nook and

corner of the empire. These papers weighed, we are told, 1,060 tons."

After the ground had been carefully prepared, "On January 28, at break of day, an army of 150,000 individuals left their homes to count the number of people inhabiting an empire which occupies one-sixth of the globe. The results may be summed up very briefly as follows: The population of the Russian empire and the Grand Duchy of Finland numbers 129,211,-114 souls, of whom

94,188,750	inhabit the	50	governments of	European Russia
9,442,590	"	10	"	Poland
9,723,553	"	11	"	the Caucasus
5,731,732	"	9	"	Siberia
3,415,174	"	5	"	the Steppe regions
4,175,101	"	Provinces of Transcaspia and Turkestan		
6,413	"	Khiva and Boukhara		
2,527,801	"	Finland		
129,211,114				

"There are 19 cities in Russia with a population of more than 100,000 souls each, and 35 which have from 50,000 to 100,000."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lady Jeune writes a pleasantly worded tribute to the Duchess of Teck. Dr. W. T. Davison, in an article upon "The Spirit of Modern Methodism," takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Methodists, being provoked thereto by the somewhat slighting remark made by an irreverent vicar in the September number of the *Review*. "A British Naturalist" states the American case in favor of protecting the fur seals. Mr. E. H. Parker writes on "China and the Pamirs," and the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco describes the life of the "Peasants of Ancient Greece."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is, as usual, weighed down by its sense of the responsibility which attaches to the solitary organ in the English press devoted to the cause of bimetallism. The editor thrusts all the blame for the failure of the Wolcott Commission's negotiations upon the Indian Government. He asserts that not "a single member of the British Cabinet expected a hostile reply from India." The reply from Calcutta was as unexpected as it was inept, and "was received with dismay by the British Cabinet."

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Richard Bagwell, writing on "Rural Administration in Ireland," laments the approaching disappearance of grand juries. He says:

"The Grand Jury Act of 1836 and the several amending measures have worked well, and the best plan will be that which involves least change in the substantive law. Two meetings of the county council annually would amply suffice, with elective bodies in each barony to take the place of the existing presentment sessions. Irish county councils are likely to be extravagant, for the franchise will be democratic, and power will not be in the hands of those who pay most of the rates. It is certain that many large farmers dread the change. Parish councils may be put out of the question in Ireland, for the parish has there no administrative existence. As railway communications are not good, it may be necessary to have two councils in some of the larger counties. The great difficulty is about district councils. All householders are sure to have votes, and there is sure to be no qualification for county councilors. The result will be a spirited popular policy involving the employment of labor at the expense of the minority. Useless works in the nature of outdoor relief are the great danger."

LIBERTY AS IT WAS IN SPAIN.

Mr. John Foreman, writing on "The State of Spain," draws a terrible picture of the reign of terror which prevailed under the government of Canovas. He says:

"Expression of public opinion was stifled, except in such formidable institutions as the Republican Union. Small meetings of the middle classes were constantly raided by the police with excessive violence. The obnoxious *Consumos* tax (levied upon commodities) was largely increased, and rented out to a band of ruffians who, through their agents, assumed tyrannical authority over the people, giving rise to open riot in many towns, especially in Madrid itself, where the troops were called out and charged the indignant mob. On the pretext of anarchism no man's life or property was safe. On the declaration of any low, irresponsible informer the secret police would forcibly enter the premises of any peaceful citizen, arrest him, and torture him. He would then find himself arraigned before a judge indisposed to listen to his defense, and finally purchase his freedom in the form of fees."

BLACKWOOD'S.

AMONG the important articles in the December *Blackwood's* may be noted a protest against the recent change in the regulation for the admission of cadets to the navy. The writer on the "Entry and Training of Naval Officers" is a thoroughgoing advocate of the old system of letting the lads in when they are only thirteen, and he puts his points vigorously and well.

There is a very readable account of the "Eglinton Tournament," from which it appears that when the men of 1839 endeavored to assume the armor of their ancestors they found that the coats of mail would not fit, the moderns having much longer legs than the short-limbed, stocky-built knight of ancient days. The writer, who describes the tournament, says that it was a great disillusion, for the knights, when swathed and locked in plate armor, lost their individuality, and became as lifeless as a machine. In the charge itself, there was little that was spontaneous or energetic. Everything was awkward, monotonous, and almost ludicrous.

A writer in this number says of the late Sir Rutherford Alcock:

"A generation has passed since the veteran who has just died at the great age of eighty-eight retired from official life. His name recalls a period which is practically forgotten by men now living, and which is separated by a very wide gulf from the actualities of to-day. The deceased statesman, for he is surely entitled to be so called, played a part in the history of his own time worthy of the best traditions of Englishmen. Among those who have successively represented Great Britain in the Far East there is no name greater than, and only one as great as, that of Rutherford Alcock, who shares with Sir Harry Parkes alone the proud preëminence as man of action to which no other name on the roll has approached. Exemplifying in his own person the mutations of statecraft and the caprices of policy, he stands like a tide-pole marking the high-water level of British

prestige in the East, and if not quite its low-water level, at least the perceptible beginning of the ebb."

We have quoted in another place from the article on "The Story of St. Paul's."

COSMOPOLIS.

MR. ORTMANS' great "tri-lingual" and international review is just entering on its third year, and the publishers announce an extension of its supplement system. At present a supplement is published in Russian, which is added (gratuitously) to the ordinary edition of *Cosmopolis* in Russia, and may be had separately in other countries. During the coming year similar supplements are to be published in the Scandinavian, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and even Greek languages. Every article will be printed, as heretofore, in the language in which it was originally written; no translations are published in *Cosmopolis*. For the coming year the editor announces a second series of letters of John Stuart Mill; in French, the letters of Emile Ollivier to Richard Wagner, and in German, the correspondence of Tourguéneff.

The Heine centenary is the occasion of the publication in the December number of articles in English by the novelist Zangwill and Prof. Edward Dowden, of one in French by Edouard Rod, and of one in German by Karl Frenzel. Professor Dowden says of Heine:

"He belongs to the race of skeptics, but he is a skeptic who inquires, a skeptic who hopes. He felt the need of a religion of joy and also of a religion of sorrow, and he states the case on behalf of each. He felt that the political future belongs to the populace—they have, fortunately or unfortunately, a right to eat; but he would preserve the higher rights of an aristocracy of intellect. He swam with the current of romantic art, and he headed round and swam more vigorously against the current, so anticipating the movement of realism which was to meet and turn the tide; but Heine's ideal of art, at once realistic and romantic, is still unattained."

We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from Mr. Henry Norman's survey of current international happenings entitled "The Globe and the Island." The Austrian entanglement, the Dreyfus case in France, and the Anglo-French situation in Africa are the principal topics included in Mr. Norman's *résumé* of last month.

Articles embodying much fresh information from the Orient are M. Chailley-Bert's study of the Dutch in Java (French section) and Herr von Brandt's account (in German) of the daily newspapers of China and Japan.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

IN the first November number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Noblemaire writes an article entitled "In the Country of the Afridis." He visited this wild region in the northwest of India, which is now becoming so painfully familiar to us in the daily newspapers, in March of 1897. He begins with a description of Peshawur—not the English cantonment, with its monotonous crowd of Anglo-Indians with their monocles, bungalows, ponies, dogcarts, and tennis costumes, all exactly like those of every other cantonment—but the native city which the lordly Cook does not deign to mention on his programmes. M. Noblemaire relies a good deal on M. James Darmesteter's masterly description of Peshawur in his "Lettres sur l'Inde," but after all the town is only the base of the operations on the northwest frontier, and it is of more immediate interest to follow M. Noblemaire in his subsequent journeyings. He describes with humor the long lines of camels bringing supplies of all sorts from Peshawur to the front. At Jamrud our traveler stops and explains the unsavory reputation of the Afridis for murder and pillage, and the action of the government in paying them salaries to guard the Khyber Pass and to abstain from pillaging the caravans. He has a high opinion of the conjuring powers of the Afridi native police. For two minutes only he left a valuable sword-stick in his carriage, and on his return it had mysteriously disappeared. Of course the Afridis knew nothing about it! M. Noblemaire did not go beyond Ali Musjid, a fort which reminded him of Queyras, in the Dauphiné. It is, he thinks, a strategic position of the greatest importance, and would eventually prove a formidable obstacle to the Russians.

In the second November number M. Saurin writes a rather portentously long paper on the peopling of Tunis with Frenchmen. The other colonies of France—Tonquin, the Congo, on the banks of the Niger, French Soudan, and Indo-China—are quite unsuited, owing to their tropical climate, for the maintenance of a large French population. But Tunis possesses a healthy climate, the native population is collected mainly along the coast line, and the interior affords an ideal nursery for a hardy and prolific race of French colonists. M. Saurin points, in answer to the objection that in France itself the population does not perceptibly increase, to the fertility of the race in Canada and Algeria, and he observes triumphantly that Tunis alone of French colonies now pays its way. He declares that two hundred and sixty thousand French people must be brought to settle in Tunis, and shows in detail how they can be planted on the soil to increase and multiply for the glory and benefit of France.

Among other articles may be mentioned M. Deschanel's two papers, of the greatest interest to philologists, on the corruptions of the French language; and M. Durand's study of the measures for the support of agriculture in France, with special reference to the policy of M. Méline.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important contributions in either of the November numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are two papers and one letter on the Soudan, and an article by M. Sevin-Desplaces on French interests in the Niger territories.

The papers on the Soudan are respectively by an anonymous officer and by Colonel G. Humbert, formerly a commandant in the French Soudan. The anonymous officer's article is principally historical, and it is only now interesting from its outspoken expressions of regret for the past blunders of French policy and for the support which it lends to the view, held by many competent persons in England, that France's colo-

nial ambition and her policy in every part of Africa are based on a lively recollection of the magnificent Indo-French empire of Dupleix, which was thrown away by the fatuity of Louis XV. Colonel Humbert deals in a blunt, soldier-like fashion with the realities of the situation. He says that the Soudan—by which term he means, of course, the French Soudan—is a vast country, almost depopulated, the products of which, though varied, are scarcely remunerative. The moment of disillusion is, he says, at hand. He advises his country to make the best of a bad job in the following manner: (1) Establishing numerous means of communication—roads and railways—and dredging the rivers so as to make them navigable by light-draught steamers; (2) increasing the effective strength of the French troops there; (3) destroying Samory as quickly as possible; (4) sending to the Soudan numerous commercial missions to ascertain the true value of its products; (5) encouraging and protecting French traders; and (6) distributing the troops through the country on a better plan.

The Prince de Valori gives in a pair of articles a vivid and touching picture of "The Last of the Bourbons," Charles X., the Duc and Duchesse d'Angoulême, and the Comte de Chambord. When a young man the writer often accompanied his father to Venice, where the last King of France and his family were living in exile. He gives a very striking picture of the moribund court. The most important contribution to history is the Prince de Valori's solemn testimony to the fact that Louis XVI.'s daughter, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, never attached the slightest credence to the many circumstantial stories of the escape of her brother, Louis XVII., from the Temple. There is little doubt that the legend has retained so much vitality in France on account of Madame d'Angoulême's alleged refusal to believe in the absolute certainty of her brother's death.

The Marquis de Castellane, in an article on the French elections of 1898, expresses the conviction that France is neither Socialist nor Orleanist, but Democratic.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S great review is quite as edifying and informing as usual this month.

The ordinary globe-trotter's impressions of America we all know by heart, but M. Brunetière is not an ordinary globe-trotter, and his paper on Eastern America, covering New York, Baltimore, and Bryn Mawr, in the first November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, contains matter of interest, as well as a certain distinction of style which characterizes the work of this accomplished writer; but the material of the paper was all contained in M. Brunetière's contribution to *McClure's Magazine* for November, which we noticed at the time of publication.

THE DUTCHMAN'S COLONIES.

M. Leclercq has an important article on Java and the Dutch colonial system. Little Holland has retained with extraordinary tenacity for three centuries a colonial empire as large as France, and containing thirty-six millions of inhabitants. Java, the queen of the Archipelago, was England's from 1811 to 1816, when she stupidly gave it up out of sheer ignorance of its value, although the great Adam Smith himself expressed the highest opinion of its commercial importance. Needless to say, the Dutch colonies are not allowed the slightest degree of self-government. One Van den Bosch established a system of state monopoly combined with forced cultivation; but this, though it enormously increased the population of Java, has had its day, and under a new agrarian law, which has now made European colonization possible, the private enterprise which flourished under the brief English occupation is growing stronger and stronger. The introduction of railways was long resisted in the island, and what really caused them to be allowed was the extreme inadequacy of the old system of transport, under which the inhabitants of one district might be perishing of hunger while those of another district were reveling in as much rice as they could eat.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the second November number M. Lévy writes a long article on the money markets of Germany. He shows that the German banks perform the functions both of the English banks of deposit and of the French financial associations, and have consequently two valuable strings to their bow. The results in the world of trade and finance are such as to alarm the writer, who urges France to make renewed efforts to keep pace with her great rival.

Among other articles in both numbers of the *Revue* which may be mentioned are one by the Marquis de Gabriac on Chateaubriand as minister for foreign affairs; an appreciation by M. Rod of M. Arnold Bœcklin, a painter of Basle, who recently celebrated his jubilee; a study by M. Valbert of Louise Ulrique, Queen of Sweden and sister of Frederick the Great; a somewhat technical excursus on realism and idealism in music by M. Bellaigue, and a continuation of M. Lamy's series of papers on Church and State in France.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

"THE Causes of Latin Effeminacy" are stated by Prof. A. Mosso in the *Nuova Antologia* (November 16) to lie in the modern Italian system of education, and not to be inherent in the race. Italy supplies a purely intellectual education to her young men, whether at school or college; as a result, they are at once precocious, physically feeble, and addicted to vice. It is a fact that among army conscripts the class of university students takes almost the lowest place in regard to chest-development. The professor recommends shorter hours of study, more exercise, and a scheme of gymnastic training suitable for a hot climate. This somewhat acrimonious discussion has arisen out of Prof. G. Ferrero's recent and very striking book on "Young Europe," which is lengthily reviewed in the same number. Professor Ferrero has drawn conclusions very unfavorable to his own nation from comparisons between the Latin and Teutonic races. The most instructive point in the situation is that the present moral and physical degeneracy of the Italian people is taken for granted on both sides; the discussion merely turns on the probable causes and possible remedies.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* protests energetically against the recent ministerial circulars prohibiting Catholic congresses and meetings being held in churches except under police supervision. The action of the Marquis di Rudini has caused the standing quarrel between Church and State in Italy to enter once more upon an acute stage.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

"Quo Vadis." A Narrative of the Time of Nero. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin from the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz. An illustrated edition. Two vols., octavo, pp. 365—358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

Nothing in the recent annals of publishing is more significant than the great success of the novel "Quo Vadis," by Sienkiewicz, which has run through several editions in this country, and has now been brought out in a richly illustrated form. Various artists have contributed to this new edition of the celebrated Polish novel, among them Mr. Howard Pyle, from whose paintings six exceedingly effective illustrations have been made; Evert Van Muyden, who has done some very clever drawings for the work, and Edmund H. Garrett. There is also a map of ancient Rome, a map of the route from Antian to Rome, two plans showing Roman houses, and other features of distinct and permanent value. The work is printed from new type, and is a model of modern typography. It is one of the artistic masterpieces of the year just closed.

Old Creole Days. By George W. Cable. Quarto, pp. 234. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

Mr. Cable's famous collection of short stories has been beautifully illustrated by the Scribners, with a number of striking photogravures, large and small, made from drawings by Mr. Albert Herter. The artist has entered thoroughly into the spirit of old Creole life, and although Mr. Cable's charming stories have already had not less than five editions, they are likely to find in this new form a still wider circle of admirers, if we are not mistaken. As a specimen of book illustration the publishers have produced something quite out of the ordinary, and we hope they will receive encouragement to undertake further experiment in this line with such publications as lend themselves readily to it.

Social Life in Old Virginia Before the War. By Thomas Nelson Page. Octavo, pp. 109. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's essay on "Social Life in Old Virginia Before the War" has been very tastefully illustrated by the Misses Cowles. The essay abounds in taking subjects for illustration, especially in the bits of description devoted to the old darky people of ante-bellum times and their customs. The artists have also made good use of even the slighter matter referred to in the text, and there are several interesting pictures of old Virginia furniture and plantation odds and ends, all of which have a peculiar interest in connection with Mr. Page's writings.

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. By Laurence Sterne. 12mo, pp. 442. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have issued an exact reprint of the first (1768) edition of Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." The illustrations of the volume, which are numerous, were made by Mr. T. H. Robinson, and as a whole are cleverly done. The practice of issuing these cheap illustrated editions of classic authors seems to be growing in favor both in England and in this country.

The First Christmas Tree. By Henry van Dyke. Octavo, pp. 76. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

We are indebted to Dr. Henry van Dyke for the text, and to Mr. Howard Pyle for the pictures, which go to make up the beautiful little volume published this season by the Scribners, entitled "The First Christmas Tree." A novel feature of the publication is the embellished margin of the printed page, which is continued throughout the book. The illustrations are photogravures made from Mr. Pyle's original drawings.

A Book of Old English Love Songs. With an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Macmillans are issuing "A Book of Old English Love Songs," for which Mr. George Wharton Edwards has furnished a series of decorative drawings. An interesting and scholarly introduction has been written by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Rubáiyát of Doc Sifers. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's latest tale in verse, of which the hero is the old-fashioned country doctor, is issued by the Century Company in a dainty volume, illustrated by C. N. Relyea, who has coöperated with the author in the fullest sense in reproducing the genial features of "Doc Sifers." On the cover of the book there is a picture of the good-natured doctor in his gig.

London as Seen by Charles Dana Gibson. Folio. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

The peculiar qualities of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's series of drawings illustrating London life are seen to far better advantage in the folio pages which the publishers have generously provided in this volume than was possible in the more restricted scope of magazine illustration. Those who followed Mr. Gibson's studies as they appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* will be interested to see them in a new dress, with many additions.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Java, the Garden of the East. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Familiar as is the name of Java, our knowledge of the country and its people is decidedly limited. This is largely because there have been few interesting works descriptive of the country published in English. Miss Scidmore has undertaken very successfully to supply this lack. She has not only traveled through Java, but has studied both land and people to some purpose, and the outcome of her researches is a very entertaining and instructive volume. The publishers have supplied a number of interesting pictures and a bright cover of original and appropriate design.

Following the Equator: A Journey Around the World By Mark Twain. Octavo, pp. 712. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $3.50.

Whether old admirers of Mark Twain will agree with the New York *Sun* in its opinion that his latest book is his best is doubtful, but that it will take a very high rank in the long catalogue of Mr. Clemens' contributions to our knowledge of the world and of human nature is certainly true. People do not commonly go to Mark Twain in the same spirit in which they consult the cyclopedia, and yet, while his books are entertaining, and are meant to be that above all, they are at the same time the repositories of a vast deal of useful and serious information. The present volume, for example, gives a great deal of attention to Australia, and

the reader gains from Mr. Clemens' chapters an astonishing number of important facts about a portion of the earth's surface of which most of us have very vague knowledge. The same is true of the accounts of India and South Africa. The way in which the story is told—and it could not be told in any other way by Mark Twain—neither vitiates its essential truth nor detracts from its importance. Few writers of so-called informational works succeed half as well as Mr. Clemens in communicating to their readers the really vital elements of what they have to tell. As to the humor, which is distinctively Mr. Clemens' own, nothing need be said. It permeates his latest volume as it did his first, and the quality is not greatly changed. The publishers have succeeded in presenting the new book in a most attractive form. Such artists as Dan Beard, A. B. Frost, B. W. Clinedinst, Peter Newell, A. G. Reinhart, and others have cooperated in making this one of the most richly illustrated books of the season. The volume is well printed and bound, with an artistic cover design.

Impressions of South Africa. By James Bryce. Octavo, pp. 297. New York : The Century Company. $3.35.

It is impossible at this time to more than hint at the contents of Mr. Bryce's important work on South Africa, which has already taken rank, in the estimation of some critics, with the same author's well-known "American Commonwealth." In some respects the present volume is even more encyclopedic in character. The author, in fact, gives a history of South Africa from the time of its first discovery by Europeans up to the present. The scenery, animal life, and the climatic conditions are fully described; the author discusses the various problems involved in the rivalry of Dutch and English, and considers in detail the different political conditions. Such an observer as Mr. Bryce does not produce a book of merely transient impressions; he cannot travel through a country without studying its fundamental social and political conditions. So we have in his last volume an exhaustive treatise on South Africa such as is not likely to be superseded for many years to come, if ever.

Oriental Days. By Lucia A. Palmer. Octavo, pp. 252. New York : The Baker & Taylor Company. $2.

The latest volume of Oriental travel to come to our notice is from the pen of Mrs. H. R. Palmer. The work is based on notes made during successive journeys through Egypt and the Holy Land. Several half-tone illustrations have been added to the Christmas edition.

Hawaii : Our New Possessions. By John R. Musick. Octavo, pp. 546. New York : The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.75.

Mr. Musick seems to have taken time by the forelock in the selection of a title for his new work on Hawaii. Whether that country can be numbered among "our new possessions" is still an open question. But the very fact that the question is open makes a publication of this kind the more acceptable, since every one is eager now to get the fullest and most reliable information about the islands and their inhabitants. This is said to be the first work descriptive of Hawaii, from the American point of view, that has appeared since the recent change in the Hawaiian Government. Mr. Musick has gleaned his information from various sources, and has made a personal visit to the islands. He has heard both sides of the controverted questions, and has aimed to present both fairly and equally. The volume is fully illustrated.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Jesus Christ : An Interpretation. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo, pp. 413. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

For the purposes of rough classification this remarkable book may be considered as biography, notwithstanding the author's expressed wish that it be not placed in this category. Whether it should have a place on the shelf devoted to formal "lives" of men or not, it is, at any rate, the story of the one supreme life in human history, and it can be regarded in no other light. Least of all is it a book of theology; it promulgates no creed, nor does it voice the tenets of any religious sect. Its strength is in its freedom from all these things—in its sheer simplicity. It is purely a narrative—a story in which the transcendently important facts in Christ's career on earth are presented, to the neglect of minor details. The pictures by Hoffman, Du Mond, Da Vinci, Gérome, and others add greatly to the interest.

Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Edited by Annie Fields. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

It is merely repeating a truism to say that this is the most important American biography of the past year, or, indeed, of several years. Mrs. Stowe's wide acquaintance embraced men and women who served their times in a great variety of callings. Her friends and correspondents were not restricted to any special class. Many names eminent in literature here and abroad were among them; statesmen, agitators, clergymen, leaders in church and state—in short, the people who were making history a half-century ago, and especially the men and women who led the vanguard of the anti-slavery movement, are all represented in the attractive volume before us. The task of selecting those letters on which the reading public would seem to have the most valid claim has doubtless been attended with no little difficulty, but Mrs. Fields has succeeded admirably in presenting the things of real moment and of permanent interest.

The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Edited, with Biographical Additions, by Frederick G. Kenyon. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 492—464. New York : The Macmillan Company. $4.

The long-awaited volumes of Mrs. Browning's correspondence have been cordially welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic. The fact that Mrs. Browning was in Paris during the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. and lived in Italy during many troublous times makes her record of personal experience the more interesting. Americans will turn to the letters written to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the pen pictures of George Sand, whom Mrs. Browning met more than once, have a curious interest. Taken all in all, the "Letters" reveal much in a career that has always had a singular fascination for the English-reading world.

Marchesi and Music : Passages from the Life of a Famous Singing Teacher. By Mathilde Marchesi. With an introduction by Massenet. 12mo, pp. 315. New York : Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The teacher of Eames, Gerster, Nevada, Melba, and a host of other notable singers of our time hardly requires an introduction to the American public. Madame Marchesi's career has been a long and successful one, and in the course of it she has come in contact with many of the great musicians of the age. This fact makes her recollections especially interesting to all who follow her art. Her memoir contains reminiscences of Liszt, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Rubinstein, Verdi, and other great composers and performers.

Forty-six Years in the Army. By Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield. Octavo, pp. 575. New York : The Century Company. $3.

General Schofield was appointed a West Point cadet in 1849, and he was retired from the command of the army, as lieutenant-general, in 1895. In reviewing this long period of service General Schofield naturally devotes his attention more especially to the four years of the civil war. Some of his comments on the operations of the Union army under Thomas and Sherman are likely to provoke controversy, although made impartially and in the interest of military

criticism. Several of General Schofield's chapters contain important contributions to the history of campaigns and engagements in which he had a part.

Campaigning with Grant. By Gen. Horace Porter, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 564. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.

General Porter's interesting volume may be regarded as a supplement to General Grant's own "Personal Memoirs." It makes no such distinct contribution to our understanding of the strategy of the civil war, but it adds in a very marked degree to our knowledge of the personal side of Grant's life, thus supplying what was chiefly lacking in the "Memoirs." The circumstances of General Porter's association with his chief, together with natural gifts and training, combine to qualify him as the interpreter of Grant to his countrymen. The illustrations, many of which are the work of the *Century's* best artists, form an important feature of the book.

ESSAYS, ADDRESSES, AND MISCELLANY.

The Quest of Happiness. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

This unfinished work by the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton may be regarded as in some respects a sequel to "The Intellectual Life." It embodies the author's matured philosophy of life—an optimism based on workaday human experience and having but little in common with pure idealism. Dreams of an ideal existence are to be indulged in, it is true, but realization is not to be expected in this life, says Mr. Hamerton. "The Quest of Happiness" was written to show that all unhappiness is the result, not of the *misuse* only, but of the *non-use*, of our natural faculties.

Happiness as Found in Forethought Minus Fearthought. By Horace Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 251. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.

In this volume Mr. Fletcher considers certain psychological problems which are now receiving the attention of many experts in pedagogical science. He presents these topics in an interesting and suggestive, if not a strictly scientific, discussion.

Life on High Levels: Familiar Talks on the Conduct of Life. By Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Eaton & Mains. 90 cents.

In this book Mrs. Sangster's genius for sane and well-directed counsel to the young is repeatedly revealed. The subjects of the chapter-heads are nearly all the plain matters of every-day experience, and each chapter is brief, definite, and to the point. The book is to be commended for its pervasive common sense, both in style and substance.

Success. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo, pp. 347. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Marden is the author of several books intended to stimulate and inspire youthful readers to persevering effort. In the present volume he has gathered much anecdotal material of a suggestive character for the elucidation of his theme, and numerous interesting biographies are cited.

Nineteenth Century Questions. By James Freeman Clarke. 12mo, pp. 368. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This volume of essays was partly prepared by Dr. Clarke for publication shortly before his death. Some of the papers are on literary subjects, some on religious and philosophical problems, and others concern themselves with historical and biographical themes. All had either appeared at some time in periodicals or been delivered as lectures.

The Coming People. By Charles F. Dole. 16mo, pp. 217. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

In this little book the Rev. Charles Fletcher Dole declares the faith of the avowed optimist in the world's social and religious regeneration. Mr. Dole writes persuasively and candidly; the effect cannot be other than wholesome and invigorating.

The Relations of Art and Morality. By Washington Gladden, D.D. 18mo, pp. 81. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 50 cents.

A cogent statement by Dr. Gladden of the harmony between art and morality, made plain by copious illustration and persuasive reasoning.

The Cigarette and the Youth. By E. A. King. Paper, 16mo, pp. 24. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Wood-Allen Publishing Company.

This little tract presents the evils of the cigarette habit in boys most convincingly. It should have a wide circulation. The distribution of the pamphlet broadcast over the country would be an effective kind of missionary work, and a few dollars will go a good way in accomplishing this under the liberal terms offered by the publishers.

The Self-Made Man in American Life. By Grover Cleveland. 12mo, pp. 32. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Ex-President Cleveland's address at Princeton University on the occasion of the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of that institution.

Men in Epigram: Views of Maids, Wives, Widows, and other Amateurs and Professionals. Compiled by Frederick W. Morton. 16mo, pp. 228. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

The Flowers of Life. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo, pp. 88. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. 90 cents.

RELIGION AND MISSIONS.

The Epic of Paul. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Octavo, pp. 723. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

"The Epic of Paul" is the sequel to Professor Wilkinson's "Epic of Saul." It is longer than the earlier poem, and in some respects a more ambitious effort. The action includes the missionary journeys, sufferings, imprisonment, and final martyrdom of Paul. The first epic was generally recognized as a work of unusual power, and of unique artistic merits as well. The sequel abounds in the same qualities, and is even more remarkable and fascinating as a literary creation.

The Evolution of the Idea of God: An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. Octavo, pp. 454. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

This is a laborious attempt, on the part of an agnostic writer, to account for the existence of religion without reference to the ethical element. Those who do not feel compelled to part company with the author at the start will find that the book renders a certain service in pointing out the close relationship of Christianity to earlier faiths, and the essential unity of all religions. The argument tends to justify and sanction, rather than to undermine, the grounds of rational religious belief.

The Theology of an Evolutionist. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This book, the outgrowth of a series of Plymouth Church sermons, forms a companion volume to "The Evolution of Christianity" and "Christianity and Social Problems." Dr. Abbott's point of view was made evident in these earlier works; he is a Christian evolutionist, and his books assume the truth of the principle of evolution as interpreted by such scientists as Le Conte, who defines evolution as "a continuous progressive change, according to certain laws, and by means of resident forces." This principle Dr. Abbott seeks to apply to the fundamental problems of religion.

If I Were God. By Richard Le Gallienne. 16mo, pp. 37. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

In this brief sketch Mr. Le Gallienne touches the deepest of human problems. His treatment of these themes is said to have been suggested by talks with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes and Sister Lily, of the West London Mission. He represents a man and woman as discussing the meaning of existence, the woman expressing the mature Christian view and the man failing to reconcile the fact of the world with the possible reign of a good God.

The Providential Order of the World. By Alexander Balmain Bruce, D.D. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

This volume contains the lectures delivered by Professor Bruce, on the Gifford foundation, at Glasgow University, in 1897. The lecturer is candid in his examination of controverted points, and apparently hospitable to every form of honest inquiry.

Christian Institutions. By Alexander V. G. Allen, D.D. Octavo, pp. 598. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In this new volume of the "International Theological Library" Professor Allen traces the history of the Christian Church as shown in the development of its organization, creeds, and forms of worship. The work is characterized by breadth of view and thoroughness in treatment.

The Veracity of the Hexateuch: A Defense of the Historic Character of the First Six Books of the Bible. By Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D. Octavo, pp. 412. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Ex-President Bartlett states his position clearly in the preface of his book. Among Old Testament critics he desires to be classed as a conservative. He regards the so-called higher criticism as in some sense an attack on the veracity of the Scriptures—an attack which he feels called upon to repel by argument partly based, like that of the higher critics themselves, on modern discovery.

Thoughts on Religion. By George John Romanes. Edited by Charles Gore, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 195. Third Edition. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

History of Dogma. By Dr. Adolph Harnack. Translated by Neil Buchanan. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 336. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Sequel to "Our Liberal Movement." By Joseph Henry Allen. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Problem of Jesus. By George Dana Boardman. 12mo, pp. 62. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 50 cents.

The Culture of Christian Manhood. Edited by William H. Sallmon. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Strategic Points in the World's Conquest. By John R. Mott. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Shall We Continue in Sin? By Arthur T. Pierson. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 75 cents.

The Philosophy of Ancient India. By Richard Garbe. 12mo, pp. 89. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Congregational Year-Book, 1897. Octavo, pp. 454. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. $1.

A Life for a Life, and Other Addresses. By Prof. Henry Drummond. With a Tribute by D. L. Moody. 18mo, pp. 75. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

Faith or Fact. By Henry M. Taber. With preface by Robert G. Ingersoll. Octavo, pp. 347. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.

Glimpses of God, and Other Sermons. By B. Gwernydd Newton. 12mo, pp. 259. Cleveland: Published by the Author. $1.

Illustrative Notes: A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday School Lessons. 1898. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. Octavo, pp. 399. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

The Talmud. By Arsène Darmesteter. Translated from the French by Henrietta Szold. 12mo, pp. 97. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. 30 cents.

Plain Living and High Thinking: A New Year Homily. By Theodore T. Munger. 18mo, pp. 61. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 50 cents.

The Growth of Christianity. By Joseph Henry Crooker. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: Western Unitarian Sunday School Society. 50 cents.

A Vision of the Future: A Homily for Young Men and Women. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 22. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 15 cents.

Joy, Rest, and Faith. By Henry Drummond. Paper, 12mo, pp. 16. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 15 cents.

The Growth of the Kingdom of God. By Sidney L. Gulick, M.A. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The Christ Brotherhood. By Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.20.

The Picket Line of Missions: Sketches of the Advanced Guard. With an introduction by Bishop W. X. Ninde. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Eaton & Mains. 90 cents.

A Concise History of Missions. By Edwin Munsell Bliss, D.D. 16mo, pp. 321. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Ideals of Strength. By John Watson. 18mo, pp. 76. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 50 cents.

The Ministry to the Congregation: Lectures on Homiletics. By John A. Kern, D.D. Octavo, pp. 565. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $2.

The Pew to the Pulpit: Suggestions to the Ministry from the Viewpoint of a Layman. By David J. Brewer, LL.D. 18mo, pp. 76. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

The Colloquy: Conversations About the Order of Things and Final Good, Held in the Chapel of the Blessed St. John. Summarized in Verse by Josiah Augustus Seitz. Octavo, pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

In Journeyings Oft: A Sketch of the Life and Travels of Mary C. Nind. By Georgiana Baucus. 12mo, pp. 334. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Children's Ways. By James Sully, M.A. 12mo, pp. 193. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

This is a volume of selections from Professor Sully's "Studies of Childhood," with some additional matter in the form of stories. The book has been adapted to the needs of the general reader, and in many of its features it will be found highly entertaining, while from first to last it is original and instructive.

A Working System of Child Study for Schools. By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 70. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Dr. Groszmann, whose duties as superintendent of the Schools of Ethical Culture in New York City gave him unique opportunities and experience, has prepared a brief manual which will be found useful and suggestive in the application of new pedagogical methods.

Educational Value of the Children's Playgrounds : A Novel Plan of Character Building. By Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff. 12mo, pp. 209. Philadelphia : John Wanamaker. $1. (By mail, $1.10.)

Mr. Tsanoff's book treats of a comparatively neglected subject, but of one that has long deserved the attention of all interested in the training of children. The great merit of Mr. Tsanoff's presentation of the matter consists in its completeness. The model playground of which he writes is not a mere dream of a pedagogical enthusiast, but under wise direction it is fast becoming, in Philadelphia, at least, a realized hope. We have never seen the advantages of the playground so well set forth as they are in Mr. Tsanoff's treatise.

School Boy Life in England : An American View. By John Corbin. 12mo, pp. 226. New York : Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

For the purposes of the American student of English educational institutions, Mr. Corbin's book admirably supplements "Tom Brown's School Days." For the less serious purposes of the American schoolboy who is curious about the life of his British prototype, the book is equally well adapted. The author has made a careful study of his subject, and his presentation of it is simple, clear, and in all respects adequate.

Nature Study in Elementary Schools: A Manual for Teachers. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 282. New York : The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

The great value of this little book is derived from the fact that the course of nature-study which it outlines has already been tested in actual school work. The course includes special instruction adapted to each month in the school year, and in the range of subjects treated is very broad. The methods suggested are admirable. The extensive use of such manuals as this by the teachers in our elementary schools would practically do away with the bookishness and pedantry which Col. Francis W. Parker, in the preface, rightly attributes to the old system of instruction in natural history ; it would lead to a study of nature at first hand.

Principles of Vocal Expression. By Wm. B. Chamberlain ; together with Mental Technique and Literary Interpretation, by S. H. Clark. Octavo, pp. 500. Chicago : Scott, Foresman & Co.

The authors of this work have made a serious attempt to provide a rational basis for the study of elocution. Professor Chamberlain gives instruction in this subject at the Chicago Theological Seminary, and has long been a recognized authority, while Mr. Clark is connected with the University of Chicago. Their book is the result of much experience and thought.

Self-Cultivation in English. By George Herbert Palmer. 12mo, pp. 32. Boston : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Professor Palmer's own mastery of English as a vehicle of expression gives special value to the brief paper in which he has endeavored to sum up the philosophy of the matter for the benefit of those whose opportunities for study and training have been limited.

Freshman Composition. By Henry G. Pearson. With an introduction by Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 153. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.

This book was prepared to meet the requirements of the course in English composition given to students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the first term of the freshman year, and it will, we think, be found helpful to students of various grades. The theory of the book—undoubtedly the correct one—is that the learner begins by attempting whole compositions and not merely words, sentences, or paragraphs. In this respect the book has a distinct novelty of plan and arrangement. It commends itself to every progressive teacher of English composition.

German Orthography and Phonology : A Treatise, with a Word-List. By George Hempl, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 330. Boston : Ginn & Co. $2.10.

This work covers many points relating to the writing, printing, and speaking of modern German which are not elucidated in the ordinary text-books and lexicons to which the American reader has access. Typographically, the book is a model.

First Book of Physical Geography. By Ralph S. Tarr, B.S. 12mo, pp. 396. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

Professor Tarr has prepared a brief treatise on the rudiments of physical geography for the use of such teachers as have found his "Elementary Physical Geography" rather too large a work for their purposes. We have frequently commended Professor Tarr's books on the score of freshness in treatment and reasonableness in method. In these respects the present volume is in line with its predecessors. The standard of illustration, too, is well maintained.

Manual of Physical Drill, United States Army. By First Lieut. Edmund L. Butts. 12mo, pp. 181. $1.25.

While this manual was compiled by Lieutenant Butts with direct reference to the systematizing of physical training in the army, it offers many helpful suggestions to gymnasium instructors and others interested in the care and development of the body. The author has availed himself freely of illustration as the simplest mode of description.

Historic Houses and Spots in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Near-by Towns. By J. W. Freese. 12mo, pp. 152. Boston : Ginn & Co.

This book is a capital illustration of one way to make local history interesting as a school study. Principal Freese has been engaged for more than twelve years, as he tells us, in searching out and studying the most ancient homes of Cambridge and the vicinity for the benefit of his pupils. In this little volume pictures of these old houses are given, together with notes of their location and history. Several historic public buildings of the neighborhood are treated in the same way. Principal Freese's work should be an example to other teachers in places of historic interest.

The Kindergarten System : Its Origin and Development as Seen in the Life of Friedrich Froebel. Translated and adapted from the work of A. B. Hauschmann by Fanny Franks. 12mo, pp. 269. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. $2.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) January.

The Study of the Negro Problems. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France. James T. Young.
The Relation of Postal Savings Banks to Commercial Banks. J. H. Hamilton.
The Economic Effects of Ship Canals. J. A. Fairlie.
The Third Congress of the International Institute of Sociology. R. Worms.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

Freedom and Its Opportunities.—II. John R. Rogers.
Our Interstate Protective Tariffs. James J. Wait.
Our Friends the Enemy. John D. Spence.
Municipal Proprietorship. Augustus L. Mason.
J. G. Clark, the American Laureate of Labor. B. O. Flower.
Questionings from the Pews.—I. Benjamin F. Burnham.
Plutocracy and War. John Clark Ridpath.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

The Growth and Expression of Public Opinion. E. L. Godkin.
Wild Parks and Forest Reservations of the West. John Muir.
Belated Feudalism in America.—II. Henry G. Chapman.
Three Contemporary German Dramatists. J. F. Coar.
Literary Paris Twenty Years Ago. Thomas W. Higginson.
Inauguration of the Greater New York. E. M. Shepard.
The Present Scope of Government. Eugene Wambaugh.
Our Two Most Honored Poets.
Moral Melodrama to Order.

The Bookman.—New York. January.

Libraries and Librarians. Joseph D. Miller.
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library. Ellis Fane.
Dr. Johnson's Politics. John Sargeaunt.
American Bookmen.—X.: Walt Whitman, M. A. D. Howe.

The Century Magazine.—New York. January.

Portraits of General Wolfe. Paul Leicester Ford.
French Wives and Mothers. Anna L. Bicknell.
Scenes from Huxley's Home Life. Leonard Huxley.
Washington and His Friends. Martha L. Phillips.
Jean-Charles Cazin. William A. Coffin.
Every-Day Heroism. Gustav Kobbé.
The Mysterious City of Honduras. George B. Gordon.
Maximilian's Empire. Sarah Y. Stevenson.
The Lord Mayor's Show. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
A Myth of Waterloo. Archibald Forbes.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.

The City of Berlin. Emily M. Burbank.
Schools and Education in the American Colonies. Alice M. Earle.
The Social Habits of Insects. Anna B. Comstock.
The Hierographical Position of Germany. Cyrus C. Adams.
Lessing. Joseph Forster.
The Sovereigns of Italy in Germany. E. Arbib.
The Fishing Industry of the United States. G. A. Copeland.
Ohio in National Affairs. Charles M. Harvey.
Should the Government Establish Postal Savings Banks? C. S. Burwell.
Who Will Exploit China? René Pinon.
Henry George an Apostle of Reform. Felix L. Oswald.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. January.

The Real Klondike. James S. Easby-Smith.
Some Society Tableaux. M. E. W. Sherwood.
Stephen Girard and His College. James M. Beck.
The Great and Small of Family Trees. A. L. Benedict.
An Island on the Georgia Coast. J. R. Van Wormer.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

Some Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education.
School-Building in New York City. C. B. J. Snyder.
A New Profession. Charles F. Thwing.
Fatigue in School Children. Smith Baker.
The Age at which Children Leave School. F. H. Law.
Education in Hawaii. F. B. Dresslar.
Sub-Freshman English.—II. A. S. Hill, Elizabeth A. Withey.
The Way to Learn a Language. Louise Charvet.
A Forgotten Factor in Medical Education. A. L. Benedict.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Our Distant Colony. Josephine L. Bannister.
The Story of Saint Agnes. Beatrice Sturges.
The Preliminary Period of the American Revolution.—I.
The Queen of Autumn. Nancy M. Waddle.
The Reading of Our Ancestors. F. W. Crane.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

A Group of Players. Laurence Hutton.
Frescos of Runkelstein. W. D. McCracken.
Stuttgart.—I. The Ancient City. Elise J. Allen.
The New Northwest. J. A. Wheelock.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.

The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife.
Growing the Azalea and Amaryllis. Eben E. Rexford.
Simplicity of the Grande Dame. Ruth Ashmore.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.

The Eastern Shore. Calvin D. Wilson.
Irrigation from Under Ground. John E. Bennett.
To-day in the Bible. William C. Elam.
Froissart. Emily S. Whitely.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

A Painter of Children—Boutet de Monvel. N. Hapgood.
An American at Carlsbad. Cy Warman.
The Life of the Railroad Man. H. E. Hamblen.
Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences.—III.
Reminiscences of John Brown. Daniel B. Hadley.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.

The Breaking in of a Cowboy. C. L. Andrews.
Australian Aborigines. George W. Bell.
Fostering Public Libraries. Kate M. True.
Quaint Old Norfolk. Malinda C. Faville.
A Glimpse of Hawaii. Carrie W. Banks.
Grant's Life in the West.—XVI. J. W. Emerson.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Hampton Court Palace. Anna Leach.
The Congressional Parade. George G. Bain.
The Haunts of Bayard Taylor. T. Dreiser.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. A. Conan Doyle.

The National Magazine.—Boston. January.

The American Art Student in Paris. W. H. Leavitt.
Imperial Canada. Charles A. Eaton.
Christ and His Time.—XV. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Paris Morgue. Henry Haynie.
American Restaurant Types. Joe M. Chapple.
Hawaii as an American Possession. George H. Barton.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

The Old Middlesex Canal. Arthur T. Hopkins.
Two Years with a Colored Regiment. Frances B. Perkins.
Dudley Leavitt's New Hampshire Almanac. John Albee.
General Nathanael Greene. Mary A. Greene.
Ideals of College Education. F. S. Baldwin.
The City of Lawrence, Massachusetts. George H. Young.
Boston's Penal Institutions. William I. Cole.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.
In the Chestnut Groves of Northern Italy. Susan N. Carter.
A French Literary Circle. Aline Gorren.
Women and Reforms. Helen Watterson Moody.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

Lantern Slides. George Lumsden.
How to Work Velox Paper. Henry Wenzel, Jr.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-Monthly.) November.

The Junior Republic.—I. John R. Commons.

Studies in Political Areas. Friedrich Ratzel.
The Hierarchy of European Races. Carlos C. Closson.
Social Control.—X. Edward A. Ross.
The Meaning of the Social Movement. Albion W. Small.
Eccentric Official Statistics.—III. H. L. Bliss.
The Relief and Care of Dependents.—I. H. A. Millis.
Populism in a State Educational Institution. G. T. Fairchild.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. December.

John Gilbert and Illustration in the Victorian Era. Ernest Knaufft.
How the Bible Came Down to Us. Clifton H. Levy.
The Duchess of Teck. Lady Henry Somerset.
Abdur Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan.
The New Canadian Reciprocity Movement. E. V. Smalley.
Our American Republics—Their True Lines of Progress. Alex. D. Anderson.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

The Racial Geography of Europe.—XI. William Z. Ripley.
Are There Planets Among the Stars? Garrett P. Serviss.
Animated Pictures. J. M. Barr.
Processes of Change in Pronunciation. Michel Bréal.
Principles of Taxation.—XIII. David A. Wells.
Pacific Coast Gulls. Harry L. Graham.
Our Liquor Laws as Seen by the Committee of Fifty. F. A. Fernald.
An Early American Evolutionist. C. M. Blackford, Jr.
Excursions of the Recent International Geological Congress. D. S. Martin.
The Fear of Death. Guglielmo Ferrero.
The Symbolism of Salt. Marie G. West.
The Teaching of Applied Science. Charles Lauth.
The Life History of Scientific Ideas. Gustave Le Bon.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.

Rembrandt. Roger Riordan.
Figure Painting.
The History of Wood Carving. K. von Rydingsvärd.
Church Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.

Some Artists of California. John Bennett.
Talk on Art. William M. Chase.
Some Impressions of Sweden.—V. The Editor.

Atalanta.—London. December.

Military Ballooning.
The Introduction of Christianity Into England. Herbert Riley.
Westminster: A City Without People. E. T. Williams.

Badminton Magazine.—London. December.

A Bicycle Tour on the Riviera. Constance Everett-Green.
Shooting in Somaliland. Capt. W. de S. Cayley.
Golf in Portugal. Ethel M. Skeffington.
Eight Weeks on the West Coast of Ireland. A. B. Whittington.
Racehorses and Others in 1897. F. J. Ridgway.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.

The Postmaster-General as a Banker.
American Banking and Currency Schemes. W. R. Lawson.
The Bank of England.—XI.
Banking Superannuation and Pension Funds.
The World's Quest for Gold.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. December.

Revival of State Banks.
The Future of Canadian Banking.
The Monetary Commission.
How Can the Severity of Panics be Ameliorated?

The Biblical World.—Chicago. December.

Children in Palestine. Anna H. Jessup.
The Boyhood of Joseph. Charles F. Kent.
The Boyhood of Moses. Charles P. Fagnani.
The Boyhood of David. O. P. Gifford.
Education of the Young Prophet Daniel. Hezekiah Butterworth.
The Boyhood of John the Baptist. Philip S. Moxon.
Christmas in Heathen Lands. Lucy W. Waterbury.
Bethlehem: The City of Children. Shailer Mathews.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. December.

The Entry and Training of Naval Officers.
Ker of Kersland, Cameronian, Jacobite, and Spy. A. Lang.
Dr. Pusey and the Oxford Movement.
The Eglinton Tournament.
The Story of St. Paul's.
The Future of Our Northwestern Frontier.
Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Far East.
"Maga" and Her Publishers.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November 15.

Agricultural Machinery in Russia.
Influence of the Dingley Tariff on German Industries.
Margarine and the French Butter Industry.
The Opening Up of Southwestern China.
The Foreign Trade of British India.
The Shipping of Cape Colony.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.

With Booker's Column. Robert Larmour.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—II. J. G. Bourinot.
A Memoir of Tennyson. G. R. Parkin.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.

The Young Married Women in Society. Mrs. F. Williamson.
St. Petersburg: A Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
W. Clarkson on the Art of Disguise. W. B. Robertson.
Swords and Their Makers. James Strang.
Fires at Sea. Alfred T. Story.
What It Feels Like to Be Shipwrecked. Arnold White.
Women's Clubs in London. Leily Bingen.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

Electric Light from City Refuse. Nelson W. Perry.
Hydraulic Cranes. Robert G. Blaine.
The Manufacture of Coal Briquettes. Arthur J. Stevens.
Interesting Applications of Hydraulic Power. G. W. Dickie.
The American System of Rope Transmission. R. D. O. Smith.
Proper Construction and Uses of Economizers. H. G. Brinkerhoff.
Modern Refrigerating Methods. E. H. G. Brewster.
James Holden.

Catholic World.—New York. December.

Catholicity in the West. Lelia H. Bugg.
Leaves from the Annals of the Ursulines. Lydia S. Flintham.
Books Triumphant and Books Militant. Carina B. C. Eaglesfield.
Work of the Laity in a Sunday-School. Montgomery Forbes.
Since the Condemnation of Anglican Orders. Luke Rivington.
Unpublished Letters of Napoleon. George McDermott.
National Catholic Teachers' Institutes.
The Church and Social Work.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. December.

Memories of Charles Dickens. Maltus Q. Holyoake.
The University Education of Women.
Treasure-Seeking in France at the Present Day.
Messages from the Sea. W. Allingham.

The Charities Review.—New York. November.

Law and Drink. Frederick H. Wines.
Friendly Visiting—A Social Force. Charles F. Weller.
Organized Charity. J. S. Menken.
Outdoor Relief in Ohio. Lewis B. Gunckel.
An Illinois County Farm. James E. Owen.
The Probation System. Charleton T. Lewis.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.

Wanted—A Policy. "A New Radical."
The Duchess of Teck. Lady Jeune.
The Work of the Salvation Army. Sir Walter Besant.
The Spirit of Modern Methodism. W. T. Davison.
Is Photography Among the Fine Arts? Joseph Pennell.
The First Russian Census. E. J. Dillon.
The Fur-Seals; the American Case.
Liberal Catholicism.
China and the Pamirs. E. H. Parker.
Women's Home Industries.
The Peasant of Ancient Greece. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
Our Position in South Africa.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.

John Wilkes: An Anniversary Study. W. B. Duffield.
An Unpublished Letter from Leigh Hunt.
The Peninsula and Waterloo. Edmund F. Du Cane.
Through to the Klondike. T. C. Down.
Concerning Clothes. E. V. Lucas.
More Humors of Clerical Life. Stewart F. L. Bernays.
The Loss of the *Philip Herbert*. A. H. Norway.

Cosmopolis.—London. December.
(In English.)

Heinrich Heine: A Centenary Retrospect. Edward Dowden.
Current French Literature. Edmund Gosse.
The Function of Art. Benjamin Swift.

(In French.)

The Affair of Stranda. Paul Adam.
Heinrich Heine. Edouard Rod.
The Hundred Days in Italy. G. Marcotti.
The Hollanders in Java.—II. Joseph Chailley-Bert.
An Unpublished Plan of Dumouriez. Concluded. Paul Bonnefon.

(In German.)

The Native Daily Press in China and Japan, and Its Readers. M. v. Brandt.
Heinrich Heine's Poetry. Karl Frenzel.
The Ancient Greek Theatre and Its Modern Prototype. M. Dörpfeld.

The Dial.—Chicago.

November 16.

A New Ideal in American Fiction. Margaret S. Anderson.
Teaching English for a Livelihood. George Beardsley.
Professor Fiske and Francis Bacon. T. S. E. Dixon.

December 1.

A Philistine Watchword.

Education.—Boston. December.

Some Manual Training Ideas. Charles B. Gilbert.
The Common Origin of Language. John W. Wilkinson.
Memory and Its Cultivation. F. B. Denio.
Some Biological Aspects of Child Study. Charles D. Nason.
Geographic Interests of Children. Effie M. Ward.
The State University Ideal. Frank P. Graves.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

Tendencies of Secondary Education. Charles W. Eliot.
Dr. E. A. Sheldon. Lewis H. Jones.
The Three-Year Undergraduate Period. George Hempl.
Child-Study and School Discipline. Will S. Monroe.
English Teaching in the Lower Schools. Agnes Crary.
Sub-Freshman English. A. S. Hill, Elizabeth A. Withey.
School of Education of the University of Wisconsin. M. V. O'Shea.

Educational Review.—London.

November.

Organization of Education in England. P. H. Hanus.
The Seamy Side of School Board Work. Mary Dendy.
The Schoolmaster in His Post. Continued. Foster Watson.

December.

The London Polytechnics; Educational Workshops.
School and State. Sarah A. Burstall.
New Alternative Syllabus of Drawing in Elementary Schools.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

National Differences in Labor-Handling Methods. Hiram S. Maxim.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain. J. McKetchnie.
Importance of Supremacy in the Iron Trade.—II. J. S. Jeans.
Protection of Shores Against the Sea. E. L. Corbell.
Status of the Water-Tube Boiler in the American Marine. W. M. McFarland.
The Tall Building from an American Point of View. A. D. F. Hamlin.
Modern Wharf Improvements and Harbor Facilities.—III. F. Crowell.
Cost-Keeping Methods in Machine-Shop and Foundry.—III. H. Roland.
Failure of Legislation to Enforce Railway Competition. H. T. Newcomb.
Standards of Practice in Electric Elevator Installation. P. R. Moses.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

The Murder of Maria Marten, 1827. E. M. Burrell.
The Last Execution in the Tower.
The Last of the Smugglers. Emily Spender.
Napoleon I.: The Great Adventurer.
New Scotland Yard.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

A French View of the British Empire. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
Shakespeare's Sonnets. William Archer.
The Influence of Henry George in England. J. A. Hobson.
Lord Rosebery's Apostasy.
The Crisis in Spain:
The Carlist Cause. Marquis de Ruvigny and C. Metcalfe.
Can Sagasta Save Spain? Leonard Williams.
Dante as a Religious Teacher. Continued. E. Moore.
England and France in West Africa. With Map. W. Greswell.
The Monstrous Regiment of Women. Janet E. Hogarth.
Poetry of William Morris. Nowell Smith.
Parliamentary Difficulties in Austria.

The Forum.—New York. December.

The Policy of Annexation for America. James Bryce.
The Wolcott Commission and Its Results. James H. Eckels.
Notable Letters from My Political Friends.—III. J. S. Morrill.
The National Guard and Our Sea-Coast Defense. J. C. Ayres.
The Present Condition of Economic Science. L. L. Price.
The Dramas of Gerhart Hauptmann. Gustav Kobbé.
The Poetry of Nature. Charles G. D. Roberts.
Railway Pooling—from the People's Point of View. C. A. Prouty.
Unconstitutionality of the Hawaiian Treaty. Daniel Agnew.
A Step Toward Economy in the Postal Service. E. F. Loud.
Liberty of Teaching in the German Universities. R. Eucken.
The Abuse of Police Power. Herman C. Kudlich.
The Mission of Literature. Theodore W. Hunt.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

Evolution of Telegraphy During the Victorian Era. C. Bright.
Jacques Callot, 1592–1635. Roger Ingpen.
A Few Superlatives. James Hooper.
Boileau. J. W. Sherer.
The Turks in Bosnia. W. Miller.
Sergeants-at-Law. J. E. R. Stephens.
A Forgotten Episode in the Life of Charles II. A. J. Gordon.

The Green Bag.—Boston. December.

Sir Thomas Littleton.
The Historic Case of Coke *vs.* Bacon.
Style in Judicial Opinions.—I. Henry C. Merwin.
Chapters in the English Law of Lunacy.—IV. A. W. Renton.
Government by Injunction. Ben. S. Dean.
A Legal Relic: The Seal. Melvin M. Johnson.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. December.

Monetary Commission Questions.
Social Influence of High Wages.
Comparative Labor Costs.
A Texas View of Gold Appreciation.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. December.

Ancient Christmas Customs and Ceremonies.
Children of the Sun. Fred. A. Ober.
A Reminiscence of Charles A. Dana. William Hoge.
Waterway Development. J. A. C. Wright.
The Father of Long-Distance Travel by Rail. W. M. Butler.
Celestial Strangers. James Weir, Jr.

Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

How to Direct the Laity in Good Works. F. W. Farrar.
Home Department of the Sunday-School. S. W. Dike.
The Pulpit and Progress. W. S. Lilly.
Duty of the Clergy in Promoting Health. W. Sinclair.
The Recently Recovered "Sayings of Christ." C. M. Cobern.

Intelligence.—New York. December.

The Origin of Symbolism. Rufus E. Moore.
Medical Science and Medical Art. Franz Hartmann.
Mental Science and Homœopathy. Eliza C. Hall.
The Practical Value of Philosophy. Alexander Wilder.
Physical Science *vs.* Occult Science. L. Emerick.
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—V. Hudor Genone.
The Inner Isle of Man. Shelby Mumaugh.

International.—Chicago. December.

The Chicago Horse Show. William J. Etten.
Who Will Exploit China? René Pinon.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. December.

Tne Draining Distance of Underground Water. T. S. Van Dyke.
The Modern Farm. Joel Shoemaker.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. October.

The Forty-Inch Telescope of the Yerkes Observatory. W E. Reed.
Hydraulic Dredging: Its Origin, Growth, and Present Status. W. H. Smyth.

Knowledge.—London. December.

The Heart of a Continent. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Artificial Sun Spots. A. East.
Modern Alchemy. W. E. Ord.
The Total Solar Eclipse of 1898.
The Beaver in Norway. R. Lydekker.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Alaska as I Found It. Frederick Whymper.
Critics and Criticism.
Chinese Music. Mrs. Timothy Richard.
The Romance of Early Exploration in Australia. C. H. Irwin.
Northamptonshire: John Clare's Country. P. Hobson.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

Blackwoodiana. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Our Double Selves. Andrew Wilson.
Tzernagora. F. A. Kirkpatrick.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

A Roman Catholic University for Ireland. F. St. John Morrow.
The Promotion of John Johnson.
A Cry for Literature from the Far West of Canada. Mrs. Molesworth.
Ramazán: The Blessed Month in Malay. Hugh Clifford.
The Church; Country Notes. S. G. Tallentyre.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

The Social Question. M. Ellinger.
Conversation of and with Tolstoi. M. Ellinger.
Modern Judaism.
Jewish Colonization. M. Ellinger.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. December.

The Orphans of Turkey.
Preparation of a Native Ministry in North China. D. Z. Sheffield.
Little Korea. J. H. Pettee.
"New Measures and New Men." George F. Herrick.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. December.

Spiritual Movements of the Half Century. A. T. Pierson.
Israel's Mission to the World. David Baron.
The Time to Favor Zion. A. C. Baebelein.
Mission Work in the Barbary States. Edward H. Glenny.
Methods and Results of Missions in Egypt. Andrew Watson.
Missions to the Jews in Palestine. E. W. Gurney.
Church and State in Russia.—II. Vladimir Solovief.

Month.—London. December.

Last Years of Dr. Pusey. Rev. Joseph Rickaby.
Institut du Sacré-Cœur, Heverlé, Belgium.
The Rise of the Anglo-Benedictine Congregation.
What Is Mysticism? George Tyrrell.
Social Restoration. J. Herbert Williams.
Roman Congregations. William Humphrey.
Some Sidelights on the English Reformation. Dudley Baxter.

Music.—Chicago. December.

Personal Appearance of Beethoven. Egbert Swayne.
Concerning Musical Memory.—II. John S. Van Cleve.
Adverse Criticism Among Musicians. Charles Dennee.
Importance of Bach and Handel in Music. W. S. B. Mathews.
The Ritual Chant in the History of the Catholic Church. E. Dickinson.
Charles Gounod. Camille Saint-Saëns.
Ancient and Modern Violin-Making.—I. W. W. Oakes.

The National Magazine.—Boston. December.

The Brook Farm Experiment. Arthur W. Tarbell.
In Kentucky's Mammoth Cave. R. Ellsworth Call.
Christ and His Time.—XIV. Dallas L. Sharp.
An Afternoon with Ruskin. Joe Mitchell Chapple.
Patriotic Societies of America. Marion Howard.
The First American Congress. Barry Hulkley.

National Review.—London. December.

The Ruin of the West Indies. Lord Pirbright.
Rural Administration in Ireland. Richard Bagwell.
Prisoners in the Witness-Box. Alfred Lyttleton.
The State of Spain. John Foreman.
The Economic Problem:
An Australian Problem. F. A. Keating.
Indian Mints. F. J. Faraday.
An Apology to Lord Farrer. L. J. Maxse.
The Queen as a Mohammedan Sovereign. H. M. Birdwood.
A Cross-Bench View of Foreign Missions. H. H. Henson.
The Importation of German. Leslie Stephen.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.

The Place of Immortality in Religious Belief. J. E. Carpenter.
Matthew Arnold and Orthodoxy. Louise S. Houghton.
Reason in Religion. C. C. Everett.
Hexameter in the Hands of the Philosophers. W. C. Lawton.
The Tragedy of Rénan's Life. C. M. Bakewell.
Animated Moderation in Social Reform. N. P. Gilman.
The Paganism of the Young. Frederic Palmer.
The Creed of "Ian Maclaren." S. H. Mellone.
Babism and the Bab. James T. Bixby.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

The Problem Beyond the Indian Frontier. Auckland Colvin.
The Dual and the Triple Alliance and Great Britain. F. de Pressensé.
Our Reserves for Manning the Fleet:
1. Lord Brassey.
2. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.
Tammany. Fred. A. Mackenzie.
The Danish View of the Slesvig-Holstein Question.
The New Learning. Herbert Paul.
Our Public Art Museums: A Retrospect. Charles Robinson.
The Ways of "Settlements" and of "Missions." Canon Barnett.
Some Reminiscences of Thomas Henry Huxley. St. George Mivart.
The Present Situation of England. George T. Denison.

North American Review.—New York. December.

Why Homicide has Increased in the United States.—I. Cesare Lombroso.
Psychology of Golf. Louis Robinson.
The Census of 1900. Robert P. Porter.
Edmund Burke and His Abiding Influence. J. O'C. Power.
England's Absorption of Egypt. Frederic C. Penfield.
The Dream of Navigators. A. S. Crowninshield.
Tennyson in the Isle of Wight. W. H. Rideing.
The Engineer and His War Engine. R. H. Thurston.
Officers in the French Army. Albert Vandam.
The National Government and the Public Health. A Symposium.
The Legality of Progressive Taxation. Max West.
How to Reform Our Financial System. C. B. Farwell.
Advantages of Hawaiian Annexation. A. C. James.

The Open Court.—Chicago. December.

Animal Worship. Th. Achelis.
Introduction to the Study of Ethnological Jurisprudence. A. H. Post.
History of the People of Jerusalem.—VI. C. H. Cornill.
Socialism and Births. Austin Bierbower.
The Christian Conception of Death. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. December.

Among the Lagoons of Lower Louisiana. A. Wilkinson.
International Speed-Skating. R. T. McKenzie.
Basket-Ball. J. P. Paret.
The Trend and Drift of Yachting. A. J. Kenealy.
Two Thousand Miles Awheel in Western Europe. W. T. Strong.
A Pilgrimage to Crater Lake, Oregon. S. G. Bayne.
The Year's Golf. Price Collier.
The Bull-Dog. H. W. Huntington.

The Outlook.—New York. December.

The Printing of Books. Theodore L. De Vinne.
Bookbinding as a Fine Art. Ernest D. North.
The Illustration of Books. George W. Edwards.
The Story of Gladstone's Life.—XXXIII. Justin McCarthy.
An Irish Writer and Her Home. (Jane Barlow.) Clifton Johnson.
The Theological Problem for To-day. George A. Gordon.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

November.

Great Central Lake and the Alberni District. W. W. Bolton, J. W. Laing.
How I Became an Impressionist. William L. Judson.
Alaska. George Davidson.
The Layson Islands. Lorenzo G. Yates.
The Study of Norse Mythology. Nicho Bech-Meyer.

December.

Sea-Fishing in Californian Waters. Horace A. Vachell.
Northern California Gold Fields. Charles H. Shinn.
Stampedes on the Klondike. Joaquin Miller.
The Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. Kate M. Hall.
Fish Propagation in California. Alfred V. La Motte.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

Constantinople: The Queen of Cities. Frederic Whyte.
Belvoir Castle. A. H. Malan.
Fowling in Bygone Days. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
Football. G. O. Smith.

Photo-American.—New York. December.

Mishaps and Remedies. H. A. Beasley.
Which Shall It Be—Ashman or Album? L. A. Osborne.
How to Make Enlargements with a Common Camera. A. E. Harris.
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—X. E. W. Newcomb.
A Plea for Isochromatic Plates. C. B. Bowne.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

Short Talks on Picture-Making.—VI. F. Dundas Todd.
President Sherry's Address at the Ohio Convention.
Use of the Swing-Back: For Beginners. A. H. Blake.
Art Terms Explained: Breadth. W. McEwan.
Some Remarks on Lantern Slides. Alfred Steiglitz.
Stripping Gelatino-Chloride Prints. H. Hands.

Photographic Times.—New York. December.

The Photography of Nature's Phases. Matthew Surface.
Photograph Mounting Appliances. E. J. Prindle.
Drawing Paper for Carbon Work. S. H. Fry.
Hints on Making Backgrounds. H. M. Gassman.
Method in Photography. C. M. Giles.
The Swing-Back in Copying.
Restoration of Faded Prints. W. B. Bolton.
Advantages of Lenses with a Round Field. T. Perkins.
Cellulose and Its Derivatives.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. December.

Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal. John T. Slattery.
Fribourg, Switzerland, and the Nun-Printers.
The Franciscan Crusade in Favor of Poverty and Labor. B. O'Reilly.
Columbanus, Irish Missionary and Saint. C. McCready.
Intentions of the Rosary. U. M. L. Monsabre.
Hawaii.—IV. George W. Woods.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.

Household Economics. Mrs. J. L. Hogan.
Disposal of Garbage and Refuse. Rudolph Herring.
Honesty and Cleanliness.
Method of Disinfection with Formaldehyd Gas. Hans Arason.
Department of Public Health Bill.
Ship Island Quarantine. A. C. Smith.
Yellow Fever. A. N. Bell.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.

Adequacy of Compensation. H. W. Thorne.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) December.

The Amphibious Boat. James W. Smith.
The Champion Jumper of the World. Oswald North.
Fireworks of the Past. Alfred Whitman.
Pests. Warren Cooper.
Wrecks. William G. FitzGerald.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. December.

A Chat About Carols. Frederick J. Crowest.
Exeter Cathedral.—II. Walter J. Edmonds.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

Thomas Ward: The Cavour of Absolutism.
In Newfoundland. J. Lawson.
Rusticating in Russia. E. Hughes.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.

The Defense of Rorke's Drift, January 22, 1879.
The Mercantile Marine as a Feeder to the Royal Naval Reserve.
The Franco-Russian Alliance: Why Russia was Willing.
Armored Trains and Batteries of Position. H. Guise Tucker.
Universal Service: A Substitute for Conscription. Hill-Climo.
Paris During the Armistice, 1871. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
The Distribution of the Military Forces. F. J. S. Cleeve.
The Training of Volunteer Officers. Major Hoare.
The Militia as a Temporary Home Depot. Colonel Stovell.

Westminster Review.—London. December.

Do the Trade Unionists "Mean Business"? Arthur Withey.
A German Appreciation of Herbert Spencer.
Banking Reform; A New Programme. Robert Ewen.
The Sacred Language in Primitive Art. Stoddard Dewey.
India and England. E. Pratt.
Recent Scots Theology. Oliphant Smeaton.
Comments on the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Swing of the Pendulum.
Mrs. Oliphant as a Realist. Gertrude Slater.
History Among the Arabs. S. Khuda Bukhsh.
The English and Scotch Jury Systems in Criminal Trials.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.

Intensification of Gelatine Negatives. W. T. Wilkinson.
A New Use for an Old Developer. G. G. Mitchell.
Amateur Portraiture at Home. J. A. Mackenzie.
Those Weights and Measures. C. H. Bothamley.
How to Keep Stock Solutions. C. F. Townsend.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) November.

The Function of the Undertaker. Sidney Sherwood.
Clearing House Loan Certificates; How Issued, and Why. C. E. Curtis.
English Legislation in 1897. Edward Porritt.
Some Contributions of Militancy to the Industrial Arts. W. B. Bailey.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

November 6.

Gateway Towers in Pomerania. G. Stephani.

November 13.

Rudolf Brommy. With Portrait. G. Goedel.

November 27.

Karl Friedrich Schinkel. A Rosenberg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

The Catholic Exhibition at Turin in 1898.
German Sociability. E. Eckstein.
Barcelona. Margot Loudka.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.

Language and Mind. F. Max Müller.
Johannes Brahms. Concluded. J. V. Widmann.
François de Théas, Comte de Thoranc. A. Schöne.
The Tatra. Continued. E. Strasburger.
Eastern Asia After the Korean War. M. von Brandt.
Letters of the Childhood of the Emperor Frederick.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné: A Sixteenth Century Poet. H. Warney.
Russian Policy in the Far East. Continued. M. Reader.
The Renaissance of the Ideal in Spain. R. Altamira.
Robert Peel and *Punch*. Ed. Sayous.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

Studies of the French Soudan.
Henry V. at Home. Prince de Valori.
Alfred de Vigny. A. Albalat.
The Symbolist Movement in France. Conclusion. C. Mauclair.
Blood-Stained Annam. A. de Pouvourville.
French Interests on the Niger. L. Sevin-Desplaces.

November 15.

General Trochu. Général Rebillot.
The 1898 Elections and the French Democracy. Marquis de Castellane.
Organization and Redistribution of the French Consulates. Z. Marcas.
The Bourbons at Home. Conclusion. Prince de Valori.
Blood-Stained Annam. Conclusion. A. de Pouvourville.
The Musée Guimet. A. de Flée.
Navy and National Power. Commandant Chassériaud
A Letter of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Governor of the Soudan.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

November 1.

Social Science and Social Reform. Henri Joly.
Accidents to Workmen in France. A. Blanchet.
The International Labor Congress at Brussels. C. Dejace.

November 16.

Labor Inspection in France. M. Vanlaer.
The Conditions of Fiscal Reform. M. de Sablemont.
The Fourth Scientific Congress of Catholics at Fribourg. H. Joly.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 30.

Socialism and Crime. A. Fouillée.
Napoleon I. at Brienne. A. Chuquet.

November 6.

Theater Crowds. Continued. F. Sarcey.
The French Navy in 1810. Ch. Giraudeau.

November 13.

Œdipus of Colonos. Mme. J. Dieulafoy.
Theater Crowds. Concluded. F. Sarcey.

November 20.

State Socialism in Germany. G. Lyon.
Tunisian Civilization. P. Lapie.

November 27.

The Referendum. J. P. Laffitte.
The People's Right to Education. G. Séailles.
Secret Societies in Prussia, 1811-1812. G. Cavaignac.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

Chateaubriand as Foreign Minister. Marquis de Gabriac.
In Eastern America—New York, Baltimore, Bryn Mawr. F. Brunetière.
Gérard de Nerval. Conclusion. A. Barine.
Java and the Dutch Colonial System. J. Leclercq.
A Queen of Sweden, Sister of Frederick the Great. G. Valbert.

November 15.

Realism and Idealism in Music. C. Bellaigue.
Church and State Under the French Revolution and the First Empire. E. Lamy.
The Financial Markets of Germany. R. G. Lévy.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. November.

John Ruskin. Concluded. A. Goffin.
Unpublished Records of the Beginning of the Belgian Revolution of 1830. P. Poullet.
Rural Democracy. Concluded. A. Allard.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

November 1.

Letters to Montalembert. Lamennais.
The Corruptions of the French Language.—I. É. Deschanel.
Agricultural Credit and the State. L. Durand.
In the Country of the Afridis. G. Noblemaire.
How I Quitted Office. Concluded. Duc de Richelieu.
The House of the Artists. A. Renan.

November 15.

The Galleys Under Louis XIV. E. Lavisse.
Nietzsche and Wagner. D. Halévy.
Peopling Tunis with French People. J. Saurin.
The Corruptions of the French Language.—II. É. Deschanel.
The Débuts of Gérard de Nerval. L. Millot.
Non-Domestic Art. H. Fiérens-Gevaert.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. November 10.

The Organization of the Progressive Party in France. M. Fournier.
The Referendum in France and the Programme of the Progressive Party.
The Money Market in Paris and Its Reorganization. L. Lacombe.
Léon Say. Georges Michel.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

November 1.

Photography of Clouds. J. Boyer.
New French Novelists. H. Bérenger.
The Mystery of Longevity. Jean Finot.
A Pantheon of Journals and Journalists. Dr. Max Nordau.
The Græco-Turkish War from Cartoons.

November 15.

Recent Progress in Astronomy. C. Flammarion.
M. Anatole France. G. Pellissier.
The Mystery of Longevity. Concluded. Jean Finot.
Edmond Valentin and His Entrance into Strasbourg, 1870.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November.

Socialism: Its Political and Economic Organization. G. Renard.
Catholic Socialism. G. Rouanet.
The Socialist Movement in the Latin Quarter. A. Livet.
The Nationalization of Swiss Railways. Concluded. Ruedi.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the December numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Abdur Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, AMR.
Adams, John Quincy, The Death of, J. M. Thayer, McCl.
Afghanistan: The Problem Beyond the Indian Frontier, NC.
Africa: England's Position in South Africa, CR.
Agricultural Machinery in Russia, BTJ, Nov.
Alaska:
  Alaska as I Found It, F. Whymper, LH.
  Alaska, George Davidson, OM, Nov.
Alchemy, Modern, K.
Anglican Orders, Since the Condemnation of, CW.
Animal Worship, T. Achelis, OC.
Annexation, Policy of, for America, James Bryce, F.
Arabs, History Among the, WR.
Armies: See contents of USM.
Arnold, Matthew, and Orthodoxy, NW.
Art, The Function of, Benjamin Swift, Cosmop.
Art Museums, Our Public, NC.
Artists of California, Some, John Bennett, AI.
Asia, In Unexplored, Sven Hedin, McCl.
Astronomy:
  Celestial Strangers, James Weir, Jr., HM.
  Are There Planets Among the Stars? G. P. Serviss, APS.
Austria, Parliamentary Difficulties in, FR.
Australia, Romance of Early Exploration in, LH.
Babism and the Bab, J. T. Bixby, NW.
Ballooning, Military, Ata.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Banking Reform, A New Programme of, WR
Barbizon, Millet's, Sidney Thompson, Dem.
Barlow, Jane: An Irish Writer and Her Home, C. Johnson, Out.
Bells, The Story of Some Famous, E. W. Mayo, Dem.
Belvoir Castle, PMM.
Beethoven, Personal Appearance of, E. Swayne, Mus.
Bible: See also contents of BW.
  How the Bible Came Down to Us, C. H. Levy, AMR.
Bicycling: A Bicycle Tour on the Riviera, Bad.
Bimetallism: The Wolcott Commission and Its Results, F.
Bird Life, Winter, F. M. Chapman, Chaut.
Birds of the Midland Region—IV., D. L. Savage, MidM.
Births, Socialism and, A. Bierbower, OC.
Blackwoodiana, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Long.
Books and Bookbinding, Out.
Booksellers, Old Boston—III., Bkman.
Booth, Edwin, in London, E. H. House, CM.
British Empire, A French View of the, P. de Coubertin, FR.
Brook Farm Experiment, The, A. W. Tarbell, NatM.
Brook Farm, George Willis Cooke, NEM.
Buildings, Tall, from an American Point of View, EngM.
Burke, Edmund, and His Abiding Influence, NAR.
Calcutta, Native Life in and Around, T. H. Simmons, FrL.
Canada.
  With Booker's Column, R. Larmour, CanM.
  The Makers of the Dominion of Canada—II., CanM.
  Canadian Reciprocity Movement, The, E. V. Smalley, AMR.
Catholic Church and Social Work, CW.
Catholicism, Liberal, CR.
Catholicity in the West, Lelia H. Bugg, CW.
Catholic University for Ireland, A, Mac.
Cards, Playing, The Story of, Agnes C. Sage, G.
Carols, A Chat About, SunM.
Cathedral, Exeter—II., W. J. Edmonds, SunM.
Census of 1900, The, Robert P. Porter, NAR.
Children in Palestine, Anna H. Jessup, BW.
Child-Study and School Discipline, W. S. Monroe, EdRNY.
China and the Pamirs, E. H. Parker, CR.
China, The Opening Up of Southwestern, BTJ, Nov.
Charity: See contents of CRev.
Christ in Art, A. M. Fairbanks, Chaut.
Christ and His Times—XIV., D. L. Sharp, NatM.
Christ, The Recently Discovered Sayings of, HomR.
Christianity in England, Introduction of, Ata.
Christmas:
  Christmas Time, E. W. Mayo, Dem.
  Idylls and Ideals of Christmas, A.
  Christmas with an Emperor, N. von Brawe, LHJ.
  Christmas Customs and Ceremonies, Ancient, HM.
  Christmas in the Tenements, Jacob A. Riis, CM.
Church and State in Russia—II., V. Solovief, MisR.
Cleanliness, Honesty and, San.
Clearing House Loan Certificates, C. E. Curtis.
Coke vs. Bacon, The Historic Case of, GBag.
Columbanus, Irish Missionary and Saint, C. McCready, R.
Commerce, American, The Trend of, C. C. Adams, Chaut.
Congress, The First American, B. Hulkley, NatM.
Constantinople, the Queen of Cities, F. Whyte, PMM.
Corfu, Beautiful, J. Rafter, G.
Cranes, Hydraulic, R. G. Blaine, CasM.
Critics and Criticism, LH.
Curtis, George William, at Concord, G. W. Cooke, Harp.

Dana, Charles A., A Reminiscence of, W. Hoge, HM.
Dana, Charles A.: Reminiscences of the Civil War—II., McCl.
Dante as a Religious Teacher, E. Moore, FR.
Death, The Fear of, Guglielmo Ferrero, APS.
Detectives: New Scotland Yard, EI.
Dickens, Charles, Memories of, M. Q. Holyoake, CJ.
Disguise, The Art of, CFM.
Disinfecting with Formaldehyd Gas, H. Arason, San.
Divine Man, Philosophy of the—V., H. Genone, Int.
Drink, Law and, F. H. Wines, CRev, Nov.
Eclipse of 1898, The Total Solar, K.
Economic Science, Present Condition of, L. L. Price, F.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR.
Modern College Education—III., L. A. McLouth, Cos.
Liberty of Teaching in the German Universities, F.
The Tendency of Secondary Education, C. W. Eliot, EdRNY.
Egg, A Bird's, Ernest Ingersoll, Harp.
Egypt, England's Absorption of, F. C. Penfield, NAR.
Electricity in the Theater, Chaut.
Electric Light from City Refuse, N. W. Perry, CasM.
Embroidery, Church, AA.
Engineering: See contents of EngM; CasM; JAES.
England, The Present Situation of, NC.
Ethnological Jurisprudence, Introduction to the Study of, OC.
Europe, Racial Geography of—XI., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
European Races, The Hierarchy of, C. C. Closson, AJS, Nov.
Evolutionist, An Early American, C. M. Blackford, Jr., APS.
Feudalism, Belated, in America, H. G. Chapman, AM.
Fever, Yellow, A. N. Bell, San.
Fiction, A New Ideal in American, Margaret Anderson, D.
Financial System, How to Reform Our, C. B. Farwell, NAR.
Fires at Sea, A. T. Story, CFM.
Fireworks of the Past, A. Whitman, Str.
Fish Propagation in California, A. V. La Motte, OM.
Flowers: The Wonderful Morning Glories of Japan, CM.
Football, G. O. Smith, PMM.
Fribourg, Switzerland, and the Nun-Printers, R.
Garbage and Refuse, Disposal of, R. Herring, San.
Geological Congress, Excursions of the Recent, APS.
George, Henry, Influence of, in England, J. A. Hobson, FR.
Germany, The Eastern Policy of, G. B. Guarini, Chaut.
Gilbert, John, and Illustration in the Victorian Era, Ernest Knaufft, AMR.
Gladstone's Life, The Story of—XXXIII., J. McCarthy, Out.
Goethe, The Loves of, Emma H. Nason, Cos.
Gold, The World's Quest for, BankL.
Gold Appreciation, A Texas View of, GMag.
Gold-Fields, Northern California, C. H. Shinn, OM.
Gold-Mining in North America, G. E. Walsh, Lipp.
Golf: Psychology of Golf, L. Robinson.
Golf in Portugal, Bad.
Gounod, Charles, Camille Saint-Saëns, Mus.
Government by Injunction, B. S. Dean, GBag.
Grant's Life in the West—XV., J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Greece: The Peasant of Ancient, CR.
Greeks: Who Are the Greeks? W. A. Curtiss, Lipp.
Gulls, Pacific Coast, H. L. Graham, APS.
Hauptmann, Gerhart, The Dramas of, G. Kobbé, F.
Hawaii—IV., G. W. Woods, R.
Hawaiian Annexation, Advantages of, A. C. James, NAR.
Hawaiian Annexation from a Japanese Point of View, A.
Hawaiian Treaty, Unconstitutionality of the, D. Agnew, F.
Health: Department of Public Health Bill, San.
Health, Duty of the Clergy in Promoting, HomR.
Health, The Public, and the National Government, NAR.
Heine, Heinrich: A Centenary Retrospect, E. Dowden, Cosmop.
Hexameter in the Hands of the Philosophers, NW.
Holden, James, CasM.
Homicide in the United States; Has It Increased? NAR.
Honesty and Cleanliness, San.
Hope, Anthony: My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book, MM.
Horses: Racehorses and Others in 1897, Bad.
Horse Show, The Modern, A. H. Godfrey, MM.
Household Economics, Mrs. J. L. Hogan, San.
Humanity, Russian, T. Beale, Cos.
Hunt, Leigh, An Unpublished Letter from, C.
Huxley, Thomas, Some Reminiscences of, St. George Mivart, NC.
Hydraulic Dredging, Its Origin and Present Status, JAES, Oct.
Hydraulic Power, Applications of, G. W. Dickie, CasM.
Hymns That Have Helped, W. T. Stead, McCl.
Ian Maclaren, The Creed of, NW.
Immigration, Hard Times, and the Veto, A.
Immortality, Place of, in Religious Belief, NW.
India and England, E. Pratt, WR.
India, British, The Foreign Trade of, BTJ, Nov.
Injunction, Government by, B. S. Dean, GBag.
Ireland, Rural Administration in, R. Bagwell, NatR.
Israel's Mission to the World, D. Baron, MisR.
Jackson, Andrew, as a Military Commander, A. Oakey Hall, FrL.
Jerusalem, History of the People of—VI., C. H. Cornoill, OC.
Jewess, The, as She Was and Is, G. Gottheil, LHJ.
Jewish Colonization, M. Ellinger, Men.
Joseph, David, and Moses, The Boyhood of, BW.
Judaism, Modern, Men.
Junior Republic, The—I., J. R. Commons, AJS, Nov.
Jury Systems, English and Scotch, in Criminal Trials, WR.
Kentucky in Recent Literature, Leigh Giltner, MidM.
Klondike:
Through to the Klondike, T. C. Down, C.
Stampedes on the Klondike, Joaquin Miller, OM.
The Yukon Gold-Fields—Their Output and Promise, MidM.
Korea, Little, J. H. Pettee, MisH.
Language, The Common Origin of, J. W. Wilkinson, Ed.
Lawyers: Sergeants-at-Law, GM.
Law and Drink, F. H. Wines, CRev, Nov.
Layson Islands, The, L. G. Yates, OM, Nov.
Legislation, English, in 1897, Edward Porritt, YR.
Libraries: College Libraries in the United States, NEM.
Libraries: A Hundred Books for a Village Library, Bkman.
Liquor Laws, Our, as Seen by the Committee of Seventy, APS.
Literary Shrines of Manhattan—II., T. F. Wolfe, Lipp.
Literature:
The Mission of Literature, T. W. Hunt, F.
The Coming Literary Revival—II., J. S. Tunison, AM.
Kentucky in Recent Literature, Leigh Giltner, MidM.
Literary London Twenty Years Ago, T. W. Higginson, AM.
Littleton, Sir Thomas, GBag.
Logging Camp, In a, W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
London, Literary, Twenty Years Ago, T. W. Higginson, AM.
Lunacy, Chapters in the English Law of—I., H. C. Merwin, GBag.
Mammoth Cave, In Kentucky's, R. E. Call, NatM.
Manhattan, Some Literary Shrines of—II., T. F. Wolfe, Lipp.
Margarine and the French Butter Industry, BTJ, Nov.
Medical Science and Medical Art, F. Hartmann, Int.
Memory and Its Cultivation, F. B. Denio, Ed.
Mental Science and Homœopathy, Eliza C. Hall, Int.
Methodism, The Spirit of Modern, W. T. Davison, CR.
Missions: See contents of MisH; MisR.
Missions: A Cross-Bench View of Foreign, NatR.
Monetary Commission, The, BankNY.
Monetary Commission Questions, GMag.
Morris, William, Poetry of, N. Smith, FR.
Municipality, The, Old and New, J. P. Baxter, NEM.
Music, Chinese, LH.
Musical Memory, Concerning—II., J. S. VanCleve, Mus.
Mysticism, What Is? George Tyrrell, M.
Mythology, The Study of Norse, N. Beche-Meyer, OM, Nov.
Napoleon I.: A Great Adventurer, EI.
National Guard and our Sea-Coast Defense, J. C. Ayres, F.
Nature, The Poetry of, C. G. D. Roberts, F.
Naval Officers, The Entry and Training of, Black.
Naval Reserves for Manning the British Fleet, NC.
Navigators, The Dream of, A. S. Crowninshield, NAR.
Negro, Social Life of the Southern, W. T. Hewetson, Chaut.
News-Getting at the Capital, D. S. Barry, Chaut.
Newspaper, A Great National, H. T. Peck, Cos.
Novel, The American Historical, Paul L. Ford, AM.
Oliphant, Mrs., as a Realist, WR.
Opera, The Founder of German, B. O. Flower, A.
Paganism of the Young, F. Palmer, NW.
Pamirs, China and the, E. H. Parker, CR.
Panics, How Can the Severity of, be Ameliorated? BankNY.
Passion Play in Switzerland, The, R. H. E. Starr, Cos.
Patriotic Societies in America, Marion Howard, NatM.
Philosophy, The Practical Value of, A. Wilder, Int.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Triumphs in Amateur Photography—I., G.
Is Photography Among the Fine Arts? J. Pennell, CR.
Physical Science vs. Occult Science, L. Emerick, Int.
Pictures, Animated, J. M. Barr, APS.
Poets, New England, Personal Glimpses of Our, C. Akers, NEM.
Police Power, The Abuse of, H. C. Kudlich, F.
Political Areas, Studies in, F. Ratzel, AJS, Nov.
Polytechnics, The London, EdRL, Nov.
Populism in a State Educational Institution, AJS, Nov.
Postal Service, A Step Toward Economy in the, E. F. Loud, F.
Poverty, The Cause of, Francis A. Walker, CM.
Poynter, Sir Edward J., C. Monkhouse, Scrib.
Priest and People, E. T. Hargrove, A.
Pronunciation, Processes of Change in, M. Bréal, APS.
Puppets, Ancient and Modern, F. J. Ziegler, Harp.
Quarantine, Ship Island, A. C. Smith, San.
Queens, Egyptian, Leigh North, Lipp.
Racial Geography of Europe—XI., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railway Pooling, from the People's Point of View, F.
Ramazán: The Blessed Month in Malay, H. Clifford, Mac.
Ranchos, Famous, of the San Gabriel Valley, FrL.
Reciprocity Movement, The Canadian, E. V. Smalley, AMR.
Reformation, Some Sidelights on the English, M.
Refrigerating Methods, Modern, E. H. G. Brewster, CasM.
Reindeer of the Jotunheim, H. Sears, Harp.
Religious Denominations of America—I., T. J. Morgan, FrL.

Renan's Life, The Tragedy of, C. M. Bakewell, NW.
Rensselaerwyck, Relics of, C. Reynolds, Cos.
Republics, Our American, Their True Lines of Progress, AMR.
Richter, Ludwig, the German People's Artist, NEM.
Rosary, Intentions of the, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.
Ruskin, An Afternoon with, Joe M. Chapple, NatM.
Russia: The First Russian Census, E. J. Dillon, CR.
Russia, Church and State in—II., V. Solovief, MisR.
Russia, Agricultural Machinery in, BTJ, Nov.
Russian Humanity, T. Beale, Cos.
St. Paul's, The Story of, Black.
St. Petersburg: A Capital at Play, B. F. Robinson, CFM.
Salt, Symbolism of, Marie G. West, APS.
Salvation Army, The Work of the, Sir Walter Besant, CR.
Schiller, A Study of, J. Forster, Chaut.
Science, The Teaching of Applied, C. Lauth, APS.
Scientific Ideas, The Life History of, G. Le Bon, APS.
Sea, Protection of Shores Against the, EngM.
Seal, The: A Legal Relic, M. M. Johnson, GBag.
Seals, The Fur: The American Case, CR
Shakespeare's Sonnets, W. Archer, FR.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain, EngM
Slesvig-Holstein Question, A Danish View of the, NC.
Smugglers, Last of the English, EI.
Social Control—X., E. A. Ross, AJS, Nov.
Socialism and Births, A. Bierbower, OC.
Social Movement, Meaning of the, A. W. Small, AJS, Nov.
Social Question, The, M. Ellinger, Men.
Social Reform, Animated Moderation in, N. P. Gilman, NW.
Sociology, What Is: C. Bouglé, Chaut.
Spain, The Crisis in, FR.
Spain: The State of Spain, J. Foreman, NatR.
Spanish Royalty, The Romance of, Stephen Bonsal, MM.
Spencer, Herbert, A German Appreciation of, WR.
Spiritual Movements of the Half Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Statistics, Eccentric Official—III., H. L. Bliss, AJS, Nov.
Sunspots, Artificial, K.
Superlatives, A Few, GM.
Supernatural, The Abuse of the, in Fiction, E. Gosse, Bkman.
Sweden, Some Impressions of—V., AI.
Swift, Dean, Some Unpublished Letters of—IV., G. B. Hill, AM.
Symbolism, The Origin of, R. E. Moore, Int.
Tammany, F. A. Mackenzie, NC.
Tariff, Influence of the Dingley, on German Industries, BTJ, Nov.
Taxation: The Legalityof Progressive Taxation, Max West, NAR.
Taxation, Principles of— XIII., David A. Wells, APS.
Teck, The Duchess of, Lady Henry Somerset, AMR; CR.
Telegraphy during the Victorian Era, Evolution of, GM.
Telescope, The Yerkes, W. E. Reed, JAES, Oct.
Tennyson and His Friends at Freshwater, CM.
Tennyson, A Memoir of, G. R. Parkin, CanM.
Tennyson in the Isle of Wight, W. H. Rideing, NAR.
Theological Problem for To-day, The, G. A. Gordon, Out.
Tower of London, The Last Execution in the, EI.
Treasure-Seeking in France at the Present Day, CJ.
Undertaker, The Function of the, Sidney Sherwood, YR.
United States, The Shall They Be Europeanized? J. C. Ridpath, A.
Universities, State, and Church Colleges, F. W. Kelsey, AM.
University Ideal, The State, F. P. Graves, Ed.
Ursulines, Leaves from the Annals of the, CW.
Victoria, Queen:
Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, Ann Leach, MM.
Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, R. H. Davis, Harp.
Victoria as a Mohammedan Sovereign, H. M. Birdwood, NatR.
Violin-Making, Ancient and Modern—I., W. W. Oakes, Mus.
Wages, Social Influence of High, GMag.
Waterway Development, J. A. C. Wright, HM.
Waterloo, The Peninsula and, E. F. DuCane, C.
West Indies, The Ruin of the, Lord Pirbright, NatR.
Westminster: A City Without People, Ata.
Wilkes, John: An Anniversary Study, W. B. Duffield, C.
Wolcott Commission and Its Results, The, J. H. Eckels, F.
Women:
Women's Home Industries, CR.
Women's Clubs in London, CFM.
The Monstrous Regiment of Women, FR.
The University Education of Women, CJ.
The Truly Artistic Woman, Stinson Jarvis, A.
The Club Movement Among Women, Emily Tolman, Lipp.
Wood-Carving, The History of, AA.
Yellow Fever, A. N. Bell, San.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY. 1898.

Alphonse Daudet.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Some Facts About Cuba..... 131
The Six Essential Factors..... 131
Five Factors Against Autonomy..... 131
What "Autonomy" was Meant to Accomplish. 133
The Execution of Colonel Ruiz..... 133
American Charity Solicited..... 134
The Riots at Havana..... 134
Our Navy in Southern Waters..... 135
Will the White Squadron Advance to Havana?. 135
The Senatorial Contest in Ohio..... 136
A Custom Stronger Than Law..... 136
The Anti-Hanna Combination..... 137
Mr. Hanna's Victory..... 137
The Mastery of Richard Croker..... 138
Croker Versus Bryan..... 139
Mr. Bryan in Mexico..... 140
Tammany and the Transit Question..... 140
Millions for the Political Canals..... 141
Sealskins in Law and Diplomacy..... 141
Hawaii and the Sugar Question..... 142
Some Differences of Opinion..... 142
Alarmists Pro and Con..... 143
America and "Manifest Destiny"..... 143
A Step in the Forward Policy..... 143
England on the Chinese Coast..... 144
Chinese Partition Sooner or Later..... 145
Placing Mortgages on the Chinese Estate..... 145
American Interests in China..... 146
Financing the Chinese Loan..... 146
The Money Power in Recent History..... 146
Must We Have Another Lesson?..... 147
Zola and the Dreyfus Affair..... 147
A Dramatic Situation..... 147
Some Obituary Notes..... 148

With portraits of the autonomist cabinet at Havana, Señor Moret, Señor Montoro, the late Colonel Ruiz, Marcus A. Hanna, Charles Kurtz, Governor Bushnell, Mayor McKisson, Richard Croker, W. J. Bryan, George J. Gould, President Dole, Admiral Seymour, Vice Admiral Diederichs, J. McLeavy Brown, Edwin H. Conger, the late Benjamin Butterworth, the late Mary Cowden Clarke, and the late Dr. Zaccharin, a map of Florida and Cuba, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 149

With portraits of M. Jules Cambon, Nathan Straus, James McCartney, Maurice F. Holahan, John Whalen, J. J. Scannell, Thomas L. Feitner, George C. Clausen, John T. Nagle, and Bernard J. York.

Current History as Told by the Cartoonists.. 153

With reproductions from various American and foreign periodicals.

A Sketch of Alphonse Daudet..... 161

With portrait and other illustrations.

The Traveling Library—A Boon for American Country Readers..... 165

By W. B. Shaw.

With illustrations.

Arctic Exploration and the Quest of the North Pole..... 171

By Walter Wellman.

With portraits of Walter Wellman, Robert E. Peary, Otto Sverdrup, Mrs. Peary, A. W. Greely, Fridtjof Nansen, and S. A. Andree, a map of the arctic regions, and other illustrations.

Why Should Arctic Exploration be Continued? 179

The Advance of the Peace Movement Throughout the World..... 183

By Frederic Passy.

British Problems and Policies for 1898..... 189

By W. T. Stead.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Nansen Outlines a New Expedition..... 196
The Partition of China..... 196
American Trade with China..... 198
A Rising Chinese Statesman..... 199
The Coming of the Slav..... 200
The Head Physician of Europe..... 201
Are the Jews Superior to the English?..... 203
Defects in the British Army..... 204
National Defense..... 205
Why the United States Needs a Navy..... 206
The Question of an Isthmian Canal..... 207
"Our Late War with Spain"..... 208
The New York Public Library..... 209
Daudet the Méridional..... 210
Heinrich Heine..... 211
The Late Justin Winsor..... 213
The Choice of a Profession..... 213
The Cambridge Undergraduate..... 214
Is Photography an Art?..... 215
Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years..... 216
Municipal Lighting in Small Cities..... 218
The Industrial Advance of Germany..... 219
A National Disgrace..... 220
American Versus British Industrial Enterprise 221
The Mad Rush to the Klondike..... 222
The Cowboys' Patron Saint..... 223
Tournaments in the South..... 223
The Centenary of 1798..... 224
The Face of Christ..... 225

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 227

The New Books—

I.—Some Fiction from Over-Seas.....239
II.—Recent American Publications..... 244
III.—New Titles in Foreign Fiction..... 248

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 249

Index to Periodicals..... 254

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



THE LATE ALPHONSE DAUDET. (*See page 161.*)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1898. NO. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Some Facts About Cuba.

There are several facts touching the situation in Cuba which we have presented to our readers not once or twice, but many times; and those facts—regardless of the conflicting reports in the detailed news from day to day or week to week—it is well to keep in mind. First, there is absolutely nothing whatever in the situation that justifies the belief that the Cuban insurgents can be led to accept a political compromise. The much-talked-of autonomy proposals are not making an inch of headway. They have been proposed by a cabinet which cannot make them lawful until the Cortes—that is to say, the houses of parliament—enact them into a statute. But the Spanish Cortes is Conservative by a large majority, particularly in the upper house; and inasmuch as the Conservatives are plainly opposed to the Sagasta-Blanco policy, there is no reason whatever to think that any autonomy project that is conceived in good faith will ever be carried through the Cortes. Public opinion in Spain shows constantly increasing hostility toward the autonomy scheme. As for Cuba, there is no considerable element of public opinion in the island that for a single moment looks with favor on the Sagasta-Blanco policy. The insurgents will have none of it, and the Spanish Conservatives in Cuba are thoroughly against it. It is true that Governor-General Blanco has been going through the form of giving effect to the new arrangements, and that a Cuban cabinet has been announced; but the whole thing is an empty sham. There will be no real trial of the scheme. The autonomy project has been launched chiefly for consumption in the United States. It is to be looked upon as a makeshift and as a device for gaining time.

The Six Essential Factors.

To avail anything as a permanent basis for reconciliation between Spain and Cuba it was necessary that the autonomy project should be accepted in good faith, first, by the Cortes of Spain; second, by the army, which is the real authority in Spain; third, by the Spanish press as the organ of such influential public opinion as exists outside of military circles; fourth, by the pro-Spanish elements in Havana and the other towns of Cuba; and, fifth, by the Cuban insurgents themselves, who are battling not for a milder form of Spanish rule, but for independence. Autonomy, it is true, is the avowed policy of the present Sagasta ministry in Spain; but the cabinet is only one of the essential features. In a matter of primary constitutional importance like this new departure in administrative methods, the immediate or ultimate concurrence of every one of the six factors that we have just named would be requisite for the safe and permanent settlement of the serious issues that have led to a disastrous three years' war. Our constant advice to our readers that the autonomy project was doomed to complete failure rested upon the knowledge that the Sagasta cabinet had not secured even the apparent approval or concurrence of a single one of the other five essential factors.

Five Factors Against Autonomy.

The Cortes, when a new Spanish cabinet comes into power, can usually be kept out of session for three months, and then a new election can be held, in which the cabinet, through well-known Spanish methods of patronage and corruption, can ordinarily secure its own kind of a majority in the lower chamber. This of course it was always easier for the Canovas party to accomplish than for the Sagasta party, for the palpable reason that the Conservatives are richer, more corrupt, and stronger with the local vested interests that can manipulate the ignorant vote than are the Liberals. When Canovas was assassinated a few months ago the Conservative majority in the Cortes was overwhelmingly large. There has been no true change of sentiment great enough to give the Sagasta cabinet a working majority in the popular branch of the legislative chamber.

The upper branch is so constituted that its conservative and reactionary character may be relied upon as surely as that of the English House of Lords. The Cortes will not therefore be at all likely under any circumstances to ratify the Sagasta scheme of Cuban autonomy. As for the Spanish army, its sympathies are wholly with the Conservative party, and its sentiments are best expressed by General Weyler and his friends, who have for weeks past been denouncing the autonomy project with a steadily growing boldness and defiance. The prevailing tone of the Spanish press, furthermore, as representing the commercial and industrial interests of Spain, is prevailingly hostile to the autonomy scheme, because it is perceived by Spanish manufacturers and merchants that autonomy would inevitably mean such changes in the Cuban tariff as would in the end transfer Spain's specially protected colonial commerce to the merchants and traders of the United States. But if the ruling factors in Spain are unwilling to grant autonomy to Cuba, still more emphatically is it true that the two essential factors in Cuba itself have not the remotest intention to accept it. The Spanish-Cuban element has been more bitterly opposed to the patriotic movement of the "*Cuba Libre*" insurgents than the Spaniards of the home country; and these Cuban-Spaniards look upon the autonomy scheme as a device which sacrifices them to their enemies. They believe that the eventual result of Cuban autonomy would be to place the home-rule administration in the hands of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement; and they would vastly prefer interference by the United States and an out-and-out annexation to America rather than a nominal connection with Spain under an actual local government carried on by the leaders of the existing insurrection. And finally, as for the insurgents themselves, there has never been the slightest reason to suppose that the autonomy proposals would have any attraction whatsoever for them. They looked upon the recall of Weyler and the new Sagasta-Blanco policy as a public confession of weakness and despair on the part of Spain, and they took heart accordingly, believing the end to be near.



THE AUTONOMIST CABINET AT HAVANA.

Drawn from photographs for the New York *World*.

What "Autonomy" was Meant to Accomplish.

The real fact is that the autonomy scheme was intended to delude for a time the people of the United States, with the industrious assistance of certain American newspapers and certain business interests that have discovered reasons of their own for helping the Spanish Government in its endeavors to mislead American public opinion. The plan by which in Cuba it was hoped that the bogus autonomy proposals might be used in a way to injure the insurgents ought also to be clearly understood. Instead of having these proposals submitted in a straightforward and proper manner to the central authorities, civil and military, of the Cuban republic, it was the plan of Governor-General Blanco to send emissaries into detached camps, with special inducements to the leaders of a great number of different bands of insurgents. These emissaries were carefully selected with reference to the leaders whose defection it was hoped to accomplish. Wherever possible the emissary was an old-time acquaintance or friend of the leader to whom he was sent. When these emissaries were dispatched as peace commissioners to the various insurgent camps, the pro-Spanish press was supplied with endless false dispatches announcing the actual or prospective acceptance of the autonomy plan by one and another of the insurgent chieftains. The game as a whole was an extremely adroit one; and nothing more shamelessly mendacious was ever attempted. These detached Cuban leaders were all of them sworn to do battle in good faith for Cuban independence and to obey absolutely the orders of their superiors. This fact was well known by the Spanish governor-general and his emissaries. Nevertheless, the literary bureau of the governor-general was sending out false reports of the desertion of one after another of these Cuban chieftains from the patriot cause.



SEÑOR MORET, SPANISH COLONIAL MINISTER, AUTHOR OF THE AUTONOMY SCHEME.



SEÑOR MONTORO, LEADER OF THE AUTONOMIST PARTY IN CUBA.

The Execution of Colonel Ruiz.

After awhile, however, the Spaniards were not able further to suppress the news that their emissaries were not returning; and in due time the world received the shocking announcement of the execution of General Blanco's aid-de-camp Colonel Ruiz, who had been sent to the camp of the insurgent chief Rodriguez. Ruiz had been tried by a Cuban court-martial, condemned to death, and immediately shot. There has been a great deal of condemnation of the Cuban insurgents as barbarians in view of this action. It should be borne in mind, however, that deadly warfare exists in Cuba, and that the emissaries of General Blanco were not in good faith carrying peace proposals to the insurgents, but were using the bogus autonomy project as an ex-



A COLUMN OF SPANISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH, IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

cuse for getting access to separate subordinate Cuban leaders, with the purpose of bribing them to become traitors to their cause. It was well known by the Spanish authorities that all these commanders of detached fighting bands of insurgents were under orders to consider no proposals from the enemy and to treat any Spanish emissaries as spies. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that under all the circumstances Rodriguez and his court-martial were justified in condemning Colonel Ruiz, and that the fate which overtook other emissaries sent out by Blanco was equally justifiable from the standpoint of military necessity. In no other way with so little loss of life could the Cuban insurgents have convinced the world promptly and unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were engaged in a conspiracy of trickery and falsehood in their widespread reports that the insurgents were rapidly accepting autonomy, and that the insurgent chieftains were one after another gladly availing themselves of opportunities to obtain commissions in the Spanish army or civil offices under the proposed autonomist government. The juncture was a grave one, and the insurgent authorities could not afford to allow suspicion to be cast upon any of their leaders in the field. Every one must regret the death of Colonel Ruiz, precisely as the death of Major André will always be lamented. But the justification for the execution of Ruiz was more clear than that which led our Revolutionary forefathers to execute André. Each of these officers was engaged in negotiations to secure the treasonable defection of a military opponent. But in the case of Benedict Arnold, the British emissary had been actually invited into the corrupt negotiation ; while Colonel Ruiz took his life in his hand at the behest of his superior, General Blanco, in a presumptuous attempt to bribe and corrupt an insurgent chieftain who certainly could not afford to have any suspicion cast upon his loyalty to the Cuban cause. The execution of such emissaries, like the execution of spies in time of war, rests upon grounds of military necessity that must exist until wars themselves are abolished.



THE LATE COL. D. JOACHIN RUIZ.

American Charity Solicited.

The Blanco administration in Cuba had begun with the announcement that the starving *reconcentrados* should be immediately relieved ; but the promise proved an empty one. Owing to the collapse of the Spanish treasury there was no pay for the soldiers ; and the food supplies at General Blanco's disposal were wholly insufficient for his own troops. It was impossible, therefore, to do anything worth mentioning for the Cuban peasants who had been driven from their fields and homes and were starving to death by the scores of thousands in the garrisoned towns. Under these circumstances the Spanish Government, through Minister De Lome at Washington, intimated to our Department of State that it would be agreeable to Spain if the charitable people of the United States should make contributions for the relief of these unhappy Cuban sufferers, and further assurances were given that it would be satisfactory to Spain if money and supplies sent from this country should be forwarded to the American consuls in Cuba and distributed under their surveillance. Accordingly the Secretary of State, by direction of President McKinley, gave public notice of the need that existed in Cuba, and an appeal was made to the charitably inclined to make their contributions. It had heretofore been a part of the pro-Spanish conspiracy in the United States to deny the reports of starvation among the Cuban peasants, but the appalling facts could no longer be suppressed. The death-rate for several months past has been so high that the majority of the *reconcentrados* have already passed beyond the need of help.

The Riots at Havana.

The proffer of American relief, though made upon purely humanitarian grounds, was not kindly received by public opinion in Spain, and it was resented by the Spanish conservative element in Cuba on the ground that it was the entering wedge for American interven-

tion. The dissatisfaction of this Spanish element at Havana with the autonomist proposals became so great that it finally expressed itself on January 12 in formidable riots, directed chiefly against the offices of two or three Havana newspapers which were supporting the autonomist plan. These riots were participated in very largely by men wearing the uniforms of Spanish military officers. It was feared for a time that the rioters would mob the American consulate; but Consul-General Lee's headquarters were promptly protected by an ample body of troops, and the suppression of the riot was a comparatively simple matter. The outbreak had accomplished no great harm, but as a symptom it was deemed a matter of the most serious import. All the circumstances indicated an intense desire in Havana to precipitate a crisis that would lead to some sort of a final solution, and it was considered by those best competent to judge that this preliminary rise of the mob might soon be followed by rioting of a more general and desperate character. The first rumors that reached the United States were so manipulated by the sensational newspapers as to sell large editions of so-called "war extras." These newspapers, appearing at very frequent intervals through several hours on January 13, informed their credulous readers that the whole Atlantic squadron of our navy had been ordered to get up steam immediately and sail for Havana.

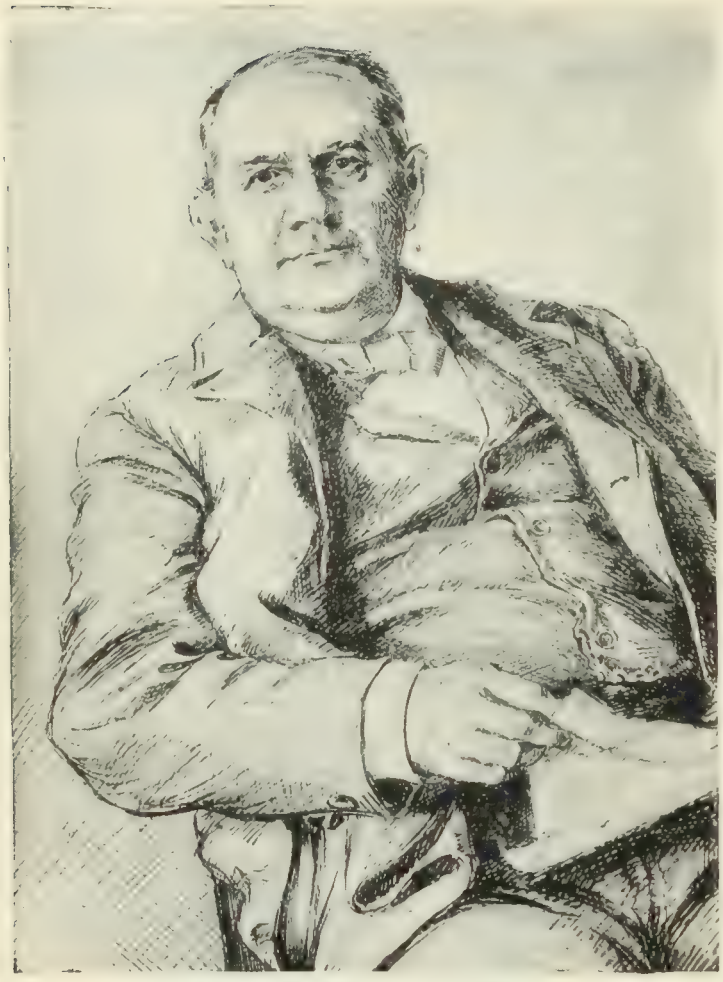


Our Navy in Southern Waters.

The reports conveyed by these extras were not precisely accurate; nevertheless they rested upon a certain foundation of truth. Undoubtedly Consul-General Lee had informed the authorities at Washington that the situation was extremely critical, and that American interests in Havana required that a sufficient naval force should be immediately accessible. In any case, it had been decided by the Secretary of the Navy, with the President's approval, that our Atlantic squadron should rendezvous in the Key West neighborhood; and the southward movement of the ships, already arranged for, was expedited on account of the alarming situation in Cuba. It was publicly announced that the fleet would proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, sailing from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on January 15, to the Dry Tortugas, which will be the headquarters of the squadron for some time to come. We present herewith a little outline map which will remind our readers of the precise position of the Dry Tortugas with relation to Key West and Havana. From this harbor it would be possible to proceed to Havana on about six hours' notice. The fleet assembled in these southern waters is a very formidable one, and in fighting power is regarded as actually superior to the entire resources of the Spanish navy. Admiral Sicard is in command.

Will the White Squadron Advance to Havana?

Probably the presence of so powerful an American squadron in the vicinity of Havana will have some restraining effect upon the excited population of the Cuban capital. Nevertheless it would seem to us now as more than likely that the fleet would be compelled by circumstances in the early future to proceed from the Dry Tortugas to the Cuban coast. Much, of course, will depend upon happenings in Spain. The Sagasta cabinet is by no means secure, and it would not be strange if it should be overthrown before these pages reach our readers. General Weyler is moving heaven and earth to attain political control in Spain, in order to ride rough-shod over his enemies. His remarkable protest addressed directly to the Queen Regent against the allusions in President McKinley's message has been given to the public. General Weyler must either take the chances of a court-martial or must succeed in producing a cabinet crisis and overthrow the Sagasta ministry. In the event of a new Conservative cabinet, dominated either openly or behind the scenes by General Weyler, a clash between Spain and the United States would be almost inevitable. The conviction is growing throughout the whole civilized world that the Cuban question must be settled very soon, and that the United



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA, OF OHIO.

States, in one manner or another, is destined to be drawn into the controversy. If in our presentation of the history of the month we have given an unusually large space to the Cuban contest, it is because for American readers the matter has at this time an exceptional importance.

The Senatorial Contest in Ohio.

The election of United States Senators has given occasion for many serious scandals in our recent politics. If Senators were elected directly by the people, the Legislatures would be relieved of a duty that is both distracting and demoralizing. Since, however, our institutions do not provide for the direct popular selection of Senators, the people in some States have undertaken to reach practically the same end by naming their senatorial preference in the regular party convention. This is done with the understanding that members of the Legislature will heed the party instruction, precisely as the members of the electoral college invariably cast their votes in accordance with the presidential nominations made by the national party conventions. The Ohio campaign of last fall—though waged directly for the election of a governor and other State officers and a new Legislature—was in reality led on the two opposing sides by the accredited party candidates for the United States Senate. The Republican State Convention, while granting a renomination to Governor Bushnell, designated the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna as its choice for the United States Senate. It will be remembered by our readers that when the Hon. John Sherman was appointed Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet, his vacated seat in the Senate was temporarily filled by Governor Bushnell's appointment of Mr. Hanna. Such an appointment by a governor holds good until the Legislature meets in regular session and elects a Senator. Mr. Sherman's unexpired term will have been served out on March 4 of the present year; and it became the duty of the new Ohio Legislature, which assembled on January 3, to elect a Senator for the remaining weeks of the present term and also for the full six-year term, beginning March 5. The Ohio election in November resulted not only in the success of Governor Bushnell, but also in the election of a Republican Legislature by a small but safe majority. The great struggle of the campaign had been for the control of the Legislature, and had been managed by Mr. Hanna on the Republican side and Mr. John R. McLean, the proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, on the Democratic side. It was perfectly understood and agreed throughout the State that if the Democrats should gain the control of the Legislature Mr. McLean would be elected to the Senate; while Republican success would mean that Mr. Hanna should not only continue to serve through the few remaining weeks of the present term, but should also be chosen for the full succeeding period of six years.

A Custom Stronger Than Law.

Mr. Hanna's victory was therefore considered by the country at large as entirely assured when it was learned that a Republican Legislature had been chosen. This assurance rested upon precisely the same grounds of American political custom as made certain Mr. McKinley's success when it was ascertained in November, 1896, that the Republicans had secured a majority in the electoral college. Nobody supposed for a moment that the friends of Speaker Reed, Senator Allison, or any other prominent Republican would endeavor to persuade a few Republican presidential electors to join with Democratic electors in the scheme to cast their votes in the electoral college for some other Republican, in order to defeat Mr. McKinley. There was, of course, no law to prevent their entering into just such an arrangement. In accordance with both the letter and the original intention of the Constitution, the electors could have cast their votes for any eligible American citizen at



HON. CHAS. KURTZ.



GOVERNOR BUSHNELL.



MAYOR M'KISSON.

their discretion. But in this matter of electing Presidents the existing custom has become as accepted a rule as if it were embodied in the Constitution and statutes. In just the same manner it has come to be understood that where in any given State a legislative campaign is fought upon party lines and the party conventions have named senatorial candidates, the members elected to the Legislature are bound in good faith to vote for the party's senatorial nominee. Only such members of the Legislature as clearly and openly during the campaign had avowed an independent position on the question of the senatorship could be regarded as free to work and vote against the party's choice for the United States Senate. Ever since the memorable legislative campaign in Illinois, when Abraham Lincoln was the Republican choice for the United States Senate and Stephen A. Douglas the Democratic choice, the plan has at times been employed of selecting the senatorial candidate in party convention; and where such selections have been made they have been adhered to in good faith by the Legislatures.

The Anti-Hanna Combination.

In view of these facts and considerations, it may well be imagined that Ohio was thrown into fierce excitement when it was discovered on the eve of the assembling of the Legislature that—under the leadership of Mr. Kurtz, the former chairman of the State Republican Committee, with the countenance and moral aid of Governor Bushnell—a strenuous attempt was being made to effect an agreement by which a handful of anti-Hanna Republican legislators should be supported by the entire body of Democrats in the Legislature, to defeat Mr. Hanna and elect a Republican belonging to the other faction of the party. Mr. Kurtz played this unprecedented political game with an amazing energy, and his combination seemed at first to be sure of success. The Ohio Legislature contains thirty-six members in the Senate and one hundred and nine in the House, a total on joint ballot of one hundred and forty-five. On January 3 Mr. Kurtz' combination defeated the regular candidates for presiding officers in both houses, and elected anti-Hanna Republicans. All that was needed for the defeat of Mr. Hanna on joint ballot of the houses was eight Republican votes, with the solid concurrence of the sixty-five Democratic members. The excitement became intense, and the leading Republicans from every part of the State flocked to Columbus, while the Ohio Congressmen also deserted Washington to participate in the struggle. Charges of bribery and other improper methods were freely made by both sides. The half dozen Republican legislators who had secured the anti-Hanna organization of both chambers were besieged by hordes of indignant constituents from their home counties, and subjected to intense pressure by the principal leaders of both sides.

Mr. Hanna's Victory.

Several of them wavered, and finally went back to the Hanna camp. A great effort was being made, meanwhile, to induce two or three of the Democratic members to desert the combination and throw away their votes by casting them for Democrats who were not actual candidates. The plan at length succeeded, and Mr. Hanna was elected by the barest possible majority. The tactical weakness of the anti-Hanna combination was due to its failure to have a strong candidate ready. It seemed to be understood that Mr. Kurtz himself was to be the man ; but at the last moment Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, was substituted. Whatever may have been the motives of individuals, the anti-

Hanna movement as a whole seems to have been actuated by personal and factional rivalries. Mr. Hanna, it is true, was soundly denounced as a boss; but so far as outsiders have studied the political situation in Ohio, they do not find much choice between the methods employed by the two great rival factions of the Republican party, nor do they discover any great distinctions of method between the Republican and the Democratic machines. In Ohio, as in Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, party machinery has come to be stronger than public sentiment; and it is to be feared that money contributed by corporations is a more potent influence than enthusiasm for political principles or for trusted leaders. It is better, however, that the men who really dominate the political situation should be in responsible office than that they should be behind the scenes; and since Mr. Hanna and Mr. Foraker are the real masters of Republicanism in Ohio, it is rather to be desired that they should be in the United States Senate than that they should send men subject to their orders. It is well understood that the political chieftains of Ohio in both parties are preparing themselves for a great national *rôle* in the presidential campaign of 1900. Ohio has become our political storm-center.

The Mastery of Richard Croker.

The recent elevation of Richard Croker to a position of acknowledged authority in politics is absolutely without parallel in the history of the United States. Thus far the new government of the huge metropolis of New York has been conducted personally by



MR. RICHARD CROKER.



MR. CROKER AND HIS NEW COAT OF ARMS.

(Drawn for the New York *Herald* by C. de Fornaro.)

Mr. Croker quite as if he were a prince regent, with Mayor Van Wyck as titular occupant of the throne, but disqualified on the ground of infancy or mental incapacity. Whatever the truth may be, nobody has given Mayor Van Wyck credit for the selection of a single one of the great list of municipal appointees announced in the opening days of January. It is Mr. Croker, and not Mayor Van Wyck, who is thought to be consulted on all matters of moment and responsibility. Not content with his old-time quarters in the Tammany Hall wigwam on Fourteenth Street, Mr. Croker has made himself the dictator of an uptown politico-social organization known as the Democratic Club, which was in a moribund condition. He has at a single stroke made it the most popular and prosperous club in the country, has purchased for it the splendid quarters of the New York Athletic Club, and has installed himself there in his capacity as monarch of New York. There he holds court, and his hundreds of followers accord him every mark of deference and eager loyalty. Mr. Croker's mastery of the Greater New York has been strengthened by a series of treaties with the minor bosses of Brooklyn and the other annexed districts, under which treaties these smaller magnates are retained in local authority, and gladly acknowledge Mr. Croker as their overlord. With his metropolitan mastery thus assured and undisputed, Mr. Croker has proceeded with his plans first for the control of State politics, and then for that of the national Democratic



FORNARO'S IDEA OF MAYOR VAN WYCK, WITH A SUITABLE COAT OF ARMS.

organization. Abundant indications have been given of his cordial understanding with the Republican machine, whereby the ancient maxim of "live and let live" can be observed for mutual advantage. The working arrangement between the two machines will undoubtedly supply the key to the course of legislation at Albany this winter. The Republican machine holds the Legislature in the hollow of its hand, and thus it is in a position to accord favors to Mr. Croker on the basis of a substantial *quid pro quo*. It is understood that the scheme for the ultimate mastery of the State of New York includes a close alliance with Senator Murphy, and that ex-Senator David B. Hill is to be boycotted.

Croker Versus Bryan.

But Mr. Croker's strategy for national domination is of more interest and moment than his scheme to control the Democracy of the State of New York. In his own State his success will be too easy even to be exhilarating; while his ambitions of a national character will meet with opposition enough to lend excitement to the struggle. The National Democratic Committee is not to be brought under Mr. Croker's thumb at a moment's notice, and there he must bide his time; but the Congressional Committee at Washington, which is to take charge of the campaign for the election of a new Congress in the present year, is said to have been engaging Mr. Croker's instant and particular attention. And, further, he is said to be working for an organization hostile to Mr. Bryan's aspirations. To that end, it is reported, he exerted himself last month against the selection of Congressman Hinrichsen, of Illinois, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Mr. Hinrichsen having been brought forward as the candidate of the Bryan free-silver men. Mr. Hinrichsen has in due course been defeated, Congressman Hunter being chosen as the Illinois member of the committee, while the chairmanship will go to Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia. Mr. Croker has not, indeed, taken an open stand against Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform; but it is generally believed that he intends to do everything in his power to build up a combination that will prevent Mr. Bryan's renomination in 1900 and that will subordinate the free-silver issue. Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan represent diametrical extremes in our political methods. The Tammany leader affords the most striking example of boss and machine methods that our recent tendencies have yet evolved; while Mr. Bryan, who is an orator and a true leader, represents the convictions and enthusiasms of great multitudes of men and the triumph of principles over party machinery and campaign funds. In the great pending struggle between Croker and Bryan for the control of the Democratic party, Mr. Croker may happen to represent a safer public policy in the matter of finance than is represented by Mr. Bryan. But it is certainly to be hoped that there are in this country a good many thousands of firm believers in the gold standard who would rather see political power wielded in the government of this nation by a free-silver man of Mr. Bryan's type than by a sound-money man of Mr. Croker's. There are worse things to be feared than the disasters of a mistaken financial policy, although we do not underrate the gravity of such disasters. Mr. Bryan's only hope of success in the struggle for future leadership in the Democratic party must, in our judgment, depend upon his freedom from complicity in the methods of such political leaders as Richard Croker. He was perhaps justi-



MR. BRYAN AND HIS NEW MEXICAN SOMBRERO.



Señor Mazzantini, the Spanish bull-fighter.



Mr. Bryan, the American bimetallist.

TWO DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS OF THE SILVER DOLLAR WHO HAVE BEEN VISITING MEXICO.
(From *El Ahuizote*, Mexico City, December 26.)

fied, from his own national standpoint, in expressing no preference during the great municipal contest in New York. But on the other hand it would probably have strengthened Mr. Bryan's hold upon the country if he had boldly avowed his real sympathy with Mr. Henry George's campaign and his desire to see Mr. George elected.

Mr. Bryan in Mexico.

Mr. Bryan has recently spent some weeks in Mexico, where he went to observe the working of the silver standard. The Mexicans treated him with every consideration, and the country will doubtless sooner or later have the benefit of Mr. Bryan's experience. We reproduce on this page a Mexican cartoon which illustrates Mr. Bryan's visit, and which also brings it into rather amusing contrast with that of an even more distinguished visitor, namely, Señor Mazzantini, a great Spanish bull-fighter from Madrid. While much honor was shown to the American who came to study the silver dollar from the standpoint of monetary science, a much greater popular homage was paid to the *toreador* who was after the Mexican dollar in a more strictly practical sense. Mr. Bryan continues to draw great audiences wherever he speaks throughout the West, and it would seem to us a mistake to assume that his hold upon the popular confidence has been weakening. It has been reported in some quarters that he would be a candidate for Congress this year, but the statement is denied. The practical question is, Will he stick to "16 to 1?"

Tammany and the Transit Question.

Mayor Van Wyck's inaugural address was an elaborate and a very well-written document. It did not, however, make any important addition to the community's knowledge of municipal affairs, nor did it throw much light upon the actual intentions and proposals of the Tammany administration. It professed great zeal for improvements and for progress in every direction; but these professions took rather the form of glittering generalities than of precise promise. The principal importance of the mayor's inaugural lay in its discussion of the question of rapid transit. An ingenious argument was presented to show that the city's borrowing power, under the constitutional limit, would probably not be large enough to permit the construction of the proposed underground rapid-transit system; and the improvement and extension of the elevated system was urged as a substitute. It was at once understood that Mr. Croker and his friends had, for reasons of their own, probably concluded to put all possible obstructions in the way of the plans of the rapid-transit commission, and that some kind of agreement had been made with the corporation that owns the elevated lines, under which its franchises and privileges were to be extended in various desired directions, on the condition that it would proceed without delay to substitute electric power for the existing steam locomotives. Following the mayor's message has come the authentic announcement by Mr. George Gould, president of the elevated system, that electricity will be employed at the earliest possible moment on the third-rail plan now in use on the elevated lines in Chicago. The motive which has led Tammany to interfere with the perfected plans for the underground system is not hard to discover. That system was to have been constructed on the public credit, but under a strictly drawn contract with a private company. It would have been built economically, and there would have been no political spoils involved in its construction. For obvious reasons Tammany prefers that public money

spent on improvements should be under the direct control of the politicians, with the consequence that many thousands of men would be employed and Tammany's political influence thus maintained, while profitable contracts and perquisites would redound to the personal comfort of many patriotic henchmen of Mr. Croker's. If, however, the debt limit should be approached by the construction of the underground system, Tammany would lose the opportunity to enter upon a great variety of less pressing schemes of improvement. It is too much to expect that



MR. GEORGE J. GOULD, WHO CONTROLS THE TRANSIT SITUATION.

Tammany should make this great renunciation, and consequently New York is not likely to see the early consummation of the underground project—than which no more admirable transit scheme has been planned for any great city.

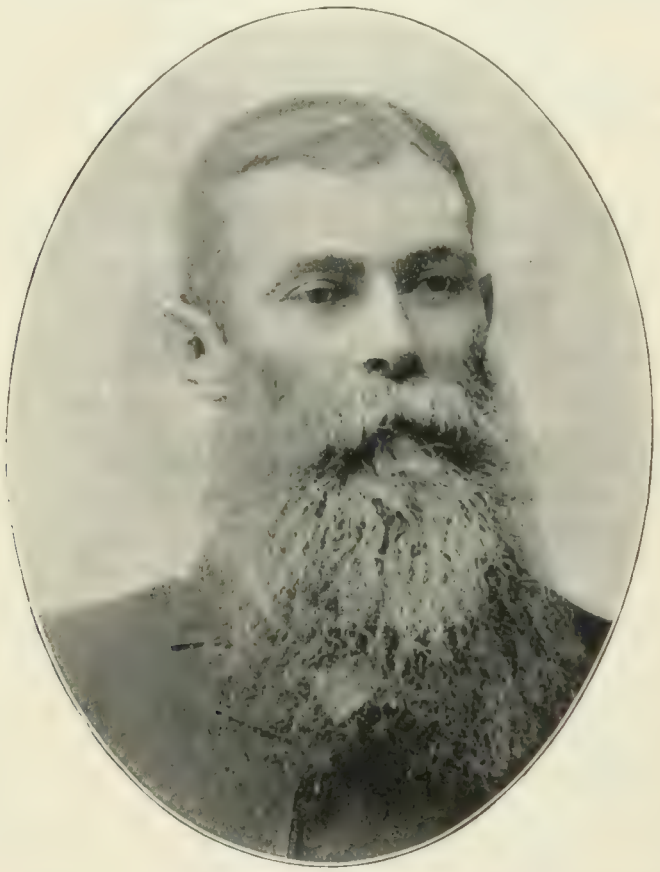
Millions for the Political Canals.

A New York State question that has excited much discussion during January has been the bill of expense involved in improving the Erie Canal. The people of the State had voted directly on the proposition to expend $9,000,000 for canal improvements, this sum having been declared ample by the authorities. It is now declared, however, by the very same men, that fully $16,000,000 will be needed, the $9,000,000 having been already exhausted by work done or by contracts let, only a little more than half of the proposed work being accomplished or provided for. No satisfactory explanation has been made of the manner in which the public was deceived; for it now appears that nothing has occurred to change either the plans or the cost of the improvement. The politicians seem to have adopted the well-known American plan of getting the public committed to an expensive project with the idea that it will be easy enough to secure further appropriations from time to time. In this way Boss Tweed's court house, which was to have cost a million or so, was made to swallow up thirteen millions of public money; while the State house at Albany, which it is promised will be finally completed this year, has cost some twenty millions of dollars, although it was originally to have cost only two or three millions, which sum would easily have provided the State of New York with a suitable and satisfactory State house. If the additional seven millions now demanded for finishing the canal work is granted, there is small reason to believe that when the politicians have spent it they will not demand still further millions. Statistics for 1897 show that the commerce of the port of New York has been falling off; and it is true that money might advantageously be spent for public improvements that would benefit the trade of the city and State. But it is by no means certain that the pending enlargement of the Erie Canal will have much effect upon traffic. This particular method of improvement is not to be compared as a commercial factor with the building of a ship canal. The improvements particularly needed are in the nature of better dock facilities and the reduction of charges in and about the harbor of New York. Among recent developments there has been announced a combination among the railroads and coal-mining corporations that supply New York by which a great reduction is to be effected in the methods of handling and distributing coal. But it is to be feared that the new monopoly will absorb the benefit of the proposed economies, and that the patient public will gain very little, while a great number of local coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Sealskins in Law and Diplomacy.

The sealskin embargo, which we announced last month, went promptly into effect, with results amusing to some people and exasperating to others. Our readers will remember that Congress, in December, passed an act prohibiting the so-called pelagic sealing—that is to say, the slaughter and capture of fur-seals in the open sea; and in connection with this prohibition it was enacted that inasmuch as our own citizens were debarred from killing seals in the open sea our markets should be closed against seals thus captured by citizens of other countries. Such a regulation is obviously not easy to enforce. The rule was laid down that all sealskin garments entering our ports or crossing our frontiers should be marked for purposes of identification. Thus travelers coming

across the line from Canada wearing sealskin coats or caps have been subjected to custom-house processes annoying in a high degree; while American travelers going away from this country have been obliged to provide themselves with certificates identifying their sealskin garments, in order that they might be enabled to bring these useful winter appurtenances back home again. These annoyances of course are the minor incidentals, and have no great bearing on the main purpose of the new law. The thing aimed at is the further discouragement of pelagic sealing by the withdrawal of the American market



PRESIDENT DOLE, OF HAWAII, WHO IS VISITING THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTEREST OF THE TREATY.

from the men who resort to this method of depleting the seal herd; and the object, in our judgment, is a good enough one to excuse the disagreeable incidents that are connected with the enforcement of the law. Meanwhile, it has been announced that the question of damages on account of our enforcement of patrol regulations in the Bering Sea previous to the Paris arbitration is at length settled by the arbitrators.

Hawaii and the Sugar Question.

As we remarked last month, the Hawaiian annexation treaty has seemed to be in considerable danger of defeat in the United States Senate through an intense effort on the part of the sugar interest to prevent the cane fields of Hawaii from remaining permanently inside of our tariff wall. At present, as for a long time past, Hawaiian sugar is admitted free under a reciprocity arrangement. But certain friends of the beet-sugar movement are working, first to defeat annexation, and second to repeal the reciprocity treaty. Their efforts, though doubtless well intended, are scarcely commendable. The Dingley tariff legislation, which was shaped in the interest of American beet sugar, was enacted by men who also favored the annexation of Hawaii. And the acquisition of those interesting islands by our Government would not have the effect to prevent the rapid development of a great and profitable beet-sugar industry in this country. It is at least fair to keep in mind the fact that the American people must obtain sugar somewhere during the years that will be needed for the development of the new beet industry, which at the present time is capable of supplying only a minute fraction of our ordinary consumption. When the business of making beet sugar has attained large dimensions on American soil it will not have anything to fear from the competition of Hawaiian cane sugar, and those islands will gradually, without doubt, turn their attention to the production of other tropical supplies which can never be grown on our mainland. It is said that coffee, for example, will be one of the principal future crops of Hawaii. The opposition of the beet-sugar men to Hawaiian annexation is so extremely short-sighted and is so confessedly narrow in its reasons and selfish in its spirit, that it is reacting in favor of the cause it had determined to defeat.

Some Differences of Opinion.

The acquisition of Hawaii by the United States is advocated upon grounds of desirability clearly set forth by American statesmen for more than half a century past; and the question concerns us to-day simply because circumstances have made it ripe. It is of course a question about which there can be intelligent and sincere differences of opinion. About some phases of it, however, it would seem hard to believe that diverse opinions are equally intelligent. For example, it is the overwhelming opinion in Hawaii and in Europe that annexation to the United States is the most enviable political fate that could befall the islands; and for citizens of our own republic to argue that annexation to this country would be harmful to Hawaii is to be viewed as an eccentric rather than an intelligent opinion. Whether, on the other hand, it would be a good thing for us to assume the responsibilities of extending our sovereignty out into the middle of the Pacific is a wholly different question, and it is one upon which men of the highest degree of intelligence

in the United States actually do differ sincerely. And although it happens to be the strong conviction of the editor of this magazine that annexation would be mutually advantageous to Hawaii and the United States, while also making in its measure for the tranquillity and good order of the world at large, it is our plain duty in the record of contemporary history to say that among our wisest leaders of public opinion the division seems to be numerically about even. The debate upon the treaty has been proceeding in the Senate chamber behind closed doors. President McKinley has been using his influence powerfully on behalf of the treaty. It has been the opinion outside that if all the Republican Senators should be persuaded to vote for the ratification of the treaty there would be enough Democratic votes to make up the necessary two-thirds.

Alarmists Pro and Con.

On both sides there has been a tendency to extreme statements in the heat of argument. For example, the New York *Times*, which has been strenuously opposing the treaty, has formed the habit of asserting that if we allow the Hawaiian group to come under our flag we shall be compelled immediately to expend two hundred million dollars for a vast navy to defend the acquisition. Extreme annexationists have on the other hand conjured up, in the liveliest fashion, all sorts of imaginary dangers that would beset us if we failed to improve this opportunity to take possession of what they have called the porter's lodge to the Western gateway of our great national estate. The more sensible view is that the United States is powerful enough either to annex this Pacific group or to abandon it to some other fate, without incurring any appreciable peril in either case. If we should annex the islands we should neither be obliged to build a two-hundred-million-dollar navy to maintain our possession of them, nor should we be obliged to build so much as a ten-dollar skiff. Our possession of Hawaii would be as secure as our possession of any interior county in the State of Illinois. If at any time in the future we should have developed large naval and military ambitions it would, obviously, be a convenient thing for us to hold the Hawaiian Islands for the same reason that England finds it convenient to hold the Bermudas or her fortified posts on the Mediterranean route to India. But if we should never care to expand our fighting resources, the United States flag would fly as placidly and as unmolestedly at Honolulu as over the post-office at Peoria. Excepting for the feud between France and Germany over the possession of the Rhine provinces, there is no disposition among the great powers of the earth in our day to take away each other's territory when once possession has become clearly established; and it is as ridiculous to assert that we should be unable to keep Hawaii as to assert that England is in constant danger of losing the Isle of Man. On the other hand, the annexationists go altogether too far when they try to make us believe that if we do not immediately acquire Hawaii it will be used by some other power as a base from which to menace our Pacific coast. It is indeed wholly probable that if we do not annex the Hawaiian group the British or German flag will be floating there within five years; but that would not imply any hostile designs upon California. It would, however, be a serious blow to the prospective development of our Oriental commerce.

America and "Manifest Destiny."

The real strength of the movement for the annexation of Hawaii is to be found in a national feeling which cannot be understood except by those who share in it. It is a feeling that grows out of our history and that rests upon survivals of faith in the old American doctrine of our "manifest destiny." While we were still a small and struggling power, our forefathers had the largeness of view to press our boundaries further and further to the westward, until at length they acquired the splendid continental domain which was won not for any immediate benefit they could derive from it, but for a heritage to their children and for the future glory of the nation. They in their times met with precisely the same sort of opposition that confronts to-day the men of large vision and of faith in the future. Most of us to-day are glad that Jefferson made the Louisiana purchase, and even that Seward bought Alaska, while there are also well-informed men ready to say that they think President Grant was right and Senator Sumner wrong in the bitter fight over the question of the annexation of San Domingo. The Pacific Ocean is to be the theater of great events in the coming century. The next two generations of Americans will insist upon playing a large part in those events, in spite of the warnings of certain gentlemen now living who shudder at a policy of expansion. If we should embrace the present opportunity to bring the Hawaiian Islands under our flag, posterity would probably be thankful to us—precisely as we are thankful to our forefathers for their acquisitions.

A Step in the Forward Policy.

Hawaiian annexation is probably to be regarded as a step in the general policy which will mean the ultimate construction and control of an isthmian waterway by the United States, the gradual acquisition of a large measure of influence



ADMIRAL SIR E. H. SEYMOUR.
(Commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters.)

in the West Indies, and the firmest sort of neighborly alliance with Canada to the north of us and Mexico to the south. There is no necessity for giving any consideration in our day to a continental union that would bring the United States, Canada, and Mexico under a single federated government; but there are the amplest reasons for cultivating relationships which would make Canada and Mexico our most cordial friends, and which would bring them into an agreement for the propagation of peace, prosperity, and civilization throughout the western hemisphere. The political attachment of Hawaii to the American system rather than to the European or Asiatic would seem to us to make positively for the symmetrical progress of the western world. It would certainly have a tendency to help in the development of our merchant marine and our seafaring interests generally; and that of itself is declared by many thoughtful men to be reason enough for the annexation not only of those islands, but also of one or more islands in the West Indies. It is to be hoped that whatever decision may be reached, the whole subject may be discussed temperately and sensibly; for, whether we annex or decline to annex, it will neither make us nor break us. Unhappily for the Hawaiian Islands themselves, it is to be feared that if we should decline to annex them their immediate future would be involved in grave doubt and danger.

England on the Chinese Coast.

Our fleet assembled at the Dry Tortugas is one of the most powerful squadrons in the world; and in comparison with it the little expedition so ostentatiously led by Prince Henry of Prussia for the reënforcement of Admiral Diederichs on the coast of China is a trifling matter. A very different affair, however, is the splendid fleet that England has assembled in Chinese waters under the command of Admiral Seymour. A part of this formidable exhibition of England's sea-power was last month concentrated at Chemulpo, near the coast of Corea. Russia's insidious hand had been shown in the dismissal by the Corean Government of an Englishman, Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, who had for some years exercised control over the Corean finances; and it was announced that his place was to be taken by Mr. Alexieff, who had been carefully selected for the purpose by the Russian Government. Although the English official was in no wise a representative of England, but merely an employee, in his private and personal capacity, of the Corean Government, he refused to accept his discharge, clung to Corean funds deposited in his own name in banks outside of Corea, and appealed to the English Government to sustain him. As a result of the prompt diplomatic discussion that ensued, it was soon reported that the Englishman and the Russian were to act in a joint capacity. Japan of course sided with England in the controversy, and sent ships to join Admiral Seymour's great squadron. For the moment,



VICE ADMIRAL DIEDERICHS.
(Commanding German fleet.)



MR. J. M'LEAVY BROWN.
(Director of Corean customs.)

therefore, Russia's attempt to gain complete ascendancy in Corea is checked. But the obstacle will prove merely temporary. England will, of course and very properly, use her pretensions in Corea to trade upon; and will be ready enough to withdraw when Russia accedes to her claims and pretensions somewhere else.

Chinese Partition Sooner or Later.

The situation on the Chinese coast that has followed Germany's seizure of Kiao-Chau has continued to hold the foremost place in the attention of the world. Nobody knows what will happen eventually; but it is not likely that the great game of Chinese partition is to begin at once. In due time, however, the Chinese empire bids fair to go to pieces. We have been accustomed in times past to think of the Chinese as several hundred millions of perfectly homogeneous people. As a matter of



PRINCE HENRY'S FLAGSHIP "DEUTSCHLAND."

fact, although they belong to the great yellow division of the human race, the diversities of type in the different parts of China are greater than the diversities among white men of Europe, and there is less connection and by far less sympathy among them than among the discordant population elements that make up the present-day conglomerate that we know as the Austro-Hungarian empire. There is an immense range of dialects in China, and it often happens that the people of one neighborhood cannot talk with those who live in another four or five miles away. There is no such thing in China as a pervasive national feeling or an imperial patriotism. The various provincial governments are not under firm control by the central government, and such military and naval forces as exist are provincial rather than imperial. The Chinese of different provinces and sections hate each other worse than

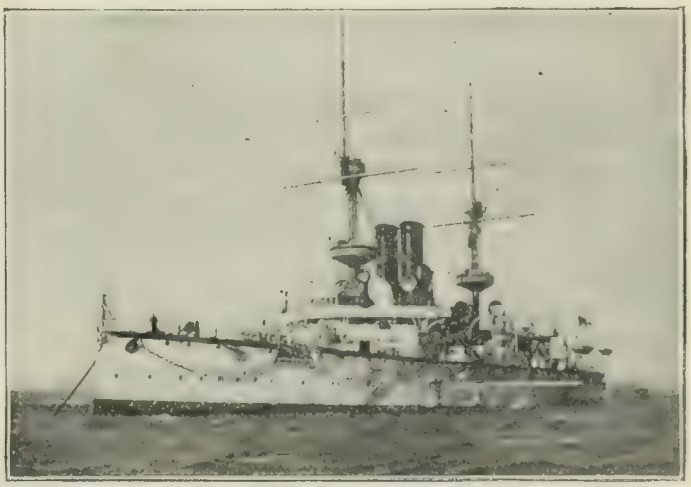


ENTRANCE TO PORT ARTHUR, OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

they hate the foreigners of other races. When the moment arrives for a partition of China upon a plan that would not injure European peace, the thing can be carried out as easily as was the German landing and conquest at Kiao-Chau.

Placing Mortgages on the Chinese Estate.

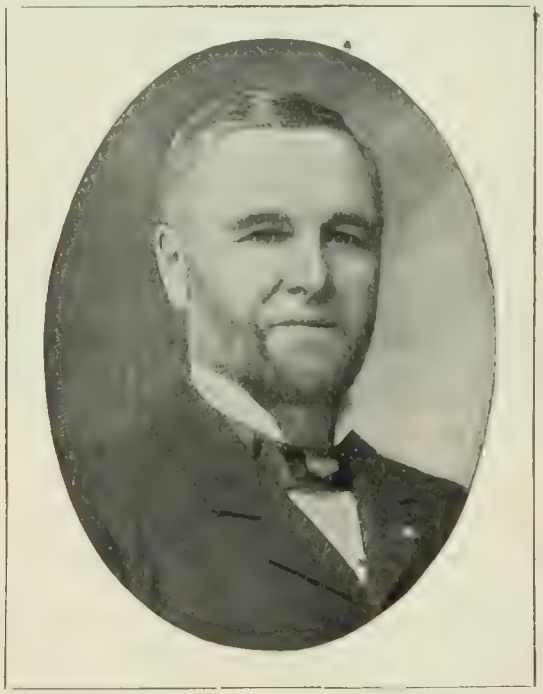
What European nations are trying to accomplish just now is to get into such relationships with the existing Chinese authorities as would seem to give them preferred claims as against one another. Thus the Russians, backed financially by their allies the French, made haste to aid China in raising money at the end of the Japanese war in order to gain influence at Pekin and to be the



"CENTURION," BRITISH FLAGSHIP ON THE CHINA STATION.

holder of a mortgage that might some day be advantageously foreclosed. And England, having been outwitted at that time, has within the past few weeks been making strenuous endeavors to regain her old-time influence in China by outbidding the continental powers and securing the much-coveted privilege of lending China a little matter of from fifty to one hundred million dollars with which to pay off the indemnity still due to Japan. Along with this loan, of course, would

go numerous concessions. For example, the Russians, in the exercise of the recently acquired influence at Pekin, were evidently on the point of dispossessing Sir Robert Hart, the distinguished Englishman who for twenty-five or thirty years has managed the whole customs service of China, and exercised a greater authority than any other man in the empire's financial affairs. Russia has also been trying to secure the dismissal of Englishmen from military positions in China,



HON. EDWIN H. CONGER, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

in order to replace them with Russian officers; and similarly in the Chinese railroads and other services it had been practically agree that Russians should supersede Europeans of other nationality. If, however, as seems now probable, England should succeed in the plan of making this loan to China, Sir Robert Hart would certainly be retained in his position, and the progress of Russia's plans would be retarded.

American Interests in China.

Eventually, as it now seems, nothing can prevent Russia from acquiring control of all the northern parts of China, while England and France are destined to advance from the south, and Germany and Japan will endeavor to secure spheres of influence in the populous provinces lying between. So far as the United States is concerned, the maintenance of the existing Chinese empire is in no wise to be desired; if only the partition of China should not be followed by the adoption of commercial policies that would be prejudicial to our trade. Our treaty ports must be kept open to us on the present terms. We have a large commerce with these Chinese ports, and there is every reason to suppose that this profitable trade will, under normal conditions, have a very steady growth and attain in due time immense proportions. At present the great bulk of the Chinese trade is with England. English influence in China makes for the open and liberal policy that is most favorable for the United States. So far, therefore, as our sympathies are allowed to be governed by our interests, it is plain that we should incline toward the continuance and further development of England's influence and power everywhere in Asia. England has said plainly that she will not allow the continental powers to seize China for purposes of trade monopoly; and we must heartily join England in this righteous position. Neither England nor America could be benefited by grabbing Chinese territory; but both have an immense interest in Chinese commerce. Our acquisition of Hawaii would be directly useful in helping to keep open the Chinese ports. Hon. Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, is to be transferred to Pekin from the Brazilian mission, while Mr. C. P. Bryan, who had been selected for Pekin, will go to Rio Janeiro.

Financing the Chinese Loan.

The financial plan by which it is proposed that England should lend China a great sum of money is interesting on several accounts. The money of course will be supplied primarily by the great international banking houses of Europe, which will take up a new issue of British consols at the ruling low rate of interest, presumably 2½ per cent. England will take the proceeds of this issue of consols, and turn the amount over to China at, say, 4 per cent. With Chinese sources of revenue under the control of English officials like Sir Robert Hart, the regular payment of interest and of installments on the loan will be reasonably certain, and the profit accruing to the British Government from the difference in the rate of interest would in any case form a sinking fund which in the course of a reasonable term of years would pay off the consols and leave the Chinese loan a matter of clear profit. The matter has peculiar interest from the fact that the arrangement is supposed to have been worked out chiefly by the great bankers who are neither English, French, nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations.

The Money Power in Recent History.

It was this huge, mysterious money power that enabled the continental governments, led by Russia, to circumvent England and place the Chinese loan at the close of the Japanese war. And now it is the

same hidden but potent force that declines to allow the continental powers to make the present Chinese loan, but ordains that England shall make it. The issues of the recent Turco-Greek war were decided, unquestionably, by this coalition of European bankers, who improved the opportunity to gain a better hold upon the revenues both of Turkey and of Greece, and cleared up millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian. Their influence has slaughtered the Armenians and wrought the discomfiture of Greece. The hand of this coalition of European bankers has been constantly felt in the affairs of Spain and Cuba. Their method is to secure control of great issues of public securities at heavy discounts, bearing high rates of interest, and then so to manipulate diplomacy and the course of international politics as ultimately to make certain the payment in full of interest and principal. It is not pleasant to remember that these foreign gentlemen, with their finger in every diplomatic and international affair, were invited to come to the rescue of the United States Treasury under the last administration. Our politicians, playing their game of party politics so desperately that they forgot their patriotism, had in times of peace and prosperity cut off the revenues of the United States Government until the business of the country was hopelessly deranged and the basis of the currency system seriously threatened. And then the European money power, at an immediate profit of some millions of dollars, sold us the gold that we ought not to have needed.

Must We Have Another Lesson?

Even now, the very men who were the strenuous critics of the policy pursued in the last administration, having themselves come into power, refuse to admit the facts about the continued deficiency of public revenue. Not only do they decline to provide the money with which to pay off the debt incurred two years ago, but they also refuse to perceive the real danger that their conduct may in the early future compel them in their turn to bend the knee to the coalition of European money-lenders, in order again to buy the gold that our treasury ought not to have lacked. There is probably not a Republican in either house of Congress to-day who will not admit in private conversation that an additional tax ought at once to be placed upon beer, for the sake of increasing the revenues. Yet no step is being taken in that direction. This is partly because the brewing interest is not to be offended. But, chiefly, it is because it is considered bad party politics to admit that the Dingley tariff is inadequate on the side of revenue production. In order to avoid the necessity of amending the law and increasing the sources of public income, an attempt is being made at Washington to resort to undignified and even ridiculous economies in expenditure. An instance of this is the proposed impairment of the postal service of the city of New York by reducing the daily deliveries.

Zola and the Dreyfus Affair.

The frenzy in France over the Dreyfus affair, far from abating since our chronicle was written last month, has grown steadily more fierce and uncontrollable. The accusers of Colonel Esterhazy succeeded in having the charges against him tried by military tribunal. But the trial was in secret, and the court promptly dismissed the charges and declared Esterhazy innocent. This result only made the friends of Captain Dreyfus more bold in their assertions that a terrible conspiracy existed in the army ; while the supporters of the military authorities were the more bitterly determined to prevent a reopening of the Dreyfus case. M. Scheurer-Kestner, who has stood in the foreground as the typical good citizen who had become convinced of Captain Dreyfus' innocence, has now been lost sight of by reason of the immense prominence that M. Zola, the novelist, has assumed. Zola had begun by championing Scheurer-Kestner ; and when Esterhazy was discharged he accused the military tribunal of perjury, and dared the government to prosecute him. The accusation included no less a personage than the minister of war, Generl Billot.

A Dramatic Situation.

Zola's accusations were presented in an open letter to President Faure, published by the *Aurore* on January 13. A few days later General Billot made a formal complaint against Zola and the manager of the *Aurore*, and it was understood that Zola's trial would be proceeded with in a very short time. It is believed that Zola will, in his defense, succeed in having the whole Dreyfus case publicly ventilated. Meanwhile the question has led to numerous street riots, in Paris and in other French cities. Captain Dreyfus was one of the very few Jewish officers in the French army ; and the feeling against him has taken the form of the most intense anti-Semitic persecution that France has ever witnessed. The Rothschilds and the great Jewish bankers have been under special police protection. The French people have for years looked upon the army as their chief source of pride, and their confidence in it has been sublime. The possibility of treachery and corruption in high military circles fills the nation with dismay, and the average Frenchman is not even willing to entertain the idea.

Some Obituary Notes.

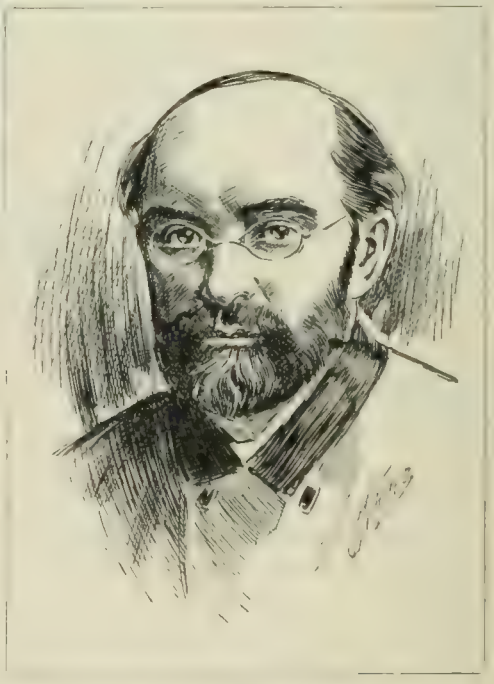
A remarkable man whose death occurred on January 16 was the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, long known as the "Father of the House of Commons." He was still in active political life, and had entered upon his ninety-seventh year. He had represented the same constituency in Parliament without a single break for a period of sixty-three years. Another eminent English personage who had attained great age was Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Shakespeare Concordance" and many other books, including a delightful volume of reminiscences. If she had lived until next year she would have attained the age of ninety. In childhood she knew Shelley and John Keats, and in later years was the intimate friend of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb. It will some time be universally admitted that the author of "Alice in Wonderland" was one of the most brilliantly gifted men of our day. The *nom de plume* under which "Alice" and several other books were written was "Lewis Carroll;" but the real name of the author was the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson. He died in England on January 14. He had for many years been a teacher of mathematics at Oxford, and wrote learned mathematical treatises under his own proper name while producing such fantasies as "Alice in Wonderland" under his pen name. Dr. Dodgson was born in 1832, and was therefore sixty-six years old. The foreign names in our obituary list also include those of two eminent doctors, one of England and the other of Russia. Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, was well known throughout the English-speaking world. He was sixty-two years of age. Dr. Zaccharin, the famous physician of the late Czar Alexander III., died in Moscow on January 5. He was an eccentric character, of whom many interesting anecdotes are related. In our American obituary list occur the names of Maj. Moses P. Handy and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. Major Handy, who was fifty years old, had made a high place for himself in American journalism, and won a great reputation as director of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Columbian Exposition. At the time of his death he was a special commissioner to promote American interests in the forthcoming Paris Exposition. Benjamin Butterworth at the time of his death was United States Commissioner of Patents. He had served ten years as a Congressman from Ohio, and was a man of wide popularity. Students of art will note the fact that our obituary record includes the names of Henry S. Marks, the English painter and academician; Lady Millais, the widow of the late president of the Royal Academy; William James Linton, the eminent engraver and art authority, who died in New Haven at the advanced age of eighty-five, and John A. Frazer, who was the first academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, and afterward director of the Government Art School at Toronto. Among lawyers who have recently died are to be noted the names of Judge Edmund H. Bennett, dean of the Boston University Law School, and Judge John M. Shaw, of Minneapolis, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Northwest.



THE LATE BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.



THE LATE MRS. MARY COWDEN CLARKE.



THE LATE DR. ZACCHARIN.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 21, 1897, to January 20, 1898.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 5.—Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess....In the Senate the Civil Service law is debated... The House debates the Civil Service Commission salaries provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 6–8.—Minor bills are passed in the Senate.... In the House the Civil Service law is further debated.

January 10.—The Senate decides in executive session to debate the Hawaiian annexation treaty behind closed doors....The House continues debate of the merit system in the civil service.

January 11.—The Senate begins debate of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in executive session....The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 12.—The House passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

January 13.—The Senate takes up the immigration bill....The House concludes discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

January 14.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) proposes a constitutional amendment changing inauguration day to April 30....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

January 15.—The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 17.—The Senate passes the Lodge immigration bill by a vote of 45 to 28....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 18.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill....The House passes the army appropriation bill.

January 19.—The Senate confirms many nominations....The House discusses Cuban policy.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 21.—Josiah Quincy is reëlected Mayor of Boston.

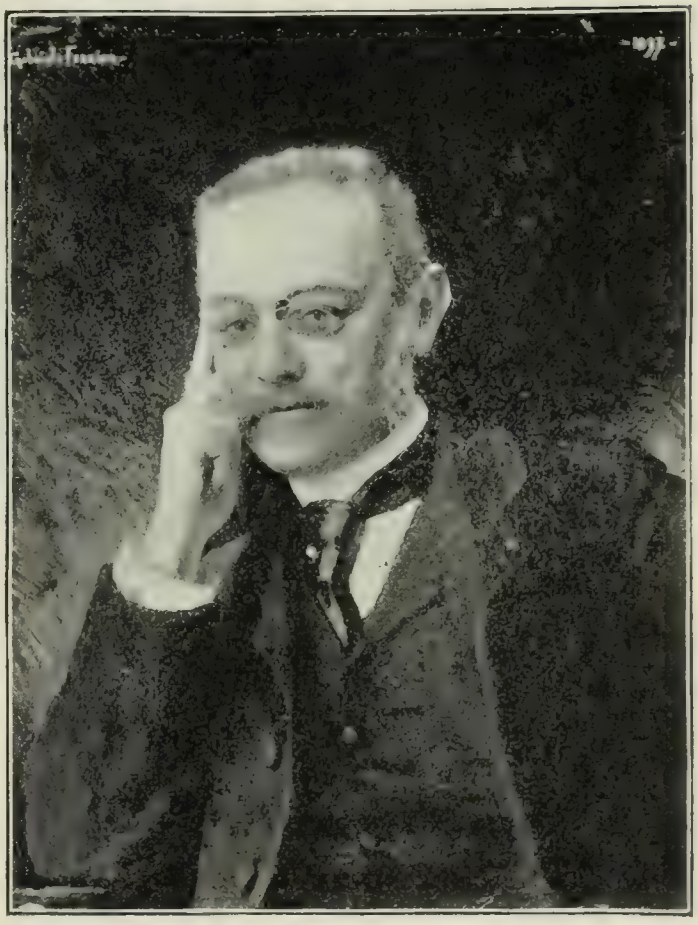
December 22.—The Illinois Supreme Court decides that all city employees in Chicago, excepting the five heads of departments, are amenable to the civil-service law.

December 23.—The Illinois House of Representatives passes the Republican Senate apportionment bill.

December 29.—President McKinley signs the bill prohibiting pelagic sealing by citizens of the United States.

December 30.—Mr. Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, concludes an arrangement with the United States War Department for a joint Klondike relief expedition, in which a force of United States troops will be joined by the mounted police of Canada....The report of the board on navy personnel is submitted by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

December 31.—Comptroller of the Currency Dawes and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott take the oath of office in Washington....Government receipts for December show a surplus of $1,736,494 over expenditures... Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, withdraws from the contest for the Senatorship



M. JULES CAMBON.
(The new French Ambassador at Washington.)

January 1.—The city government of the Greater New York is inaugurated.

January 3.—A combination of Democrats and Republicans opposed to the election of Senator Hanna controls the organization of the Ohio Legislature.

January 4.—The jurisdiction of the federal courts over the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory goes into effect.

January 5.—The New York and Massachusetts Legislatures meet....The organization of the Maryland House is prevented by eleven Republican members who refuse to caucus.

January 7.—The Maryland House is organized by members friendly to Senator Gorman.

January 10.—Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, is inaugurated; a mass convention of Republicans is held in behalf of Mr. Hanna's election to the Senate.

January 11.—Louisiana votes at a general election to hold a constitutional convention on the question of disfranchising illiterate negroes....Philadelphia Republican primaries result in favor of the Martin faction.

January 12.—Marcus A. Hanna is elected Senator from Ohio for the short and long terms, receiving 73 votes in joint session of the Legislature....The Penrose faction in the Philadelphia Republican convention bolts and nominates a separate ticket.

January 13.—The Democrats of the Maryland Legis-



Nathan Straus, President Department of Health.



James McCartney, Street Cleaning Commissioner.



Maurice F. Holahan, President Board of Public Improvements.

NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

lature renominate Senator Gorman....Governor Shaw is inaugurated in Iowa.

January 15.—The Ontario Legislature passes laws relating to the alien labor law of the United States and to the lumber duty.

January 18.—In the Maryland Legislature the first ballot is taken for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman, without result.

January 19.—The standing committees of Tammany Hall are announced; Richard Croker is chairman of the finance committee.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

January 5.—Owen I. W. Smith, of North Carolina, Minister to Liberia.

January 12.—Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister to China (transferred from Brazil)....Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, Minister to Brazil....Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, a Civil Service Commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

January 1.—The following are some of the important offices filled by Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, with the names of the appointees: Corporation Counsel, John Whalen; Chairman of Board of Police Commissioners, Bernard J. York; President of Board of Public Improvements, Maurice F. Holahan; President of Department of Parks, George C. Clausen; Commissioner of Street Cleaning, James McCartney; President of Department of Taxes and Assessments, Thomas L. Feitner; President of Department of Health, Nathan Straus; Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics, John T. Nagle.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 21.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill providing for the annexation of the island of Tahiti by France.

December 22.—The Japanese Diet is opened.

December 23.—The Holland chamber votes to abolish the export duty on Java sugar....A new Chilean cabinet is formed.

December 24.—The civil-marriage law is promulgated in Peru.

December 27.—Ministerial crisis in Japan.

December 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria orders the session of the Reichsrath closed.

January 1.—The provisional government of Cuba is inaugurated in Havana....Baron Banffy, Premier of Hungary, addresses the Liberal members of the Diet.

January 2.—The session of the Portuguese Cortes is opened.

January 3.—Li Hung Chang is recalled to power at Peking.

January 11.—The French court-martial acquits Count Esterhazy of charges in connection with the Dreyfus matter.

January 12.—An official report implicates Vice-President Pereira, of Brazil, and about twenty officers of the army and navy, with members of the Legislature, in the conspiracy to assassinate President Moraes....A Japanese cabinet under Marquis Ito is completed.

January 13.—Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, is elected to the seat in the British Parliament held by the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Liberal.

January 15.—General Saussier retires under the age limit from the posts of the commander-in-chief of the French army and military governor of Paris....Queen Victoria approves the appointment of Gen. Sir Arthur Powell Palmer, K.C.B., to succeed Gen. Sir William Lockhart as commander of the Tirah field force on the northwest frontier of India.

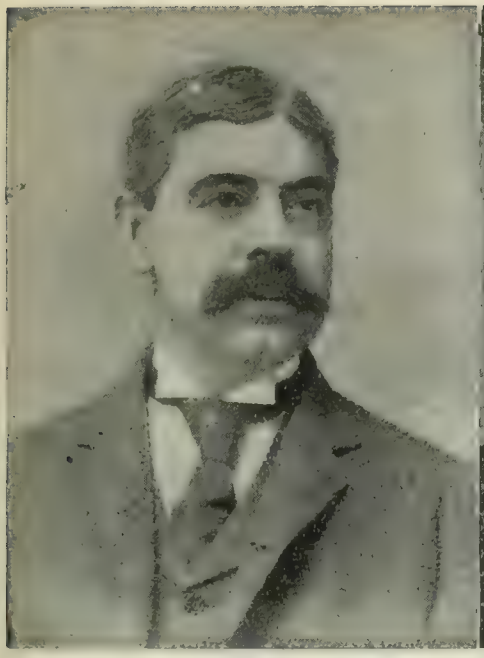
January 18.—General Billot, French Minister of War, makes a formal complaint against Zola.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 21.—Russia notifies China of the temporary occupation of Port Arthur by the Russian squadron.

December 22.—China grants permission to the Russian squadron to winter at Port Arthur.

December 25.—Germany refuses the request of the



John Whalen, Corporation Counsel.



J. J. Scannell, Commissioner of Fire Department.



Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

United States for lower duties on animal products.... Kassala is formally ceded to Egypt.

December 27.—It is announced that Great Britain finally declines to enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia, and Japan to suspend pelagic sealing, because of Canada's objection.

December 31.—It is announced that the British and Russian agents will jointly supervise Corean customs.

January 1.—The commandant of a Chinese garrison, on demand of the German ambassador, is dismissed for using threatening language to German missionaries.

January 4.—China seeks a loan of $80,000,000 in London, and offers concessions to the British Government.

January 5.—China and Germany come to an agreement on the terms of the cession of Kiao-Chau.

January 7.—China rejects the proposals for a Russian guaranteed loan.

January 10.—United States Minister Angell reports his inability to secure the indemnity demanded of Turkey for the destruction of American property.

January 12.—President McKinley transfers Minister Conger from Brazil to China and nominates Charles Page Bryan for Minister to Brazil.

January 14.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress urging the prompt payment of the Canadian Bering Sea claims.



George C. Clausen, President of Park Board.



John T. Nagle, Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics.



Bernard J. York, President of Board of Police.

NEW TAMMANY OFFICIALS FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

January 15.—M. Cambon, the new French Ambassador to the United States, is received by President McKinley.

January 17.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in the United States....The French and Russian ministers protest against the conditions made by England in the matter of the Chinese loan.

January 18.—China accedes to the indemnity demand for the killing of German missionaries.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

December 21.—The Fall River cotton manufacturers announce their decision to make a general reduction of wages, notwithstanding the protest of the operatives.

December 23.—The Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company of Philadelphia close their doors....New Chicago city bonds sell at a premium of $3.66⅔.

December 27.—The ballot taken by the striking machinists in England on the compromise proposed by the conference between the employers and the men results in a rejection of the propositions by a hundred to one; the leaders' proposal of 51 hours a week, instead of 48, is also rejected....The Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., makes an assignment.

December 28.—The Eastern pottery manufacturers of the United States consent to an immediate advance in wages of 12½ per cent.

December 31.—New Bedford (Mass.) and Rhode Island cotton mills announce a reduction of wages; 45,000 hands are affected.

January 1.—A Cleveland, Ohio, firm receives an order for 4,000,000 tons of iron ore from Cardiff, Wales.

January 7.—The six leading manufacturers of steel structural material agree on an advance in price of $1 a ton for beams....The window-glass factories of the United States resume work after being idle six months.

January 10.—Strikes against wage reductions are begun in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Mass., and Burlington, Vt.

January 13.—A syndicate with a capital of $15,000,000 secures 150,000 acres of land in California for beet-root culture; three great sugar factories will be erected.

January 14.—It is announced that the Third Avenue Railroad of New York City has secured control of what is known as the "Huckleberry" system, which operates in the northern wards of New York and in the suburbs.

January 15.—The committee of employees in the English engineers' strike notifies the Employers' Federation of the withdrawal of the eight-hour demand.

January 17.—Strikes against wage reductions are begun in many New England cotton mills.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 22.—The Egyptian troops arrive at Kassala.

December 23.—Fire in the business portion of Cleveland, Ohio, causes losses estimated at $1,000,000.

December 24.—The Japanese transport steamer *Nara* is wrecked with the loss of about 80 lives....Secretary Sherman, by direction of President McKinley, issues an appeal in behalf of the Cuban non-combatants....The Pope issues an encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

December 25.—In the burning of the Chicago "Coliseum" 9 lives are lost.

December 28.—It is announced that military operations on the Afghan frontier are concluded.

December 29.—The water famine in Kansas becomes serious.

January 3.—The falling of a floor and gallery in a hall at London, Ontario, causes several deaths.

January 4.—John D. Rockefeller makes an additional gift of $200,000 to the University of Chicago.

January 10.—There is a heavy fall of snow in Southern California.

January 12.—The town of Amboyua, in the Moluccas group of islands, is destroyed by earthquake; 50 persons are killed and many injured.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Chancellor of Germany, 68.

December 23.—Lady Millais, widow of Sir John Millais, late president of the Royal Academy, 68....Charles E. Green, one of the trustees of Princeton University, 60....Sir Cornelius Kortright, at one time Governor of British Guiana, 80....Ex-Congressman John Patton, of Pennsylvania, 74.

December 24.—Charles Harrison, member of the British Parliament, 62.

December 29.—William James Linton, the engraver, 85....M. Léon Carvalho (Carvaille), director of the Opéra Comique of Paris, 73.

December 30.—Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, 67.

January 1.—John A. Fraser, one of the founders of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, 59.

January 2.—Ex-Judge Edmund H. Bennett, dean of Boston University Law School, 74.

January 3.—Robert Turner, for many years prominent in Baltimore commercial and political circles.

January 4.—Dr. Robert L. Dabney, a well-known educator in the South....Sir Edward Augustus Bond, formerly principal librarian of the British Museum, 82.

January 5.—Dr. Zaccharin, physician of Czar Alexander III.

January 6.—The Rev. S. C. Adams, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of Salem, Ore., 73.

January 7.—Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, 62.

January 8.—Maj. Moses P. Handy, American journalist, 51.

January 10.—Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, former president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers....Henry Stacy Marks, English painter, 69....Count Delianeff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction.

January 12.—Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Concordance to Shakespeare" and other works, 89....Justice Alfred W. Newman, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, 64.

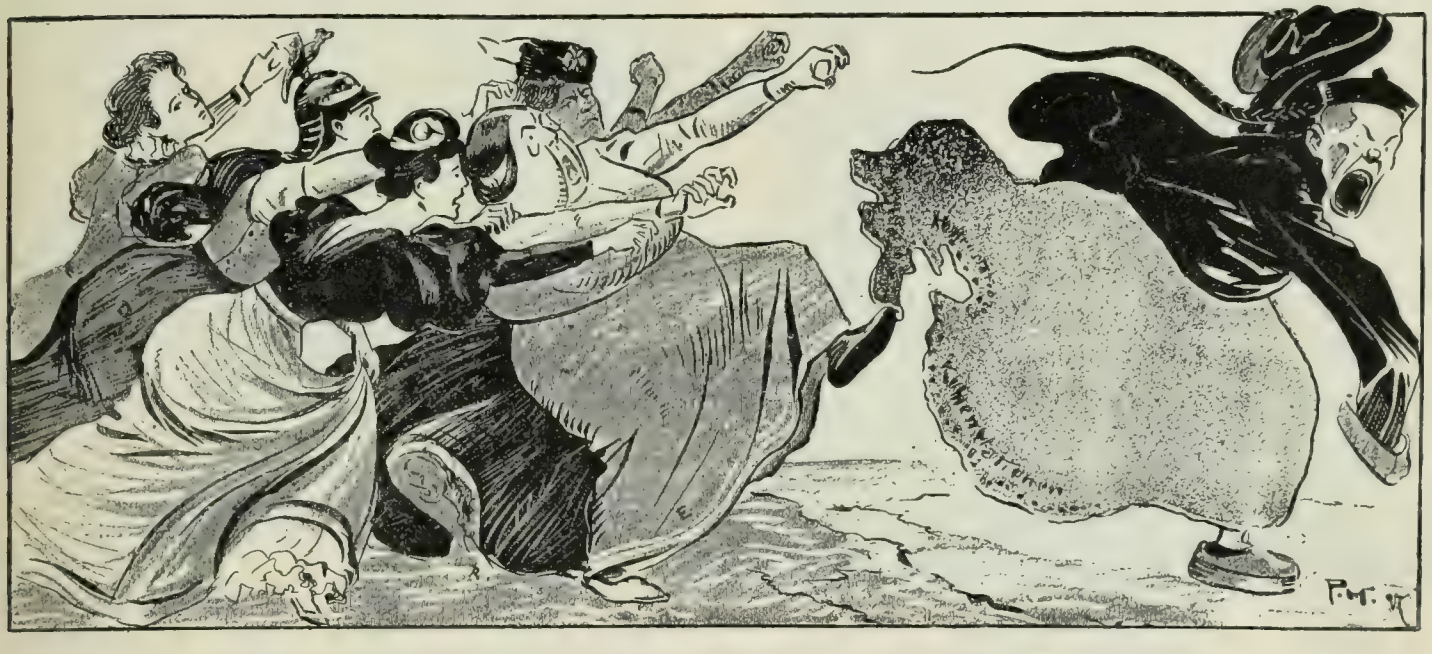
January 14.—Rev. Charles L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), author of "Alice in Wonderland," 66.

January 15.—Sir Polydore de Keyser, Lord Mayor of London in 1887–88, 66.

January 16.—Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, known as the "Father of the British House of Commons," 96....Benjamin Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, 75....Gen. Christopher Colon Augur, U. S. A., retired, 76.

January 19.—Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, Greek lexicographer, 87....Pierre Léonce Détroyat, formerly editor of *La Liberté*, 68.

CURRENT HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE CARTOONISTS.



NATIONS OF EUROPE, MAKE A GRAB FOR CHINA'S SACRED POSSESSIONS!—From *Ulk*.

THE EUROPEAN CARTOONISTS have made the Chinese situation their most prominent theme in the past month. Two years ago the Emperor William designed a symbolical cartoon which he entitled "Nations of Europe, Defend Your Most Sacred Possessions." It attracted great attention at the time, and we reproduced it as the frontispiece of our January, 1896, number. This cartoon, which was worked out with fine artistic effect by Professor Knackfuss, represented the concert of Europe as a group of handsome young women, with the German St. Michael standing in the foreground pointing across an abyss to certain dark clouds and mysterious symbolisms intended to represent the great non-Christian populations of Asia which, presumably under the leadership of Japan, might some day use modern military methods in an aggressive movement against Europe. Although the German cartoonists have been taught lately to be careful not to wound the susceptibilities of the Emperor, they have ventured to travesty that famous drawing of two years ago; and we reproduce on this page two such burlesques, one of them from *Kladderadatsch* and the other from *Ulk*.

It is generally regarded in Germany that the Chinese expedition has been launched primarily in the interest of the demand of the Emperor and his cabinet upon the Reichsrath for money to carry out the proposed plan of increasing the German navy. The cartoons at the top of the next page have a bearing upon that idea. The



PEOPLE OF CHINA, GUARD YOUR MOST VALUABLE POSSESSIONS!
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE HIGH FLIGHT OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL EAGLE.

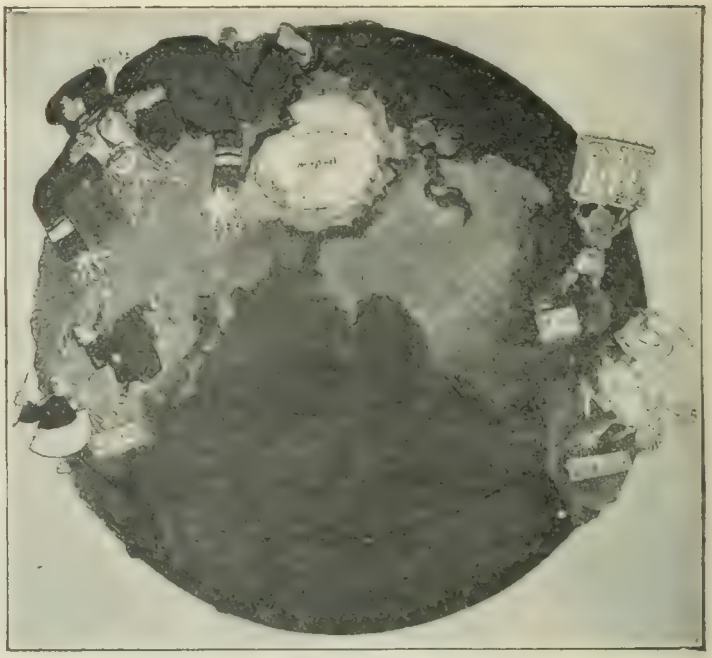
EAGLE: "I can't always carry two such loads as a big army and a big navy!"—From *Simplissimus* (Berlin).

globe design represents Von Tirpitz, the German imperial minister of the navy, as inciting trouble in Hayti and in Brazil, as well as in China, with a view to giving the German people an object-lesson in the desirability of owning a good navy.

The Austrian satirist whose drawings appear in *Der Floh*, Vienna, makes haste to proclaim William of Germany as the new emperor of China, having in mind,



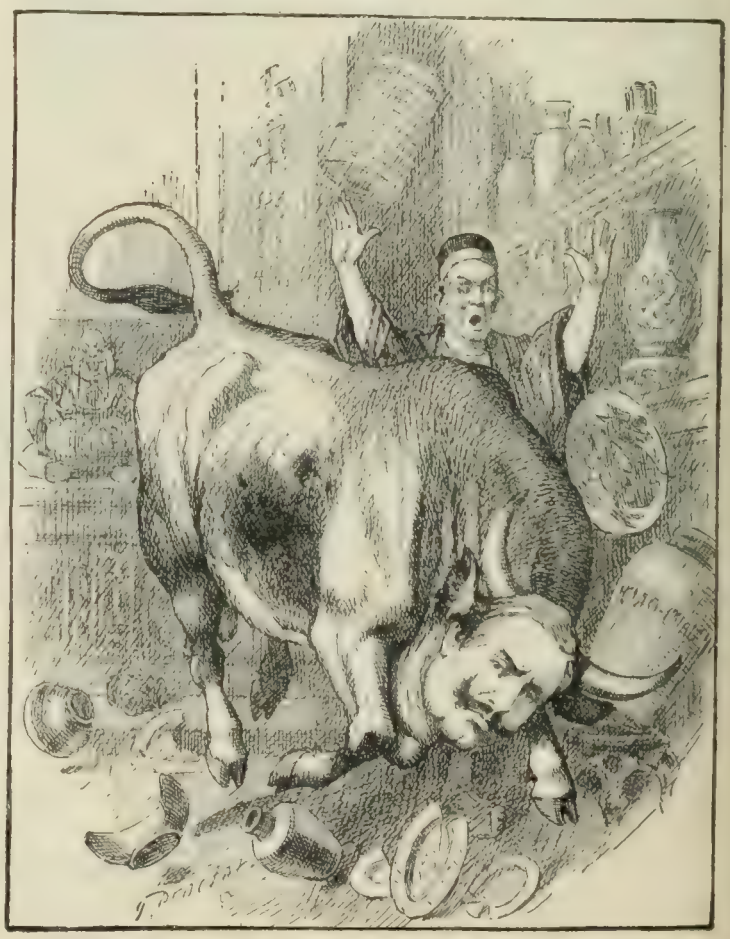
THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.—From *Der Floh.*



THE MORE ROWS, THE MORE SHIPS.

MINISTER TIRPITZ: "Between ourselves, my Chinese, Haytian, and Brazilian friends, I find it awfully convenient to have your help with my naval bill in the Reichstag."—From *Ulk.*

undoubtedly, Disraeli's little compliment to Queen Victoria when he created for her the title of Empress of India. The English, on the other hand, are not so ready to defer to William in the Orient, and their point of view is well expressed in the cartoon below, which represents his German majesty as the bull in the china shop.

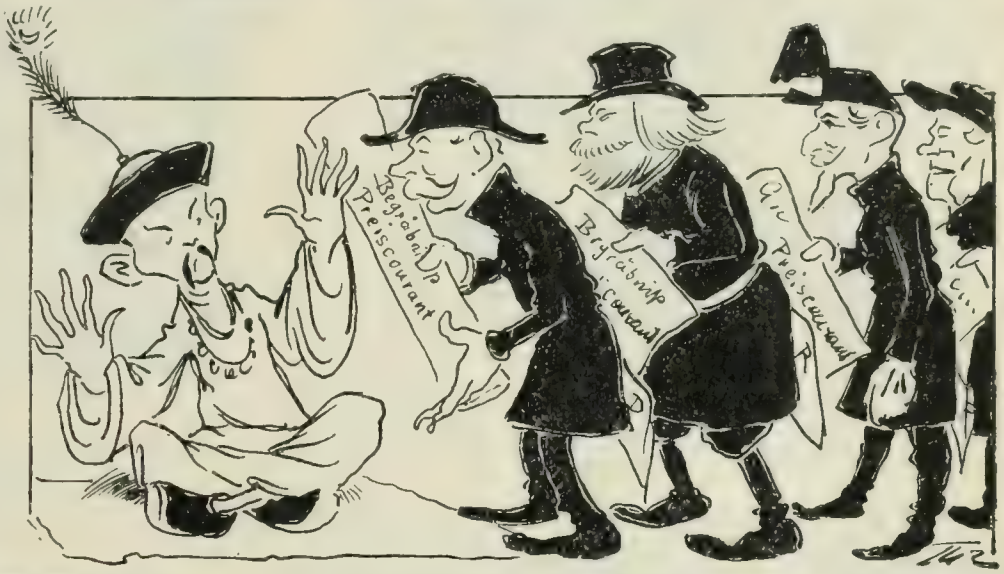


THE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.—From *Black and White.*



The well-known Sick Man of the Bosphorus looks on with delight while his physicians turn their attention to another (China) who is even more sickly than he.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Naturally, the Sultan of Turkey is entirely willing to have the concert of Europe turn its attention to the case of another "sick man" at a long distance from the Mediterranean; and that this idea has humorous possibilities which the cartoonists have been quick to discover, is sufficiently attested by two highly amusing drawings reproduced on this page, one from the English *Punch* and the other from the German *Kladderadatsch*. Meanwhile, the heathen Chinee, according to a Viennese humorist, looks upon the European



THE CHINAMAN: "It is very good of all these undertakers to give estimates for the erection of my tomb, but I have no intention of letting myself be buried yet."—From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

powers as a group of undertakers rather than as physicians; and warns them that he has no intention at present of permitting himself to be interred.

The cartoonist of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in a most clever design, represents the European powers as offering to John Chinaman the coat of civilization, in order that he may wear a garment with pockets in it, for the convenience of their long fingers.



ANOTHER "SICK MAN."

THE SULTAN (cheerily): "Going to pieces, old man? Nonsense! All you want is a dose of 'Concert' of Europe!' Why, look at me!"—From *Punch* (London).



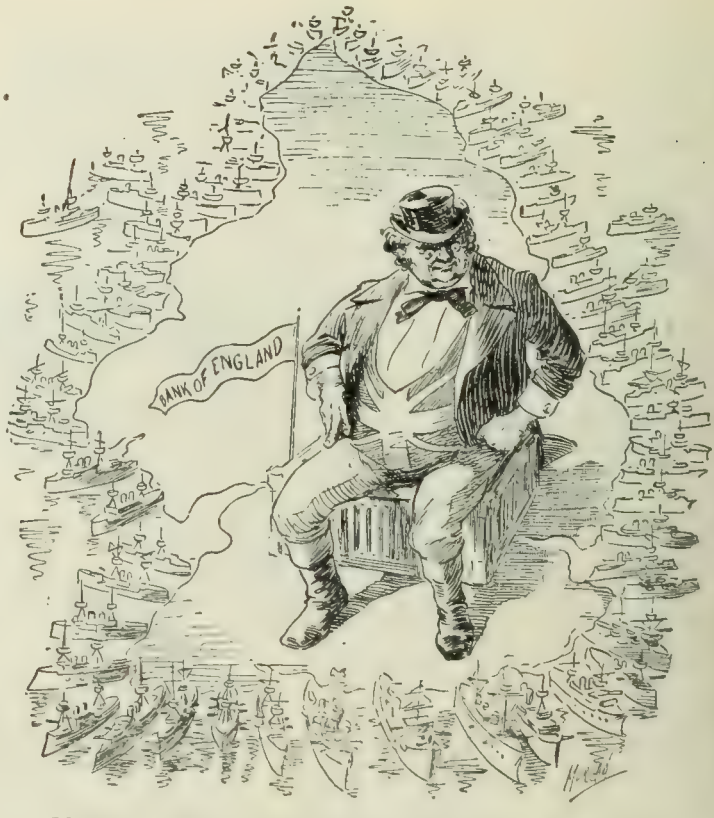
THE PUSH: "Say, you've got to wear something with pockets."—From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



THE TRIUMPH OF CULTURE.

Austrian members after a sitting of the Reichsrath—a Swiss view.—From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Those who read the article in this magazine last month on politics in Austria-Hungary will appreciate the two cartoons on this page, one of them Swiss and the other Italian, which illustrate the practical difficulties of carrying on parliamentary government at Vienna. The Chicago *Times-Herald* represents John Bull as sitting on the Bank of England in splendid isolation, surrounded by a solid cordon of war-ships; but

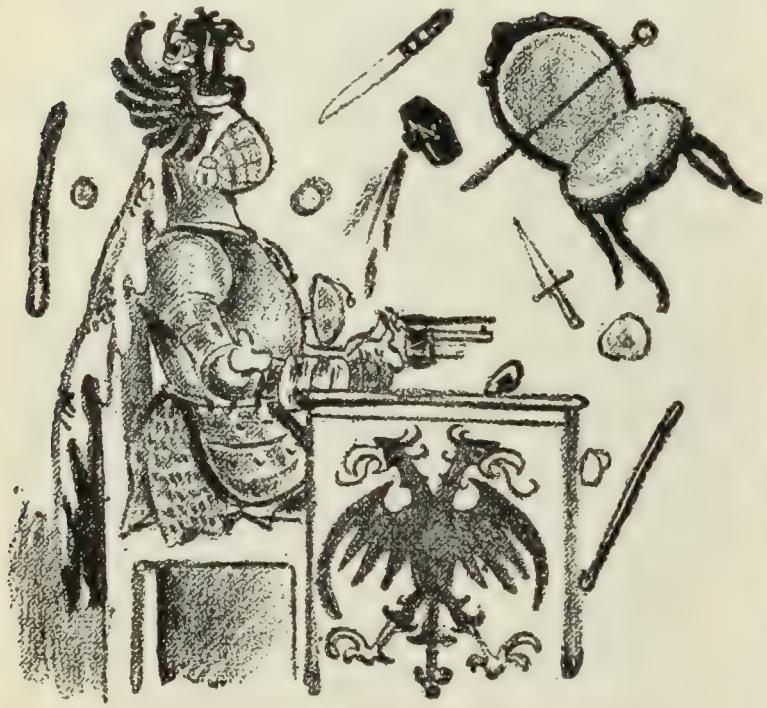


JOHN BULL SOLILOQUIZES ON HIS OWN "SPLENDID ISOLATION."

"We don't want to fight—but, by jingo! if we do,
We've got the ships,
We've got the men,
And we've got the money, too."

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

Mr. Carruthers Gould, the cartoonist of the *Westminster Budget*, very justly reminds us that so far as the Chinese question is concerned England's isolation is modified by the fact that Japan and the United States have interests identical with those of John Bull which they will not allow to be sacrificed.



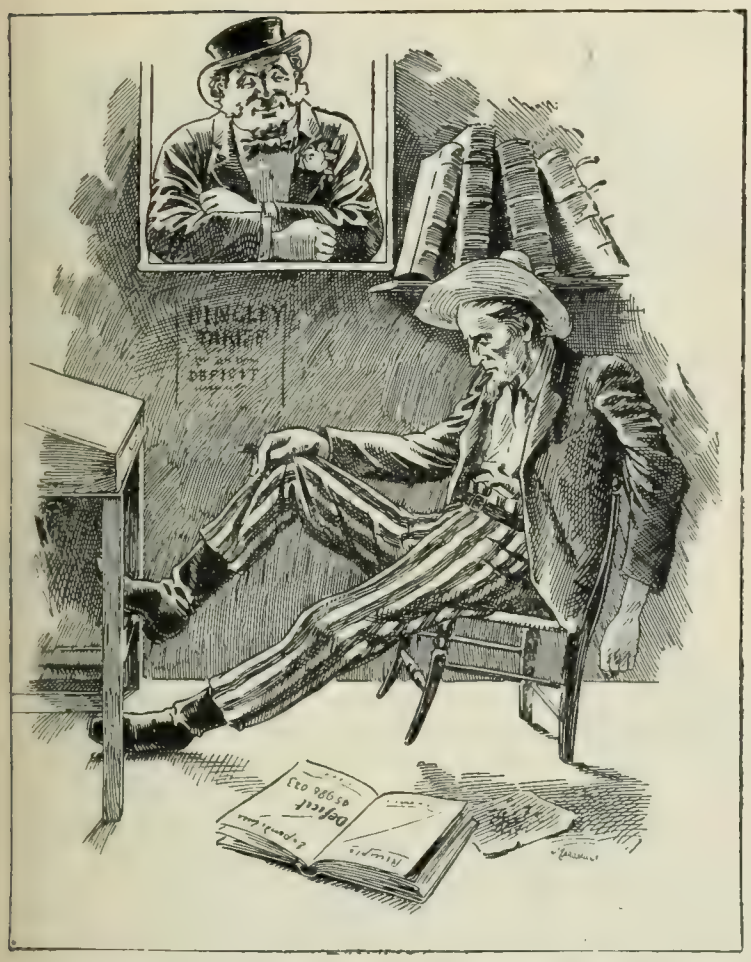
PROPOSED COSTUME FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

From the *Fischetto* (Turin).



MRS. EUROPE'S CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

MRS. EUROPE: "Where shall I put these?"
JAPAN AND UNCLE JONATHAN: "You'll have to leave room for us."—From the *Westminster Budget*.



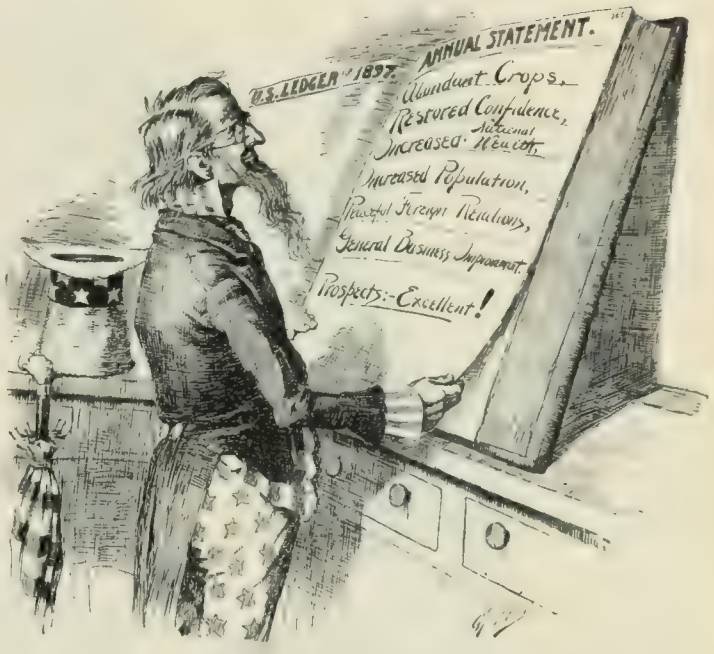
JOHN BULL: "Well, Jonathan, Dingley tariff working out all right, eh?"—From *Judy*.

Nevertheless Uncle Sam evidently takes an entirely complacent view of the Chinese question, and believes that his interests are not in any serious peril. Uncle Sam's optimism regarding almost every conceivable question that concerns him is not always entirely warranted by the facts. In an English cartoon on this page John Bull is represented as asking Brother Jonathan some suggestive questions about the deficit under the Dingley tariff. A characteristic American answer



THE TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

UNCLE SAM: "I'm feeling comfortable, thanks. It isn't my china."—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



"GOOD!"

From the *Herald* (New York).

happens to be provided by Mr. Neelan, of the New York *Herald*, who finds Uncle Sam inspecting a ledger that shows everything satisfactory at home and abroad. Mr. Bush, of the *World*, however, gives us a design that represents this same symbolical personage as humiliated by certain recent occurrences in our poli-



A SENATORIAL CANDIDATE THAT IS NEVER BEATEN.

From the *Herald* (New York).

tics, which indicate the power of money to control elections to the United States Senate. There is no reason why our Uncle Sam should be in despair, but there is a large assortment of reasons why he should bestir himself and take a more active part in affairs that concern his honor and his safety.



WAS IT A BATTLE OR A FOOT-RACE?
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

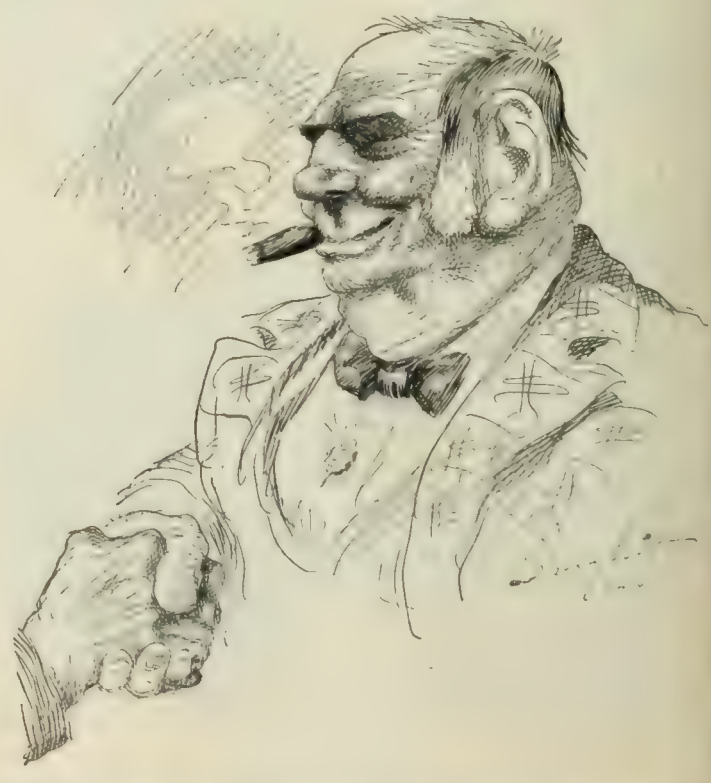


HANNA'S SENATORIAL RACE—CAN HE KEEP HIS SEAT?
From the *Journal* (New York).

The contest in Ohio has naturally given the American cartoonists plenty of opportunity. The Buckeye statesmen—Senators Hanna and Foraker in particular—might, if they chose, fill up a large scrap-book with recent newspaper caricatures, as a souvenir of the memorable struggle at Columbus in the opening days of the year 1898. Mr. Davenport, of the New York *Journal*, who has made Mr. Hanna a specialty for two years, would naturally have the first place in such a scrap-book. Two of Davenport's cartoons are reproduced on this page. The Chicago *Times-Herald* was the especial champion of Mr. Hanna as against Mr. Foraker and the Kurtz combination; and we have reproduced two of Mr. Morgan's caricatures from that paper. Our readers will understand that although Senator Foraker was alleged to be neutral in the contest, Mr. Hanna's friends regarded Foraker as "keeping hands off" in the peculiar manner herewith delineated.



HOW JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER "KEPT HANDS OFF."
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



HANNA (DISFIGURED) GIVES HIS FRIENDS THE "GLAD HAND."
From the *Journal* (New York).

Mr. Atwood, who continues to draw admirable political cartoons for *Life*, represents "Columbia" as watching the Cuban situation, and meanwhile restraining the restless American eagle. There is something in the attitude of the old bird that suggests the notion that it cannot be held down much longer. Our Mexican contemporary, *El Ahuizote*, also gives its idea of the Cuban situation. It finds the insurgents, represented by General Gomez, as standing invincibly for independence, while Uncle Sam is in the very nature of the case bound to get in between Cuba and Spain. This Mexican paper, which has a humor of its own, has been devoting itself





GENERAL GOMEZ ON "AUTONOMY."—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).

almost exclusively to the questions that agitate the public mind in the realms of President Diaz. A cartoon on this page, which we have reduced from very large to very small dimensions, represents President Diaz as introducing to the tutelary figure of Mexico a large bunch of manikins, these being his selections for the various elective offices. A cartoon from this Mexican paper, illustrating Mr. Bryan's visit to Mexico, will be found in our "Progress of the World" department. The one on this page which calls attention to Mr. Bryan's

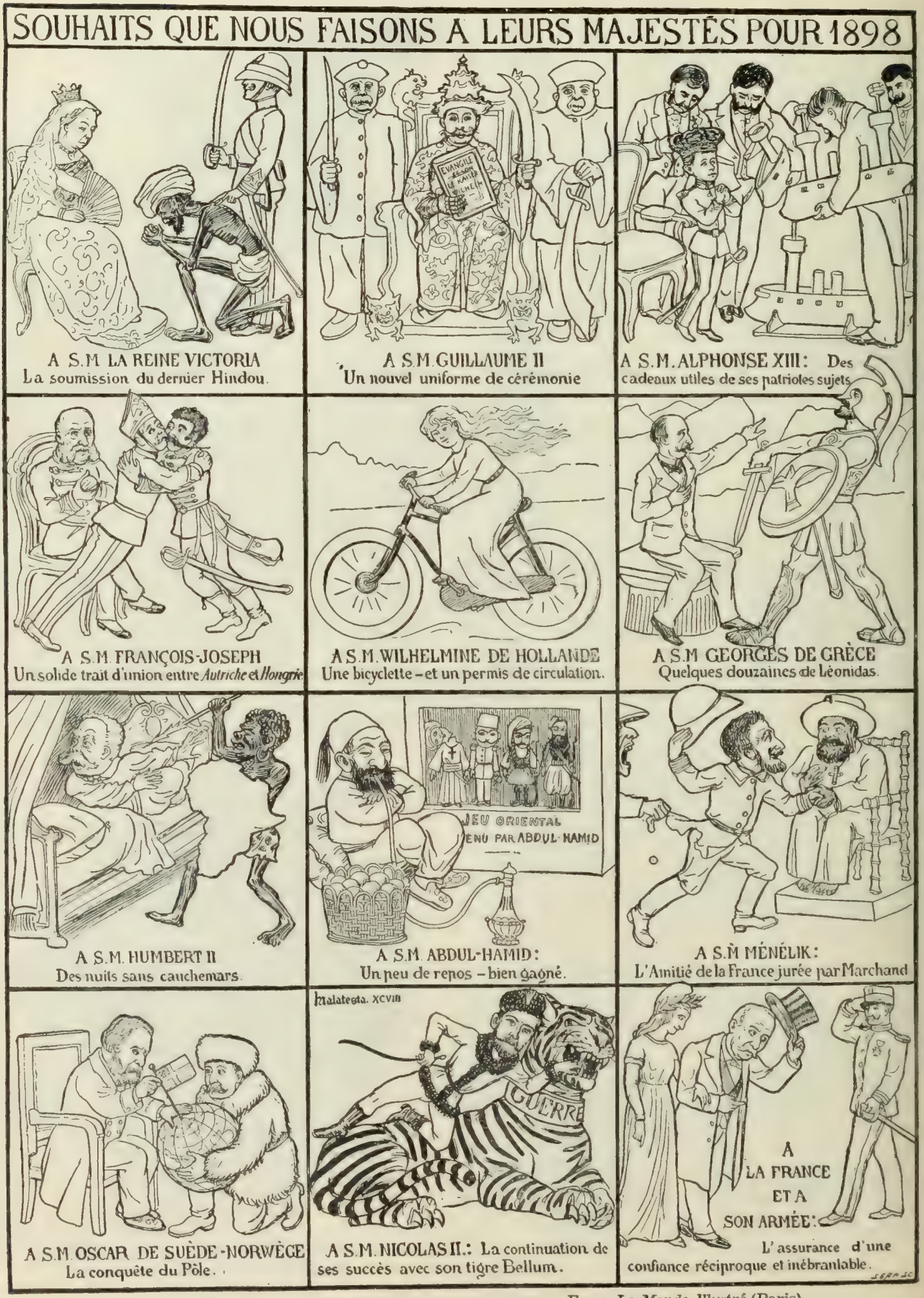


MEXICO'S FARCICAL ELECTIONS.—From *El Ahuizote*.

return, and to his utterances on recent public questions, is from the Chicago *Times-Herald*. On the following page we present a dozen humorous and clever designs, in which the French paper, *Le Monde Illustré*, presents to various sovereigns and rulers its compliments and good wishes for the year 1898.



MR. BRYAN, OF MEXICO, COMES TO TOWN.
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



A FRENCH NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO VARIOUS RULERS.—From *Le Monde Illustré* (Paris).

A SKETCH OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

THE present generation is so accustomed to think of "Sapho" as a classic that one is reminded with surprise by the notice of Daudet's death on December 16 last that the novelist was only fifty-seven years of age. Ever since men of middle age can remember, Daudet has been a rarely typical figure in French literature. He well deserved in his methods and in his ambitions, as well as in his actual achievements, this reputation. His was the true literary life as we are fond of picturing it, and his nature was the artist's nature, in its breadth as well as in its limitations. His origin, his early life, his invasion of Paris from the seclusion of the provinces, his early struggles and privations in the great city, the brilliancy of his successes, his entire devotion to his art, his hatred of form, his sunny and sometimes fiery spirit, his great humanity and tenderness—all give him the *entourage* with which tradition is fond of surrounding the literary artist.

DAUDET'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS HOME.

Daudet was born at Nimes in 1840. His mother and father were of peasant origin; the family was poverty-stricken. Those who knew the Daudets credit the mother of Alphonse with the imagination and sensibility which came to her son. She was a delicate woman, unable to cope with the realities of the world, distressed by the narrow means of the family and the incapacity of her husband; her only pleasure in life seemed to be the wholesale perusal of the great works of fiction. Daudet himself has given in an interview, published on both sides of the water, an account of this period of his life.

"My youth at home was a lamentable one. I have no recollection of home which is not a sorrowful one, a recollection of tears. The baker who refuses bread; the servant whose wages could not be paid, and who declares that she will stay on without wages and becomes familiar in consequence, and says 'thou' to her master; the mother always in tears; the father always scolding. My country is a country of monuments. I played at marbles in the ruins of the Temple of Diana, and raced with my little comrades in the devastated Roman arena. It is a beautiful country, however, and I am proud of my relation to it. My name seems to indicate that I descend from the Moorish settlers of Provence; for, as you know, the Provençal people is largely of Moorish extraction. Indeed, it is from that circumstance that I have drawn much of the humor of my books, such as 'Tartarin.' It is funny, you know, to hear of men with bushy black hair and flaring eyes, like bandits and wild warriors, who are, the one a peaceful baker, the other the least offensive of apothecaries. I myself have the Moorish type, and my name, Daudet, according to the version which I like best, is the Moorish for David. Half my family is called David. Others say that Daudet means 'Deodat,' which is a very common name in Provence, and, derived from Deo datus, means 'Given by God.' I know little of my predecessors, except that in 1720 there was a Chevalier Daudet, who wrote poetry and had a decade of celebrity in the south. But my brother Ernest, who used to be ambitious, in his book '*Mon Frère et Moi*,' has tried to trace our genealogy from a noble family. Whatever we were at one time, we had come very low down in the world when I came into existence, and my childhood was as miserable a one as can be fancied. I have to some extent related its unhappiness in my book '*Le Petit Chose*.'"



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

Alphonse Daudet showed an aptitude for literary construction even before he entered the Lycée of Lyons at the age of thirteen. He already attempted verses and read indiscriminately every work of imagination on which he could lay his hands. These no doubt formed a vastly greater and more important part of his education than did the three years at college, for the boy was of the susceptible, quick, and passionate nature which does not lend itself well to academic training. He taught in some miserably paid capacity for a year after leaving the college, and then, with his brother Ernest, went up to the

great city of Paris, resolved to make his fortune as a *littérateur*, and with the more specific ambition of writing the songs of the poor. The two boys had the conventional garret existence of the newly arrived poet for a year or so, during which Daudet composed the poems which appeared in his first volume, whose title, "*Les Amoureuses*," shows that the volatile *méridional* had quickly and easily relinquished the thought of attempting the great epic of *sansculottism*. The verses attracted attention and were quickly followed by another volume of poems, "*Le Double Conversion*." These first lyric strains had so much of music and feeling in them that the Empress Eugénie was attracted to the struggling young writer, and before long he received a position as secretary of the Comte de Morny, which he held for five years. This engagement was a godsend to Daudet, for it gave him an opportunity to devote himself to his art, and even to travel in Sardinia, Algiers, and Corsica, where his youthful and exuberant fancy seized hold of many impressions that served as groundwork for the masterpieces which were to come. In this period, too, Daudet became a contributor to *Le Figaro;* much, if not most, of his very greatest work appeared in this paper, and he continued to be a regular contributor of its *feuilletons* during his life.

A SUCCESS OF THE TRUE ARTIST.

Daudet flung himself into the life of Paris with the passionate enthusiasm that might be expected of a young Gascon with a nature so sensitive and so luxuriant. He grew up in his literary work with the Goncourt brothers, Turgéneff, Flaubert, and Zola. The same classic ideals of perfection in form, to be achieved by vast industry and by what Stevenson declared was "sweating blood," that made the significance of Flaubert, controlled Daudet in his slightest effort. His plan of work was to jot in his note-book every impression, incident, or thought that seemed to him likely to become worthy of literary exploitation and to refer to this mine of material when the moment for creation arrived. He wrote rather slowly, with his pen, except his plays, which were dictated, and revised and re-revised with interminable patience and care. With Flaubert such a method produced but little over and above his perfection of form and style. Daudet, tingling to the tips of his fingers with rich and vivacious life, was never for a moment in danger of succumbing to the fascination of mere form, which has made Flaubert seem arid to most readers. No human passion, sorrow, joy, could fail to find a responsive chord in Daudet's nature.

Such a temperament in such a field was not likely to be held within the limits of sobriety and prudence, and Daudet is commonly credited with a sufficiently wild life in these earlier Paris days. He had the great good fortune, however, to marry a noble, helpful woman when he was only twenty-six years old. Madame Daudet had an exquisite sensitiveness to art, and was, indeed, an authoress herself, although after her marriage she found occupation enough in the loving labor of sharing her husband's thoughts and plans, in helping to lay out schemes for stories and novels, and best of all in bringing such order to his household as gave him the easiest opportunity and invitation to regular literary work.

Notwithstanding his early success and the reputation for brilliancy which he had achieved immediately on the publication of his first prose tale, "*Le Petit Chose*," in 1868, it is said that Daudet's annual income from his writings did not



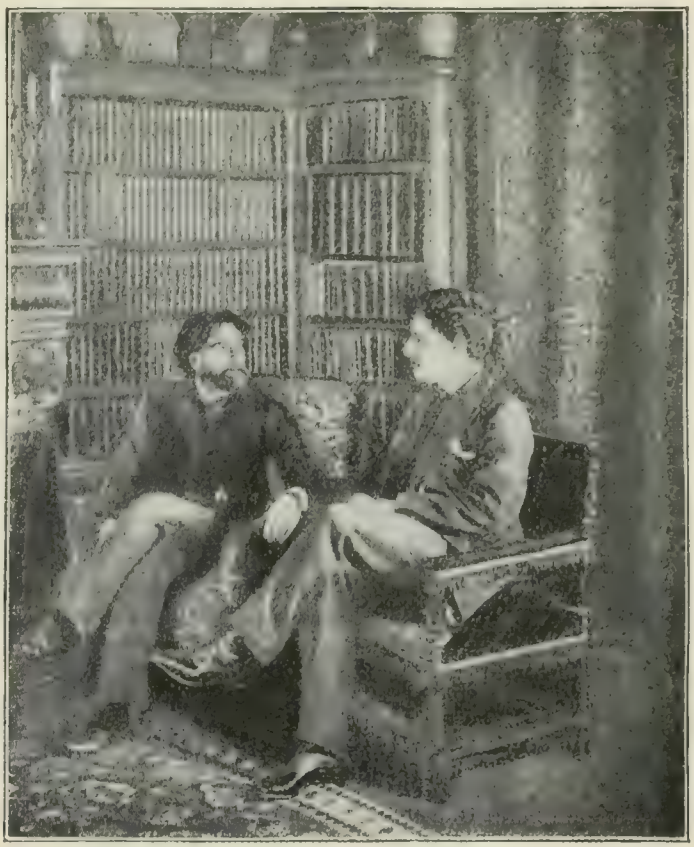
DAUDET AND HIS WIFE AT CHAMPROSAY.

exceed one thousand dollars until 1872. In that year appeared the novel which established his reputation—on a firmer, higher basis, "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*." This story of marital infelicity and intrigue is generally accepted as Daudet's largest and most important performance, with "Sapho," "*Le Nabab*," and "*Jack*" arranged with it as chief examples of his more sustained efforts. Volume after volume came from his industrious pen, and it was a great though

frequent literary occasion in Paris when a new book by Daudet was to be published. These novels had an enormous sale; over one hundred thousand copies of some of them were published. Though, as has been said, Daudet was not a rapid writer and spent a great amount of time in the most painstaking revision, he was able to concentrate his attention so closely on any effort immediately before him that the bibliography we have appended to these notes on his life shows a very considerable output. When he had once applied himself to a story or a poem or a play he stopped for nothing—fearful that the working rhythm might be interrupted. Sometimes he worked for eighteen hours on a stretch, broken only by short intervals for meals; and after these he immediately returned to his work, on the ground, as he said, that the drowsiness which accompanies digestion would overtake him if he waited even a few moments. Doubtless it would have been better for Daudet and for the world if he had allowed somewhat more drowsiness and digestion in his life. For he broke down when he should have been just coming into his prime, and for more than ten years had been invalided with rheumatism and its complications.

DAUDET AS A DRAMATIST.

Daudet's pet ambition was to make a playwright's success and reputation, but he did not accomplish anything like so much in the field of drama as in his novels and short stories. A number of his works were put on the stage, and those that had the benefit of some experienced collaborator in their dramatization were to a certain degree successful; while Daudet's own efforts seemed to be uniformly failures or only half successes. His latest dramatic work, "*L'Arlesienne*," was performed in Paris and in America without exciting any enthusiasm. Another, "*L'Obstacle*," was virtually a failure, too, although it had the spice of the story which forms the basis of "*L'Immortel*," Daudet's tremendous satire on the French Academy. Of this institution the novelist was a bitter, persistent, and fiery enemy. Naturally every Frenchman of great reputation is positive to a degree in his views concerning the Academy. He is either all for it, and in it, or about to be in it, or hoping to be in it, or else all against it. Daudet was very decidedly the latter. He rebelled against its dictation in literary matters, and believed firmly that its ideals were dry formulas, unworthy and unable to aid the highest artistic effort. He announced loudly, with the characteristic candor of the *méridional*, that he would never under any circumstances be a member. When his brother Ernest, who also had considerable success in letters, was made a member, Daudet said that he was heartily glad of it, because hitherto there had always been ambiguity when one spoke of "Daudet"—doubt as to



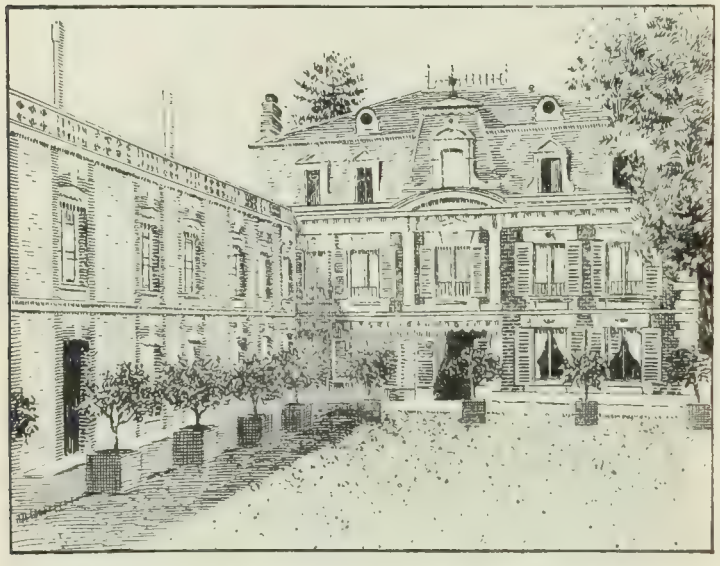
DAUDET IN HIS STUDY WITH HIS SON LÉON.

whether Ernest or Alphonse was meant. But now, he said, his brother would always be Monsieur Ernest Daudet, of the French Academy, while he would be Daudet.

"TARTARIN" AND THE SHORT STORIES.

The Anglo-Saxon readers, of Daudet, at least, believe less in the immortality of "Sapho" and the longer novels than in the inimitable "Tartarin" and the short stories of the "*Contes du Lundi*" and "*Lettres de Mon Moulin.*" These surely must be Daudet's title to genius, and we believe that long after those Parisian intrigues, deftly and brilliantly told as they are, and with great human sympathy and tenderness, have been forgotten by the world, there will still be life and freshness in the wonderful "Tartarin" and those fascinating "Letters." With no encyclopedic acquaintanceship with French fiction, one feels entirely safe in saying that "Tartarin" is the only creature of his sort in French literature. The adventures of this whimsical figure are told in three series of stories: First, "*Tartarin de Tarascon*," published in 1872; then "*Tartarin sur les Alpes*," and finally "Port-Tarascon," which appeared in Europe and America in 1890. Such gentle, even tender satire as the smiling reader finds in the exploits of this bragging hero of

the Midi is not to be found anywhere but in Daudet. It was that phase of his genial spirit which led people to liken him to Dickens. But Daudet holds up his mock hero to ridicule from a more distant view and with a more elegant air of the



CHAMPROSAY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DAUDET FAMILY.

showman than are with the creator of "Pickwick." "Tartarin" cannot be repeated, for there was something of the Tarasconian in Daudet himself, and Daudet knew it and could write about it; just as "Tartarin" would lie wonderfully and know that he was lying, and know that other people knew he was lying, and yet carry off the matter with a superb air and a background of soft heart that baffled the most impatient. In the short stories, too, the best of which appear in the "*Lettres de Mon Moulin*" and in "*Les Contes du Lundi*," Daudet is unrivaled. He cannot ramble anywhere without finding something which, when he says it, is subtle, fascinating, delicate, and yet never slight or unworthy the saying. His least observation, we feel, had been open to any of us and that we might have found it if he had not already suggested it. But he leaves us with a sense of gladness that he did find it first and said it with such dexterous vivacity.

It is said that the little community of the Midi which furnished the model for "Tarascon" never forgave Daudet for his satire, no matter with what tenderness it was delivered and redeemed. Few great authors have been so constantly accused of picturing in their stories the real figures of their times. Daudet steadily denied that it was Gambetta whom he meant in "*Numa Roumestan*," but everybody understood that it was Gambetta, and Daudet could not have been less acute than his readers. So that the result was much the same as if he had intentionally portrayed the French statesman. The Comte de Morny figures most prominently in "*Le Nabab*," and the unfaithful wives, deceived husbands, and treacherous lovers of "*Fromont Jeune*" were taken closely from real life, according to Daudet's own statement. The novelist's own experiences are the basis of "*Trente ans de Paris*," and in many other works it was not difficult for those who knew the *monde* of Paris to detect the originals of the figures which appeared on Daudet's canvas. Some critics find a fault resulting from this copy work, saying that there were two parts of a story by Daudet, one part that was the work of his imagination, *pûr et simple*, and another part that was taken over from the people and scenes around him—and that the joining work was not always well done.

However this may be, no one, not even the Academy, or the Théâtre Français, or the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—his trio of *bête noirs*—would deny that Daudet in his writings was instinct with feeling, that he devoted his best efforts to a mastery of style, and that it is difficult to find any successor with whom the marvelous resources of the French language in literature will be so safe.

THE WORKS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

"*Les Amoureuses*" (1858); "*La Double Conversion*" (1859); "*La dernière idole*" (1862); "*Les Absents*" (1863); "*L'Œillet Blanc*" (1864); "*Entre les frises et les rampes;*" "*Lettres de mon Moulin*" (1866); "*Le Petit Chose*" (1868); "*Le Frère Aîné*" (1868); "*Le Sacrifice*" (1869); "*Lettres à un Absent*" (1871); "*Lise Tavernier*" (1872); "*Caperon Rouge;*" "*L'Arlésienne*" (1872); "*Le Siège de Berlin, et autres Contes;*" "*Les petits Robinsons des Caves*" (1872); "*Aventures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon*" (1872); "*Contes du Lundi*" (1873); "*Contes et récits*" (1873); "Robert Helmont" (1874); "*Les femmes d'Artistes*" (1874), "*Froment jeune et Risler aîné*" (1874); "*Rose et Ninette;*" "*Fa Fédor;*" "*Le trésor d'Arlatan;*" "Jack" (1876); "*Le Char*" (1877); "*L'Obstacle;*" "*Conspirations Royalistes;*" "*L'Arrivée, Mon Tambourinaire;*" "*Le Nabab*" (1878); "*Contes choisis, la fantasie et l'histoire*" (1879); "*Les rois en exil*" (1879); "*Numa Roumestan*" (1880); "*Histoire d'un enfant;*" "*Les Cigognes*" (1883); "*L'Evangeliste*" (1883); "*Sapho*" (1884); "*Tartarin sur les Alpes*" (1886); "*La Belle Nivernaise*" (1886); "*Impressions de Nature et d'Art;*" "*Théâtre;*" "*Trente ans de Paris, à travers ma vie et mes livres*" (1888); "*L'Immortel*" (1888); "*Débuts d'un Homme de lettres;*" "*Souvenirs d'un Homme de lettres*" (1888); "*Port-Tarascon;*" "*Dernière aventures de l'illustre Tartarin*" (1890); "*Défense de Tarascon;*" "*La Menteuse;*" "*La Petite Paroisse*" (1895); "*La Lutte pour la vie;*" "*Quinze ans de Mariage*" (1898); "*Soutien de Famille*" (1898); "*Ma Douleur*" (unfinished).

TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH.

"The Immortal;" "The Evangelist;" "One of the Forty;" "The Fig and the Idler;" "An Algerian Legend, with other stories;" "Rose and Ninette, a story of the manners and morals of to-day;" "Letters from My Mill;" "Robert Helmont, diary of a Recluse of 1870-71;" "Recollection of a Literary Man;" "Artists' Wives;" "Thirty Years of Paris and of My Literary Life;" "Tartarin of Tarascon;" "Tartarin on the Alps;" "Port-Tarascon;" "Jack;" "Kings in Exile;" "Little Good for Nothing;" "Numa Roumestan, Partners (Framont);" "Sapho;" "Wives of Men of Genius;" "*La Belle Nivernaise*;" "The Pope's Mule."

THE TRAVELING LIBRARY—A BOON FOR AMERICAN COUNTRY READERS.

SINCE Carlyle laid down the proposition that "the true university is a collection of books" there have been many attempts to popularize this means of education. The growth of great public libraries in our cities has been full of significance as a phase of our higher social endeavor. Outside the great centers of population this development of library facilities has been less noticeable, but perhaps not less continuous, and certainly not less deserving of attention.

At first Carlyle's university was an exclusive institution. Only the aristocracy had access to it. Then came the era of subscription libraries in the larger towns, and then the founding of libraries for the free use of the people, to be maintained by general tax. Massachusetts has always been foremost among our States in the diffusion of library privileges among her citizens, and it is probably true to-day that no other like community in the world is so well supplied with books, or at least with the opportunity to use and read books. But for various reasons the Massachusetts system of town libraries, excellent as it is, cannot be successfully adapted to the conditions of every State in the Union. At any rate, the fact is that there are many communities, even in States that have adequate laws permitting taxation for library purposes, still destitute of the advantages which so large a proportion of the rural population of Massachusetts now enjoys. There are towns, villages, and cities still in this country which will not tax themselves to secure for their citizens an entrance to Carlyle's university. The problem thus becomes, not merely how many towns can be induced to start free libraries, but how can the people, particularly the growing children and youth, in towns and country districts where no public libraries exist be helped to a share in library privileges at once, without waiting for the communities themselves to take the initiative. In some States much has already been done in this direction through "traveling libraries."

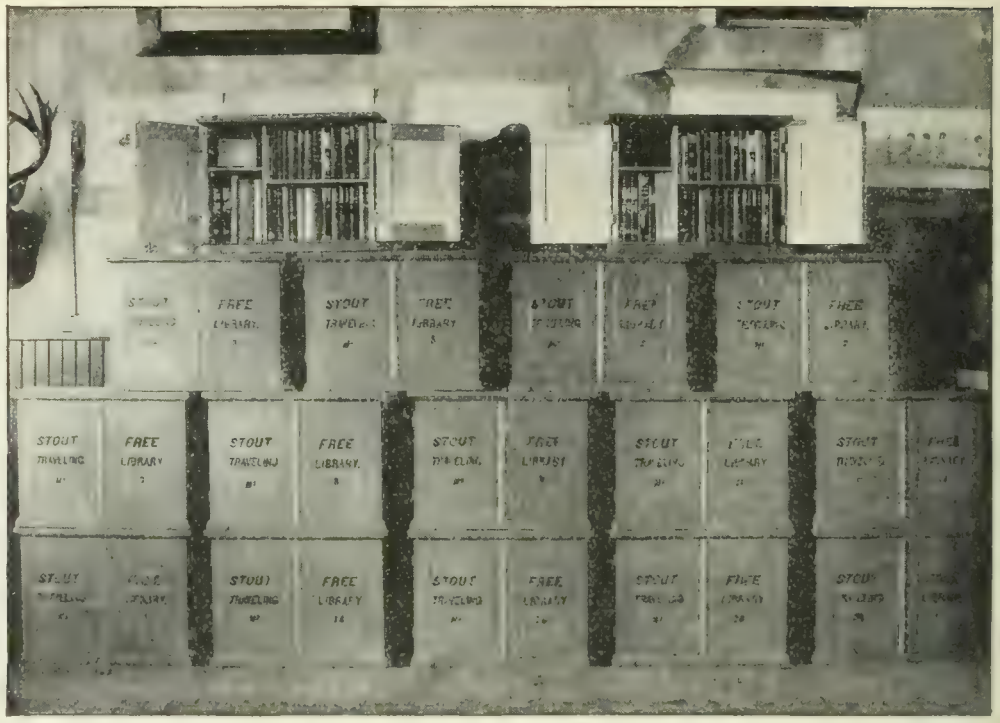
THE NEW YORK SYSTEM.

For many years Mr. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York State Library, has advocated a scheme of State distribution of books by way of loan to institutions and to groups of taxpayers on payment of a nominal fee. His plan includes a system of central control and supervision under which small collections of popular books are to be sent from point to point, kept in charge of responsible persons, and circulated freely among the residents of each locality. The State of New York made an appropriation for such a system of library loaning in 1892, and has appropriated annually since. In the first year 46 libraries were sent out; in the second, 139; in the third, 212; in the fourth, 371; and in the fifth year, 447. Books have been purchased to supply the constantly increasing demand, until now there are nearly 36,000 volumes owned by the State and available for this purpose. There are 32 general libraries, some of 100 and some of only 50 volumes each. Then these are each duplicated from five to ten times. There are also nine libraries, each of which is devoted to a special subject, also duplicated. Then there are numerous collections ranging in size from 25 to 100 volumes each and used in connection with university extension lecture course and reading circles.

These libraries are all carefully chosen, by expert librarians, and are made up of the choicest and freshest publications. A large proportion of the books must necessarily be works of fiction if the interest of the average borrower is to be sustained. Care is taken to provide only the very best and most wholesome stories, and to adapt them to the age and requirements of those to whom they are sent. In this respect the influence of the traveling libraries, if not distinctly educational, is at least uplifting and invigorating. A growing interest in biography, history, economics, science, and art has been noted and fostered by the management, and many books in these departments are continually being purchased and sent out. Some entire libraries are made up of these subjects, to the exclusion of fiction altogether, and the special collections sent to study clubs throughout the State are doing a real educational work.

Any local library may secure this service, to supplement its own facilities, or in places where no public library exists twenty-five taxpayers may make application for the loan of a traveling library, and if proper guarantee is furnished against loss or damage they may have the use of such a library for six months. The cost of transportation is borne by the State, but a fee of $5 is required in each instance. The New York system is now circulating about 36,000 volumes in more than 500 separate sets, and the demand seems to be steadily increasing. The

whole work is under the supervision of the regents of the University of the State of New York, and is regarded as an important adjunct of the State's system of secondary and higher instruction. The libraries are sent to high schools and academies for use in the study of literature, and similar arrangements have been made for supplying the schools with wall pictures of artistic merit. There is abundant testimony that the New York traveling libraries are reaching corners of the State that have heretofore been destitute of library privileges, that their use is leading to the formation of permanent collections under local auspices, and that existing libraries are greatly aided and stimulated to growth by visits from the traveling libraries.



THE STOUT FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

(A view of the first sixteen libraries in their cases before they went out from headquarters on their first trip.)

Michigan adopted the New York plan, on a smaller scale and with various modifications, in 1895, and is now circulating 100 libraries of 50 volumes each. Twenty-five of these libraries are special in character and adapted to the purposes of study clubs. Mrs. Spencer, the State librarian, declares that in no State institution has the same amount of good been done with so small an expenditure.

In Iowa a similar system, under the direction of the State librarian, was started in 1896 with an appropriation of $4,000, which has sufficed to purchase and circulate 50 libraries, while at the present time applications are on file for 200. Within the past two years about 40 permanent libraries have been organized in places more or less remote as the direct result of visits from the traveling libraries. An effort is being made to obtain a larger appropriation from the Legislature now in session.

THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT.

Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and one or two other States have followed in New York's footsteps in establishing State systems of traveling libraries, but the more interesting developments in this direction, because the most spontaneous, have been in Wisconsin. There the work has been organized by private rather than State initiative. The Hon. J. H. Stout, a public-spirited citizen of one of the western counties, seeing that the more remote country districts in his part of the State were destitute of books, undertook to supply, at his own expense, a group of libraries of 30 volumes each for circulation in Dunn County. For this purpose he purchased about 500 standard and popular works of fiction, travel, history, biography, and science, in the selection of which he was aided materially by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

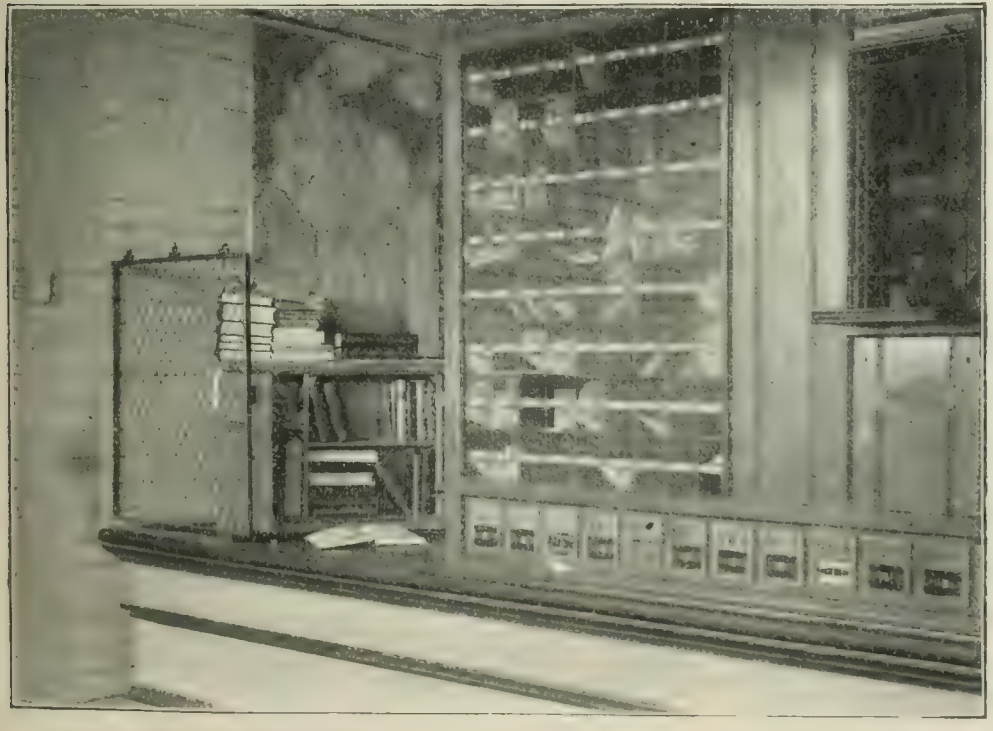
After the sixteen libraries needed to form the first consignment had been made up they were packed in strong cases, each of which had double doors, with lock, shelves, and a full equipment for the librarian in the way of record books, blanks, etc. By the time time the little libraries were ready to start on their journeys from Mr. Stout's home city of Menomonie, there were sixteen associations of farmers and villagers scattered through the county which had complied with the simple requirements announced as the conditions precedent to obtaining the use of the books. That is to say, they had each elected a secretary and a librarian, had promised to have the books well cared for and kept in a convenient place, freely accessible to every resident using them carefully, and had paid a fee of $1. Mr. Stout, on his part, promised to exchange the libraries when the majority of the members of an association had read as many of the books as they wished, to pay all transportation expenses for the first library and all the expenses of furnishing the libraries and repairing the books when worn. This was certainly a generous proposition, and it seems to have met with an ap-

preciative response from the country people. It was in May, 1896, that the first libraries went out from Menomonie, and by May, 1897, Mr. Stout had been compelled to put a full score of additional libraries "on the road," in order to supply the active demand.

THE BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE.

That the books so liberally provided by Mr. Stout actually get into the homes of the people for whom they were intended there can be no doubt. The rural and village population in which they circulate numbers about 16,000. A special effort was made to induce the location of library "stations" in the very poorest and most destitute portions of the county. The cross-roads, rather than the villages, were sought as centers of influence, and it was found that in those places the libraries were quite as highly valued as in the more populous neighborhoods. All but five of the 34 stations from which reports were received in 1897 were in farm-houses, and of these farm-houses seven served also as post-offices. Four of the remaining library stations were in small stores (in two of which were post-offices) and one was in a railroad station. These 34 stations are circulating more than 10,000 volumes annually. In the first ten libraries sent out each book was drawn twelve times on an average during the first year, and it was reported that a loaned book was often read by from two to five persons before it was returned.

Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, to whose recent pamphlet on the subject we are indebted for the facts here presented, relates an incident which well illustrates the real eagerness of the people for the libraries, and the willingness of even rough men to acknowledge the value of good books. At a hamlet where he inquired about a neighboring four corners he was told, "It is useless to go there, for it's a regular hell-hole." He visited it, however, and found it included a store, saloon, railroad station, blacksmith shop, and a dozen houses. The farmers about were poor and some of them coarse and rough. The storekeeper had received a scant education, but he was a prompt, reliable business man and after a time talked quite freely. He said: "My mother died when I was quite young, my father was a drunkard, and I had a hard time when I was a boy. I had a chance for a few years to get books from a public library, and they furnished me the pleasantest hours I had. I have been pretty rough and our place here is tough. Last Saturday night there was a dance, and the boys filled up with whisky and the girls stood around and made fun of them. I believe that if they would read good books it would put a stop to that kind of thing, and I will take the library and make the boys and girls read the books." He was as good as his word, and the circulation of his library was double that of the one left in his scoffing neighbor's community. Within a few months a good woman, who had been the main and almost the only worker for the best things in the neighborhood, took the library under her charge and has made it a constant power for good. This is only one of many like instances that have fallen within the experience of these "book missionaries."



THE VILLAGE POST-OFFICE AS A TRAVELING-LIBRARY STATION IN WISCONSIN.

WHAT BOOKS ARE READ?

Among the books most in demand during the first year were the following well-known stories: Miss Alcott's "Old Fashioned Girl," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Habberton's "Helen's Babies," Colonel King's "Colonel's Daughter," and Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." After these in order of popularity came "Rudder Grange," "A Singular Life," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Oliver Twist." American history and biography were much read, and the farmers' families took a great interest in the accounts of New York tenement-house life, "How

the Other Half Lives" and "Children of the Poor."

A liberal supply of popular periodicals was sent out with the libraries, and the bound volumes of *St. Nicholas* were among the most popular of the books. At first one-third of each library was devoted to juvenile literature, but this proportion was soon increased. The most encouraging result of the experiment has been its success with the young.

Mr. Stout's enterprise is not the only one of the kind in Wisconsin. A similar work has been carried on for about the same length of time under the patronage of Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, and with like success. Other smaller systems are at work here and there through the forest towns and clearings of Northern Wisconsin, and the whole State is beginning to take an active interest in the matter.

In all this nothing seems more significant than the eagerness with which all classes and all grades of intelligence welcome the libraries and the zest with which they read them. In one village the local clergyman is the moving spirit, in another the village barber; often it is the district schoolmistress, not infrequently the prosperous farmer or his wife. "Of the hundred traveling libraries now at work in Wisconsin," says Mr. Hutchins, "no other seems to be doing as much good as the one in a little hamlet in Wood County, where the librarian is 'section boss' on the railroad, postmaster, clerk of the school district, and an officer of the town. The people are German and Bohemian farmers and little given to books, but the librarian and his wife have looked after all the little boys and girls and manage to get them to read the books, the papers, or at least the pictures, and through the children they are reaching the homes and the older people."

Wisconsin makes no appropriation for the purchase of traveling libraries. The Free Library Commission can help to establish and supervise them, but all the money for books thus far has come from the gifts of citizens. So keen is the interest among the people that it seems to Mr. Hutchins "as if every intelligent man and woman in the State wanted to help us. Children in all parts of the State are keeping their *Youth's Companions* and other periodicals for us, and the women's club, teachers, and other citizens are sending us eight and ten cases of magazines, illustrated papers, children's periodicals, and books each week." Perhaps it is a fair question whether a legislative appropriation would not weaken this feeling.

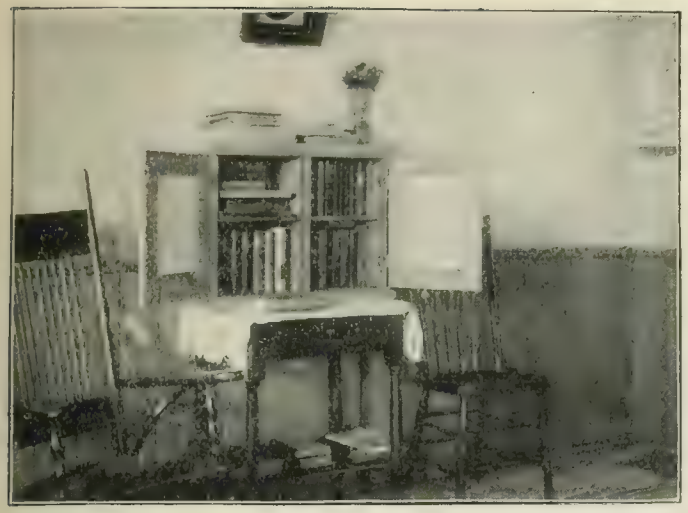
PERMANENT LIBRARIES ENCOURAGED.

Wisconsin has one excellent provision of law which might well be copied in other States. County boards of supervisors or the governing bodies of towns, villages, or cities may contract with the board of directors of any city or village library in the same county for the loan of books to residents. Thus any good city or village library may be made available, to a certain extent, to the people of the surrounding country. This provision points to the adoption of the traveling-library plan by important public libraries throughout the State. The Free Library Commission is opposed to the establishment of large systems of traveling libraries except in cases where they can be managed from some well-equipped central library which is in charge of a competent librarian. Public-spirited citizens have offered to buy traveling libraries to send to villages which will establish permanent public libraries, under the law, pledging suitable incomes from taxation. In the small village libraries the slender incomes are usually eaten up by the necessary expenses of maintenance, and not enough new books are purchased to keep up the popular interest. The State Commission can now say, "Start a permanent library with a definite annual income, on a broad basis, making it really an educational institution, and the commission will send you fifty fresh books every six months to be exchanged on the traveling-library plan." This stimulates local interest and encourages united effort to maintain a public library.

INTEREST OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In at least three Wisconsin counties the organizations of women's clubs are about to start county systems of traveling libraries. The State Federations of Women's Clubs in Georgia, New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and other States are starting systems. It seems not unlikely that these organizations will have an important part in popularizing the traveling-library idea throughout the country. They have already been influential, especially in Iowa, in securing State legislation, and they are manifesting a growing interest in the general library movement. In many places the clubs are represented on public library boards of directors, and their work naturally brings them into touch with library administration. Reference has already been made to the special traveling libraries in New York State sent out to study clubs. This important feature of the New York system suggests a wide field of usefulness, in which the particular needs of women's clubs are perhaps more fully and practically met than by any other form of public-library management.

That these clubs can and do exert a marked influence in raising the standard of public libraries and in quickening the public demand for the best class of literature is well brought out in a



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE STOUT TRAVELING-LIBRARY STATIONS IN DUNN COUNTY, WIS.

recent address by Mrs. Clara Bourland, which is quoted in the January number of the *Midland Monthly*:

The club woman looks to the public library for her books of reference, for standard authorities upon history, economics, sociology, and all the live questions of the day, as well as the standard works of fiction and poetry. This demand for books of permanent value and acknowledged literary excellence must surely be of inestimable value to the public library, opposing itself, as it does, to the excessive call for books of an evanescent character, deteriorating in tone and influence.

A HINT TO THE GREAT CORPORATIONS.

We have seen that the traveling library has flourished under systems of State maintenance and control and also under the auspices of private philanthropic agencies. It has been hardly less successful as conducted by one or two of our leading railroad companies for the benefit of employees. The Boston & Albany Railroad Company opened a circulating library for its men as early as 1869, and now sends out about 3,000 volumes a year, but from end to end this line runs through towns which for years have been well provided with free public libraries, and to send out books to those towns would seem almost like carrying coals to Newcastle. The railroad branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association undertakes to supply the library wants of railroad men on the New York Central line, along which there are fewer public libraries than in Massachusetts. About 7,000 volumes a year are sent out from the headquarters in New York City to other association railroad branches on the Central and to individual members.

The Baltimore & Ohio Employees' Free Circulating Library, described by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck in the *Library Journal* for January, 1897, is the most important institution of the kind in the country, if not in the world. This library circulates through regions comparatively destitute of free library privileges. About 40,000 volumes a year are sent out to 2,500 borrowers. Since 1885, the year when the library was founded, more than 300,000 volumes have been drawn.

"These books," says Mr. Ranck, "travel as far westward as the Mississippi River, through eight great States, and over a railroad system approximating 3,000 miles. They are delivered to borrowers through local agents, and the average time from the placing of an order for a book in the hands of an agent until the book called for is in his hands is now less than twenty-four hours for the entire system. The library uses 674 agencies, each agency serving as a delivery station for the employees of the community or department.

"Along with the increase in the number of books used there has been a decrease in the percentage of fiction. The first year 64 per cent. of the circulation was fiction; the percentage of fiction is now less than 53."

The adaptability of railroad methods to the business requirements of a well-organized library is well illustrated in the Baltimore & Ohio enterprise. The whole system of sending out and returning books is similar to that of the registry department of the post-office. Every person who handles a package receipts for it, so that it is possible to trace anything that may be lost. The company is responsible for all books in transit, and it exacts the same care in the handling of library property that is required for all other property. The books are delivered to the agents through the baggage department of the road.

The system is managed from Baltimore, where the main library is kept, under the care of a competent and enthusiastic librarian, whose salary is paid by the company. For one of the summer months each year the library is closed, and at that time the librarian visits the different agencies in the interest of the library administration.

This railroad system of book distribution differs from the typical traveling-library system in this way: the wants of individual borrowers, rather than of groups of borrowers, are met by direct consignments from a central bureau. Instead of a number of small libraries being sent to the agencies to be in turn distributed, individual works are sent from one large library. This method, of course, vastly increases the number of separate shipments required to cover a given field, and would be impracticable for almost any organization not in the transportation business The borrower, on the other hand, has a wider range of choice.

As Mr. Ranck suggests in his article, it is not from purely philanthropic motives that corpora-

tions are coming more and more to have regard for the welfare of their employees outside of working hours. Whatever tends to raise men to higher planes of living contributes directly to the efficiency of their service. The traveling library is a good business investment for any large employer of labor, and especially for the great transportation companies.

In St. Louis a plan has been formed for the distribution of books to street-car employees and their families, to whom the ordinary public library is usually inaccessible. It is stated that an office, or agency, will be established in every power house or shed of the car line. Conductors and motormen will present tickets at these offices, and books will be delivered by wagon at their homes.

MERITS OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Finally, to all who are studying the advantages of the traveling library for country places we commend the summary of those advantages made by the Wisconsin Commission after an experience of nearly two years in the backwoods of their State :

1. It makes good literature easily accessible, and often a constant temptation, in communities where there are few distractions and no other similar educational forces for any but the younger children.

2. It puts the control of the reading of numbers of people in the hands of persons who have the library experience of the world at their command, while the literary tastes of the readers are forming.

3. It is economical. There is no expense for local rent, for fuel, light, or librarian's salary. Books are bought at the lowest prices, there is no wastage from worthless books or shoddy editions, and the volumes are worn out by use and not by mere shelf wear.

4. It keeps a continual interest in the books by frequent exchanges, and the prospect of a near exchange keeps each family alert to learn about the best books and to get them promptly.

5. The responsibility of caring for a library and extending its usefulness makes a common bond for a high purpose and a new basis for union for the best citizens in small neighborhoods.

6. The library stations form new centers for the upbuilding of a better social and intellectual life.

To sum up briefly : The traveling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires, and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sick-room, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

The few experiments described in this article do not begin to exhaust the possibilities of the traveling library. Nothing has been said of the self-supporting systems, among which one of the most successful is that conducted by the London *Review of Reviews* which supplies literature to many remote English villages. A similar enterprise is maintained by a firm in Des Moines, Iowa, on a strictly business basis. The plan is capable of indefinite expansion and of application to a great variety of interests and conditions. In this new way the railroad, that great civilizing agent, may be made to serve even more effectively as the ally of the free school and the printing-press in all that makes for the elevation of the race.

WILLIAM B. SHAW.



AN OUTPOST OF THE WISCONSIN FREE TRAVELING-LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION AND THE QUEST OF THE NORTH POLE.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

I.—EXPEDITIONS THAT WILL START THIS YEAR.

NO fewer than five arctic efforts are planned for the near future. Of these, two have as their objective point the north pole. In July, this year, Lieutenant Peary will steam up the west coast of Greenland in the *Windward*, taking on board at Cape York the Esquimaux men, women, children, and dogs whose services he engaged last summer. He will then push as far north as possible in his steamer. If the condition of the ice is favorable to navigation he hopes to get the ship as far as Petermann Fiord, latitude 81, or possibly to Newman Bay, latitude 82. At the ship's farthest north he will establish a station and his Esquimaux colony. As soon as possible he will throw out an advance post at or near Cape York, and when that is done will in the spring or favorable season for arctic sledging attempt a dash to the pole with dog sledges. The distance from Cape Washington to the pole is about 450 statute miles. Lieutenant Peary proposes to remain in north Greenland as long as may be necessary to achieve his purpose, using the Esquimaux colony as a base of operations. He has taken leave of absence for five years, but hopes to be back in much less time. His plan involves not only an effort to reach the pole, but incidental exploration of unknown lands at the north of Greenland, with scientific work of the usual character. He will be accompanied by but one white man, a physician.



LIEUT. ROBERT E. PEARY.



MR. WALTER WELLMAN.

The Wellman plan is quite similar to that of Lieutenant Peary, except that it uses Franz Josef Land as a base of operations and employs Norwegian seal and walrus hunters instead of Esquimaux. July 1 the arctic steamer *Laura*, which has been secured for the expedition, will leave Tromsoe, and after taking on board at Archangel, in the White Sea, a large pack of the best Siberian draft dogs, will steam to Cape Flora, where she will probably arrive between August 1 and 15. Establishing there a supply station, with scientific investigators left in charge, the geographical party of six men will at once push northward, hoping to winter at or about Cape Fligely, which Payer reached in 1874. The following spring a dash will be made for the pole. From Fligely to the pole the distance is 550 stat-

ute miles. While the aim of this expedition is to reach the pole, if possible, in geographic work it hopes to determine the area and characteristics of the now unknown northern parts of Franz Josef Land, and in the scientific field to make valuable observations, particularly in gravity and magnetism, in which it will have the coöperation of well-known scientists and an equipment of the latest instruments.



CAPT. OTTO SVERDRUP.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who was with Nansen, will take the *Fram* this summer and go up Davis Strait and Smith Sound, having on board a party of European scientists who wish to make observations along the coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land. The *Fram* has lately been fitted with a large cabin for the comfort of this party. No special effort is to be made to reach a high northing.

Frederick Jackson, who last autumn returned from Franz Josef Land, plans an expedition on the American side, going through Jones Sound and seeking to open up the unexplored lands which it is believed exist to the west and north.

The following interesting details have within a few days appeared in the press concerning a Swedish expedition that will do scientific work in arctic regions this summer :

It will be under the leadership of Dr. A. G. Nathorst, who accompanied Nordenskjöld in his Greenland expedition of 1883. Its main object is to examine the eastern side of Spitzbergen, Wiche's Land, and New Island ; in short, the region between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. But as this area will probably not be accessible in the beginning of next summer, Dr. Nathorst intends to carry on investigations in Western Spitzbergen, Northeast Land, Bear Island, etc. He has bought the *Antarctic*, which in 1895 carried the whaling expedition to the south polar sea and is now being overhauled. The captain will be Emil Nilsson, who has been several times to the Yenisei, and who commanded the *Sofia* during Nordenskjöld's Greenland expedition in 1883. Dr. Nathorst himself will have special charge of the geological work. The zoologist will be Mr. G. Kolthoff, of Upsala, curator of the fine biological museum at Stockholm. He also was in the 1883 expedition, and has made ornithological expeditions to Iceland and the Farös. Dr. Axel Ohlen, of Lund, who will assist him, has dredged off the east coast of Greenland, has visited Baffin's Bay and Melville Bay, and was in the recent Swedish expedition to Tierra del Fuego. Dr. Gruner Andersen will be the botanist. He has studied the arctic flora on the mountains of Sweden and Norway. The hydrographer will probably be Dr. Axel Humberg, also a well-known geologist ; he also was in the 1883 expedition. The cartographical work will be under the charge of Lieut. Otto Kjellström. Special attention will be given to glaciers wherever found, and the surgeon, Dr. E. T. Levin, will investigate the occurrence of bacteria in the arctic regions. It will be seen that the expedition will be completely equipped in all departments of science.

II.—SOME IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS SINCE 1870.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century has witnessed remarkable activity in polar exploration. In 1870 the United States Government sent Charles F. Hall, a civilian, on an expedition in the *Polaris*, and in north Greenland waters he reached the highest north then attained by ship, latitude 82:11, a record which has since been broken only by Nares in the *Alert*, 82:24, and by Sverdrup in the *Fram*, latitude 85:58.

In 1873 Weyprecht and Payer, Austrians, were fortunate enough to drift in their ice-beset ship, the *Tegethoff*, to the southern shores of a land which they not only discovered, but in part explored by means of sledge journeys, naming it Kaiser Franz Josef Land. In the spring of 1873 Payer reached 82:05, and there saw to the northward "high, mountainous land" which he estimated to extend beyond the 83d parallel.

The English were now stimulated to renewed efforts, and in 1875 the world beheld the novel spectacle of a great nation sending forth a magnificently equipped expedition with orders to go to the north pole. Captain Nares was its leader, and he took two ships, the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, to north Greenland. The expedition cost $750,000, and although it did not bring back the pole as a prize, it did succeed in adding forty miles to the record of northerly progress.

In 1879 the New York *Herald* dispatched Commander DeLong, of the navy, on a quest for the pole in the *Jeannette*. The ship was caught in the ice north of Siberia and drifted a long distance to the westward, finally sinking in latitude 77:15. The drift of the *Jeannette*, together with that of relics from her found two years later on the coast of southern Greenland, gave Nansen his idea for the drifting expedition in the *Fram* which resulted in such a great success. The thirty-three men of the *Jeannette* crew attempted the Lena delta. Twenty perished, only those piloted by the gallant Melville being saved, with two others.

In 1881 the United States Government sent out an expedition under Lieut. A. W. Greely, of the army, to establish one of the international polar stations. In addition to geographic and scientific work of the greatest value, performed under the direction of the indefatigable leader, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, by means of a sledge expedition along the coast of north Greenland, established a new record in the approach to the pole. Twenty-five out of thirty-two men of this expedition perished at Cape Sabine, through no fault of their commander, but on account of failures and official inefficiency which tarnished the arctic record of this country.

These two disasters checked for a time the enthusiasm for arctic exploration. In 1888 Fridtjof Nansen effected the first crossing of Greenland, justly regarded as a brilliant feat. But it was soon afterward eclipsed by an American, Lieut.



MRS. PEARY IN HER ARCTIC COSTUME.

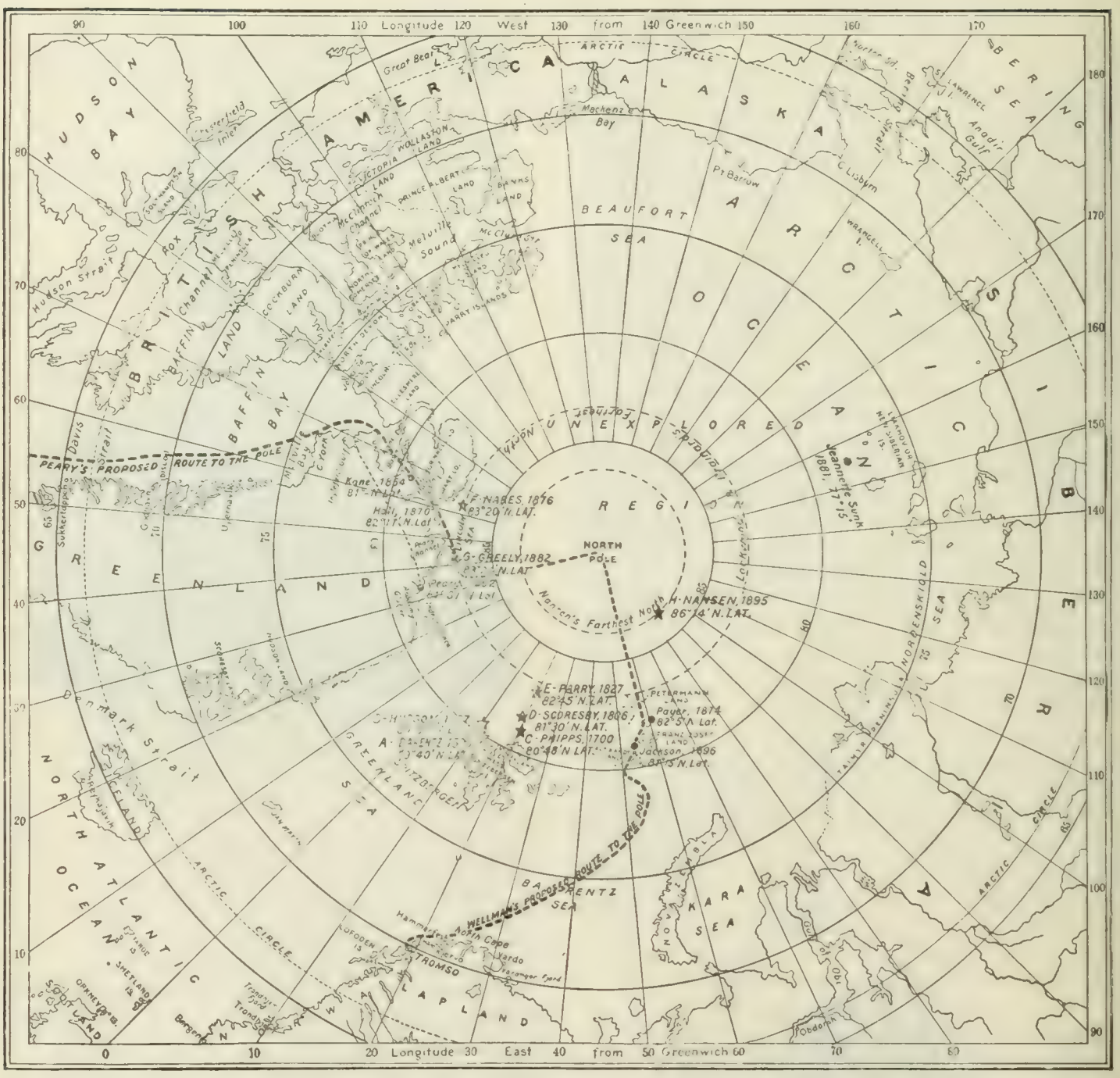


GEN. A. W. GREELY.

Robert E. Peary, civil engineer in the navy, who in 1892, accompanied by Astrup, a Norwegian, crossed Greenland a thousand miles north of the route of Nansen, traveling with dog teams and sledges. In 1894 he met with failure in an effort to cross again, but in 1895 succeeded in once more reaching Independence Bay, without being able, however, to explore the northern termination of Greenland, as he had hoped.

In 1894 two expeditions set out in the Old World, both with the pole as their objective point. Neither succeeded. One was that of the writer, of which General Greely says in his "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries:" "Walter Wellman, an American, endeavored to reach the pole by sledge and boat, using a ship at Spitzbergen as his base. Most improved scientific devices were employed to reduce weights and secure success, but unfortunately the *Ragnvald Jarl* was crushed by ice-floes at Walden Island. Although the ice was exceedingly rough, undeterred by adverse conditions Wellman pluckily continued north by sledge after the wreck, but was obliged to abandon the attempt at the 81st parallel."

The other expedition of that year was led by Frederick Jackson, an Englishman, and was liberally fitted out by Alfred C. Harmsworth, a London newspaper owner. Jackson established headquarters at Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, where he remained three years, exploring parts of that



ADVANCE MADE TOWARD THE NORTH POLE DURING THREE CENTURIES, WITH PROPOSED ROUTES OF PEARY AND WELLMAN.

The advance made toward the north pole during the last three centuries is marked on the above map with stars, lettered in order from "A" to "H," starting with Barentz in 1596 and ending with Nansen in 1895. These successive steps on the road to the pole may be tabulated as follows:

Year.	Explorer.	Nationality.	Lat. Reached.	Statute Miles from Pole.	Method.
1596.....	Barentz.	Dutch.	79:40	713	Sailing ship.
1607.....	Hudson.	English.	80:23	654	Sailing ship.
1700.....	Phipps.	English.	80:48	635	Sailing ship.
1806.....	Scoresby.	English.	81:30	587	Sailing ship.
1827.....	Parry.	English.	82:45	500	Small boats, sledges.
1876.....	Nares.*	English.	83:20	460	Small boats, sledges.
1882.....	Greely.†	American.	83:24	455½	Sledges.
1895.....	Nansen.	Norwegian.	86:14	260	Small boats, sledges.

It will be observed that the English held the honor of "the farthest north" for 265 years, during which period they advanced the mark 253 statute miles. The Americans, with an advance of 4½ miles, then held it for 13 years. Three years ago Nansen and Johansen, the Norwegians, established a new record 195½ miles nearer the pole.

*Although Captain Nares was leader of the expedition the sledge journey was made by Markham and Parr, officers.

†General Greely was the leader of the expedition, but the northern journey was made by Lockwood and Brainard, officers.



THE "FRAM" LEAVING NORWAY.

archipelago south of the 81st parallel. In June, 1896, he had a dramatic meeting with Nansen and Johansen, who had wintered eighty miles north. Nansen and Johansen returned to Norway in the *Windward*, which had visited the station every summer. This is the steamer which has been lent to Lieutenant Peary for his voyage this coming summer.

No expedition since that of Greely is worthy more than briefest mention in comparison with Nansen's brilliant achievement, the details of which are still fresh in the popular mind. Not only did Nansen's drift theory prove correct, but by leaving his ship in an effort to reach the pole by dog sledges he contributed one of the most fascinating chapters known to all arctic history. If Nansen and Johansen had not permitted their watches to run down, preventing them ascertaining their longitude, they would have been able to come down upon the head of Franz Josef Land, clearing up the mystery as to the area and trend of the northern parts of that archipelago,



WELLMAN'S "RAGNVALD JARL" CRUSHED BY ICE.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

seen by Payer twenty years before, but never touched by the foot of man. As it was, Nansen's expedition discovered no new lands, but its contributions to knowledge are nevertheless of first importance.

July 11 last S. A. Andree, a Swede, accompanied by two of his countrymen, set out from Danes' Island, Spitzbergen, for the north pole in a large balloon. The only information concerning their journey that has come to hand was found in a pigeon-message written by Andree himself two days after the ascension. In this dispatch he said they were then, noon, July 13, in latitude 82:2 and longitude 15:5 east, that all were well on board, and that they were making "good progress to the east, ten degrees southerly." This message indicates that Andree's plan of sailing to the pole or its vicinity by balloon resulted in failure. In about one-fifth or one-sixth the time his air-ship could remain afloat he had made but small progress northward, and was then being driven south of east. If Andree and his comrades are still alive the chances are they will be found next summer at Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, where Jackson left for them a supply of food.

III.—HOW IS THE POLE TO BE ATTAINED?

And how can the pole be reached? By a sledging expedition over the ice which covers the polar sea, made from a base station upon the land as far north as we can establish it. It is only by sledging that any one now proposes to reach the pole. The open polar sea and the possibility of sailing to the top of the earth in a ship are dreams of the past. Balloons are extra-hazardous, being mere toys for the winds and offering no opportunities for scientific observation. Drifting with the current which flows lazily through the Arctic Sea is a slower but more certain method, though Dr. Nansen's experience indicates that the current falls several degrees short of the pole. Dr. Nansen left his ship and sought the pole by sledging over the ocean ice.

This base station should be established upon some land which extends far to the north, which is accessible by steamer in the summer season, and which contains animal life sufficient for support of the explorers in case of need. In the opinion of some arctic authorities Greenland offers greatest advantages as a gateway to the pole. There is every probability that it extends farther north than any other land of which we have knowledge. It is believed the mainland of Greenland has its northern termination between the



MR. S. A. ANDREE.

81st and 83d parallels, but outlying islands or other land masses are known to reach as far as 83:30, and they may extend much farther.

North Greenland's disadvantages as the site of a polar base station are: First, its doubtful accessibility by ship, navigation through the narrow, ice-gorged straits—Smith Sound and Kennedy and Robeson Channels—being exceed-



ANDREE'S BALLOON.

ingly uncertain and hazardous. Second, the long sweep of the coast from southwest to northeast, involving 200 miles' travel eastward to make 100 miles northward—from Newman Bay, the highest point to which it is likely a ship could be steamed, to Cape Washington, the most northerly known point of land. Third, the improbability of finding enough game there upon which to support life, there being few seals in northern Greenland and consequently few ice bears, and the musk oxen having a wide range and therefore not to be depended upon.

Other arctic authorities believe advantage could be gained by establishing the polar base station on Franz Josef Land, which lies between the 80th and 84th parallels, its northern shores being as yet unexplored. The southern coast of this land can be reached every summer by an ice steamer from Norway. In the autumn following the arrival of the expedition winter headquarters should be established at Cape Fligely, latitude 82:05, where game in abundance could be had for men and dogs. By the time the light returns in the spring the expedition party will be found hardened through almost daily exercise and exposure. All details of the sledging equipment and methods will by this time have been thoroughly tested and mastered, and everything will be in readiness

for the dash for the pole which is to be started upon about the middle of February.

At latitude 82 degrees the sun reappears March 1. But during two or three weeks before this date the dawn is bright enough to travel by, and the northern journey should begin about February 15. The cold will then be great—from 20 degrees to 50 degrees Fahrenheit below zero—but it is cold that keeps the surface in best condition for sledging. Hardened men, properly clad, can endure any degree of cold as long as the wind does not blow. Fortunately the arctic spring has little wind, the storms coming, for the most part, later in the year. In the latter part of March and all of April the temperature will become more moderate and travel unaccompanied by any great hardship on account of the cold. May will be warmer still and really balmy for men accustomed to the lower temperatures of February and March. But by the first of June it will be too warm. The snow will then be softening and the ice breaking up more and more. The favorable season for arctic sledging is at an end.

The favorable season—the period in which most rapid progress may be made and for which the plan should be laid that all of it may be utilized and yet no superfluous pound be carried—is about one hundred days, or from February 15 to May 25. In this one hundred days' campaign the party should make its northerly advance and its return to land, though of course, if still out when June 1 comes, it will be able to proceed at a diminished rate of speed.

What is the length of this journey for which we must plan? From Cape Fligely to the pole in a direct line is 475 geographical miles. If we say that, on account of deviation from a straight course made necessary by hummocks, leads, the drift, etc., the total distance to the pole and back is 1,050 geographical miles, we shall be within bounds.

The road to be traveled is the frozen surface of the polar sea. That the "pack" can be traversed at a satisfactory rate of speed, with proper equipment and in the favorable season, we know, because it has been done. As long as the temperature is low the pack remains quite closely knit. There are a few leads or channels between the floes, even in the coldest weather, but a greater number of them as the season advances and the cold is moderated. Crossing these channels is usually easy, either by boat or upon bridges of natural ice, but a few are troublesome on account of sludge upon their surface or young ice that is not quite strong enough to bear.

The surface of the frozen sea varies widely. Here are level fields over which the sledges will glide rapidly hour after hour, making journeys of from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day possible. Then will come fields of rubble and pressed-up blocks which give much trouble. Many pressure-ridges at the edges of the floes will be encountered, but these are as a rule not difficult to cross, as their sides are drifted over with snow and they are transformed from rough cliffs into hillocks varying in height from ten to twenty feet.

These known conditions of season, distance, road, and difficulties show us that our organization and outfit must be a perfectly adaptable and perfectly balanced machine. All must be planned as carefully as the building of a locomotive or a steamship. There must be power enough, but no superfluous power to waste fuel. The parts must be strong enough to endure all ordinary and extraordinary strains, but not so heavy as to drag upon the power. There must be food enough to keep men and dogs going in full strength just the time needed for accomplishment of the task, within the favorable season, but not a pound beyond to be unnecessarily dragged the whole distance.

Such a perfectly balanced, skillfully equipped and organized expedition, comprising all the latest developments and appliances for rapid travel, has never yet been placed in the field. Indeed, it is only now, after the experiences of Lieutenant Peary, Dr. Nansen, and other recent arctic travelers, that such a thoroughly modern plan and equipment have become possible.

We now know that in traversing the polar pack we must have a boat with which to cross leads, that it must be a boat with peculiar powers of resistance to injury, that it must be at all times ready to go into the water so that time need not be wasted in long detours seeking crossings upon the ice, as was the case with Dr. Nansen throughout his journey, or till a week was spent in repairing the canvas kayaks in which the ice had made many holes.

We know that dogs are the cavalry horses of the arctics, and that we must have plenty of dog-power to drag all the loads over the good ice, in order to save the strength of the men for the rougher places; and plenty of man-power to get everything quickly over the rubble, ridges, and leads—the dogs resting at these bad spots and the men resting while the dogs do the work on the long reaches of level or undulating surface.

With a party of six hardy men, with fifty draft dogs from Siberia, with a rubber pneumatic boat which has no rigid surface to receive injurious blows in ice, with specially built sledges that are drawn each by one dog and that may capsize without injury or the need of righting, so that the dogs go along practically without

attention or driving, with light weights constantly becoming lighter, with man-power and dog-power enough to keep moving straight ahead all the time with all the loads without the need of "doubling up"—that is, to divide the load into two parts and thus go three times over the road—with careful attention guided by experience to every minute detail of food and equipment, it is possible to travel an average of from thirteen to seventeen miles per day.

Notwithstanding their lack of power in proportion to their impedimenta, their loss of time in long detours seeking crossings of leads upon the ice because their kayaks were unfit to go into the water, their inability to travel more than six or seven hours per day because two men could not quickly attend to all the duties in camp, Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen made during the favorable season an average of about nine miles per day. Dr. Nansen says if he had had more dogs and men and a supply station on Franz Josef Land to fall back upon, he could have made the pole. He is also quite confident the pole can be attained in the way which is here proposed.

At an average progress of only twelve miles per day the pole could be reached and returned from in eighty-eight days. Ample time would remain for the party to make its way back to the station on the southern coast to meet the steamer sent out after it.

In this way, with a very small expenditure of money and with only a year and three months' absence from civilization, I believe the north pole can be attained without the loss of a single human life.

IV.—WHY DO MEN STRIVE TO REACH THE POLE?

What is the use of trying to reach the north pole? What is to be gained for mankind? What will you do with the pole when you get it?

These are questions which every friend of arctic exploration is often called upon to answer. They are propounded in all seriousness and good faith, and deserve reply in kind.

Many men who applaud a Lick or a Yerkes for their liberal endowment of great telescopes with which to discover new stars in the stellar universe have fallen into the habit of sneering at the men who propose to discover the north pole and thus add to our knowledge of our own world.

Men who rejoice whenever a new fact is learned concerning the heavenly bodies or the internal structure or history of our globe have little patience with those who venture into the unknown regions of the north with a view to learning what is there. They forget, perhaps, that this earth was given man for his home, and that the desire to conquer and to know all of it is as instinctive as life itself.

The results of efforts to explore the great unknown area about the pole may be divided into two parts: One has to do with the extension of knowledge, with the ascertainment of those facts which build up and broaden and perfect the sciences; the other caters to love of adventure, to admiration for conquest of difficulties, and certainly these are not the least praiseworthy traits of human nature.

To the man who asks, "Can people live about the pole—what can be grown there?" and who thus implies impatience with exploration which does not open up either mines or farms or some productive industry, there is no answer. The same man might ask, Of what use is a poem? He must be permitted to go his way, along with the man who can see no value in dredging the depths of the sea, scaling the heights of mountains, or widening our knowledge of the stars, because in none of these places can wheat or corn be grown or precious metals be mined.

But to those who look upon the garnering of every new fact concerning our universe as a contribution to the sum of human knowledge, and therefore to human power and human happiness, the value of arctic exploration is obvious.

"Nowhere are more questions to be found for which to seek answers," wrote Prof. Georg Gerland, the physicist, "than in the polar regions. . . . Man's disposition to make all the earth his home and himself at home everywhere in it is only sharpened by the problems offered there, and the tendency to go becomes irresistible.

"The explanation of the glaciation of the northern part of our temperate zone during the ice age, still unfound, is a matter of great importance, for the topography of the land at the present time was brought out and the organic life of the whole earth was modified by it; and it is the general opinion that the solution of the problem is to be found, if it is found, by a study of the polar regions.

" . . . Man could not refrain from inquiring into the nature and reason of these things if he would, and hence he is willingly or unwillingly led to the poles, where he is brought into the closest relations with them and where the explanation of them can be most hopefully sought."

As good an authority as Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, stoutly defends that species of exploration which has for its main object the discovery of the pole. "Arctic exploration for the attainment of scientific knowl-

edge pure and simple," he says, "is worthy all the effort that can be put to it; but none the less worthy is an exploration which has for its main object the resolution of a problem which has attracted man's attention for upward of three hundred years, and thus far baffled all his ingenuity and advances."

The question is asked: To what good? For those who identify the progress of civilization with a search after truth, it is hardly necessary to answer this question. It was fully answered a half century ago by that stern friend of knowledge, Sir John Barrow, when he wrote: "The north pole is the only thing in the world about which we know nothing, and that want of all knowledge ought to operate as a spur to adopt means of wiping away that stain of ignorance from this enlightened age."

The north pole is a great prize to win. It is worth winning, not alone because the world stands ready to applaud and reward him who first sets foot at that spot where there is no north and no other direction than south, but because in the doing of it real benefits are to be gained for the human race and the cause of knowledge.

The pioneer expedition to the heart of the inner polar region—to the pole itself or its vicinity—will not only bring back a story of adventure, of hardship, of achievement which will stir the blood of all who admire courage and physical prowess and triumph over the difficulties of nature, but it will return with valuable information concerning the magnetic and electrical forces of the earth, now so little understood, concerning meteorology and geology, the forms and extent of unknown lands, if any exist, the depth of the sea and the currents thereof, the organic life of our own and past ages, and the great problem of glaciation, which involves the history of the human race.

Simply to reach the pole for the sake of a sensational success would be a splendid play in that international game of daring and endurance which has been going on for three centuries. Having long ago set out to do this thing, nothing can be more certain than that man will go on till he has succeeded. As an athletic feat, as a triumph of preparation and combination, as a victory over the difficulties of road, distance, time, and climate, it would be at least as worthy admiration as the breaking of records upon the race-horse or bicycle track, as the winning of a baseball, football, or yachting trophy—feats to which the world properly gives its applause and its reward in rich measure. But even a mere effort to reach the pole has vastly more to commend it, since it is impossible for an expedition to approach the pole without exploring seas and lands now unknown, without gathering a multitude of facts for which every physical science awaits with eagerness.

The north pole can be and probably will be reached during the next few years. In arctic exploration as in everything else there is progress. It is only now that the combined experience of all who have ventured in this field teaches us precisely what the conditions are that must be coped with and precisely how they are to be overcome so that we are able to say we know how the pole can be attained.

WHY SHOULD ARCTIC EXPLORATION BE CONTINUED?

[The reasons which occur to eminent scientists and explorers, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, General Greely, Commodore Melville, U. S. N., Professor Todd, of Amherst, Professor Gore, of Columbian University, and Professor Brewer, of Yale, whose opinions Mr. Walter Wellman has obtained for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, in support of the position taken by him in the foregoing pages.]

I.—THE IMAGINATIVE YEARNING FOR THE POLE MUST BE SATISFIED.

WHAT is the use of arctic exploration? One might as well ask, Of what use is science? When man ceases to wish to know and to conquer every foot of the earth which was given to him to live upon and to rule, then will the decadence of the race begin. Of itself that mathematical point which marks the northern termination of the axis of our earth is of no more importance than any other point within the unknown polar area; but it is of much more importance that this particular point be reached, because there clings about it in the imagination of all mankind such fascination that till the pole is discovered all arctic research must be affected, if not overshadowed, by the yearning to attain it. For this reason I want the

pole discovered, and it ought to be discovered that we may get it out of the way and leave a clear field for pure scientific exploration. I believe the pole will be reached within a very few years, and that it can be attained by the methods proposed by your American explorers. I shall not be surprised if either Lieutenant Peary or Walter Wellman gains the honor of unfurling the Stars and Stripes at that spot which for centuries has been the object of man's adventurous and resolute attack. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

II.—SCIENCE HOPES FOR VALUABLE ARCTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

Arctic exploration has contributed generously to the material interests of mankind and to the sum of human knowledge. In polar lands some of the rarest secrets of nature have been disclosed to scientific voyagers. Contributions to all sciences have been levied from the air, the earth, the ocean, and even the universe. Within the arctic circle have been located and determined the poles of the triple magnetic forces. Study of the varying phases of barometric pressures in the far north has given the world a better understanding of the climates of northern America, Europe, and Asia. Soundings of the sea, serial temperatures, and hydrographic surveys in the arctics have given birth to that most satisfactory and important theory of a vertical interoceanic circulation. A handful of dried arctic plants enabled a botanist to forecast the general character of unknown lands, and in fossil plants from the north another scientist has read the story of tremendous climate changes that metamorphosed the face of the earth. The peculiar tides of the arctics have added to our store of information concerning the influence exerted by the stellar worlds upon our own. To the ice-clad zones science is now turning for a solution of the problem of glaciation of our lower latitudes. A. W. GREELY.

III.—THE ARCTIC ZONE IS A SCHOOL FOR HEROIC ENDEAVOR.

I am asked the question, Why should arctic exploration be continued? For every reason that is good and noble; for the benefit of our fellow-men; that the explorer and the investigator may, through trial and suffering if need be, contribute to the world's knowledge, which is power, wealth, and happiness.

Is there a better school of heoric endeavor for our youth than the arctic zone? It is something to stand where the foot of man has never trod. It is something to do that which has defied the energy of the race for the last three hundred years. It is something to have the consciousness that you are adding your modicum of knowledge to the world's store.

It is worth a year of the life of a man with a soul larger than a turnip to see a real iceberg in all its majesty and grandeur. It is worth some sacrifice to be alone just once amid the awful silence of the arctic snows, there to commune with the God of nature, whom the thoughtful man finds best in solitude and silence, far from the haunts of men—alone with the Creator.

It is entirely different with the ice-ranger who skirts along the mere edge of the great unknown area and ekes out a precarious existence with the filthy natives that he may return to civilization and peddle out his experiences in penny lectures for his monetary profit and for the pleasure of the gaping multitude.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

IV.—THE GEOGRAPHIC, COMMERCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC PROFIT.

Surrounding the north pole, 3,000,000 square miles of our globe remain still unexplored. Addition to our knowledge of these unknown regions is of high importance in three distinct lines of human activity: (*a*) Geographic exploration; (*b*) commercial profit; (*c*) scientific research. Argument against polar exploitation along any of these lines often betrays simple ignorance of the facts. For the past two centuries the arctic yield of commercial products has exceeded $5,000,000 annually, and the available wealth of this northern world is by no means exhausted.

Greely extended our knowledge to 83 degrees 24 minutes; Nansen to 86 degrees 14 minutes—only as far from the pole itself as Boston from Philadelphia or St. Louis from Chicago. Who else will help geographers to draw a complete map of the polar zone embraced between these two high parallels?

But since international circumpolar stations were first established, the wide import of scientific research in polar wilds has made it perfectly clear that the "frozen north" is a really prominent factor in solving useful problems in the physics of the globe. The meteorology of our United States to-day; perfection of theories of the earth's magnetism, requisite in conducting surveys and navigating ships; origin and development of terrestrial fauna and flora; secular variation of climate; behavior of ocean currents—all these are fields of practical investigation in which the phenomena of both arctic and antarctic worlds play a very significant *rôle*. Indeed, a knowledge of these phenomena, as yet far from thorough, is a prime essential to that complete

unfolding of Nature, her laws and processes, which is the ultimate aim of scientific inquiry.

Within a few brief years the poles will be won—both of them. The absorbing question is no longer *why* reach them? but *how* can we best get there and safely return?

DAVID P. TODD.

V.—DECISIVE DATA OF THE EARTH'S ELLIPTICITY ALONE MAKE A SUFFICIENT REASON.

Fortunately the day is passing when the scientist must assume an apologetic attitude while trying to extend the boundaries of knowledge, nor is he any longer discouraged by the utilitarian's question, What is the good of it? He readily calls to mind the fact that except in rare instances practice has paused for theory and that the artisan's hand has been freed by the *savant's* brain. His meat and drink is ofttimes the consciousness that one item of ignorance dispelled is like a grain of sand removed from the most delicate mechanism—one particle of knowledge diffused is a lubricant that may facilitate the movements in the vast cycle of sciences from the center to the periphery. And not seldom is sufficient reward found in the conviction that he who makes a contribution to science benefits the human race, furnishes a stimulus whose action is above conception, and plants a seed whose fruit may nourish coming ages.

As long as the specialist works under normal conditions no suggestion is made that his work may be useless. The chemist can spend a decade searching for a new element, and if argon be discovered his years of labor are forgotten; the navigator may strive to map the currents of the ocean, and when success crowns his efforts mariners are quick to profit thereby. But as soon as one starts into the dreary north and braves its dangers, thousands echo the cry, What is the good of it? Besides the encouragement it gives to the spirit of investigation, there are results to be achieved that are worth all the ventures our hardy men are making in pushing northward.

There is a little factor—ellipticity—that enters into every computation of earth areas or directions. With an incorrect value for this quantity, which depends upon the figure of the earth, no boundary line can be run with precision, maps will be uncertain, shoals and dangers cannot be plotted with accuracy, and navigation has another risk added to its long array. In the determination of the figure of the earth the extreme north has so far practically no voice. The single arc, that of Lapland, is so marred by errors that its use makes the entire solution unreliable. The need for a northern arc is so keenly felt that at this time steps are taking for the measurement of a short arc in Spitzbergen. But owing to the difficulties in the way of such a large undertaking no one knows when it may be accomplished.

Thanks to the ingenuity of Mendenhall, a small pendulum about nine inches long can give us the most valuable data for the determination of the all-important ellipticity, and nowhere can such decisive data be sought as near the pole. Wherever a weight of a few hundred pounds be carried this instrument and accessories can be taken, and every station occupied in high latitudes will contribute immeasurably toward solving the problem in question.

If a polar expedition can show how a party can approach the pole and do nothing more, it will give the information which some geodesist will soon use to his profit, and if in addition it should make it possible for pendulum observations to be made as far north as Franz Joseph's Land, it will confer a lasting boon upon the geographers of the land and through them benefit all mankind.

JAMES H. GORE.

VI.—THE INTELLECTUAL ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE EXPLORER IS HIS REWARD.

What is the use of trying to reach the north pole? is the question that surprises me more than any other one that I hear so frequently asked. In the Dark Ages such a question might have been expected, or rather if asked would have been in harmony with the spirit of those times. But now, so near the end of the nineteenth century and in this age of progress, it seems so foreign to the spirit of our times that it never fails to surprise me.

We, in our civilization and enlightenment, enjoy a vastly greater amount of material comforts and intellectual pleasures than our predecessors did. This is chiefly due to the increase in our knowledge of nature—to what we call science.

No one appears to question the general fact that scientific investigation and geographical exploration have been the great stimulus, if not, indeed, the chief cause, of the great intellectual activity of the present day among the peoples of our civilization. In these days of steam and electricity no one questions the fact that the growth of science has been the great factor in making our material progress possible. Science has turned the tide of intellectual activity into new channels, has given direction to new mental work, has created new tastes, and has enormously

added to our intellectual pleasures as well as to our material comforts.

Most of those who ask the question allow that if they were assured that valuable gold mines were located there or that unusually profitable investments could there be placed, the question would be answered.

But should the search for a gold mine be prosecuted with more zeal than the search for nature's laws? Scientific research and geographical exploration is a search for knowledge. The study of pure science, irrespective of its practical application, is an intellectual pleasure and a modern phase of mental culture. The brilliant and useful applications have followed, not preceded, pure research, and the research does not stop along those lines where immediate practical use is not obvious. The intellectual enlightenment of the explorer is his reward; he leads and the material applications follow as a natural result.

Through the study of nature educated people have come to love nature and to have a pleasure in natural phenomena to an extent our ancestors never dreamed of.

As an illustration of this, consider the attitude of educated people toward mountains. All down the ages to modern times educated people took no pleasure in mountain scenery. No one climbed mountains to enjoy the view from their summits. On the other hand, mountains were feared and shunned. Their dark forests were a terror, the haunts of demons, their caves the abode of dragons until science came. Problems of nature could be solved amid their desolation that were imperatively hidden on the fertile plains.

The botanist, the geologist, the explorer chased the demons away and drove the dragons to their dens; and now multitudes of cultured people yearly flock to them to enjoy their beauty and absorb inspiration from their sublimity. Where our ancestors feared the mysterious terrors we seek the known beauties; where they shunned the awful we enjoy the sublime. The demon-haunted forests have become gay with summer cottages, and mountaineering has become a coveted pastime.

So it will be with the polar regions: more difficult to reach only because Nature there more strongly guards her sublimities for the few who will appreciate them. The experience of the last fifty years shows that the sublimities of the polar regions are even more fascinating than scenery of milder climes. It has become proverbial that who has beheld their grandeur always wishes to return.

May the day never come when the spirit of adventure be lost, the investigation of the unknown on our globe excite no further interest, and the contemplation of nature under aspects new to us cease to give pleasure.

Problems of nature that cannot be solved elsewhere await solution in the arctic regions. If the burning thirst for knowledge is quenched before these problems are solved, then the decadence of the race will have begun.

WM. H. BREWER.



THE ADVANCE OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BY FREDERIC PASSY.

[Our readers are sufficiently familiar, perhaps, with the course of the movement in the United States and England for international arbitration and the substitution of legal remedies for war in the adjustment of differences between governments. But it is not so easy to keep in touch with the discussion of this great question that is going on in the very midst of the vast military encampments of the European continent. The following article, therefore, from the pen of the eminent French publicist, Frederic Passy, will be found instructive and encouraging in a high degree. M. Passy, who is a member of the Institute of France, has for some time been the president of the French Society for Arbitration between Nations (*la Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre nations*), and in that capacity he is constantly observing the drift of European opinion. The article of which we present herewith the English translation is published in its original French form in the *Revue des Revues* of Paris. It recites the recent events of a marvelous propaganda.—THE EDITOR.]

IN an article published in the *Revue des Revues* in January, 1896, I said that if I wished simply to enumerate all the events which, during the course of that year, gave evidence of the progress of pacific ideas, I should not have to write a mere review article, but a volume.

This was true eighteen months ago. It is a hundred times more true to-day, and the following pages, however full they may be, can only give an imperfect idea of what has been said, written, and done and of what is being done every day in the most widely separated parts of the globe to prepare for that better era for which humanity sighs.

I will say but little in reference to the incessant work which is still being prosecuted in every land and in every tongue, by word of mouth and by the press, by means of lecture, newspaper, book, pamphlet, and illustration, and by the arbitration and peace societies. I shall merely note the more and more rapid increase of these as well in number as in importance.

In Germany, in Switzerland, and in Italy there is now scarcely a place of any importance where there is not one of these societies, and their activity takes the most diverse forms. Sometimes there may be popular *soirées* such as I witnessed in the largest hall at Berne, consisting of readings, recitations, and singing, with an organ accompaniment joined by a choir of two thousand voices. Or, as at Basle and Frankfort, poetry or recitations from plays by popular actors, such as Richard Feldhaus, or the representation of a drama from the celebrated romance by Mme. la Baronne de Suttner, "*À Bas Les Armes.*"

Elsewhere, at Gotha, the *Landeslehrerversammlung*, the official journal of the Association of German Teachers, discusses how the school may contribute toward the peace movement, and the address of Rector Friebel excited enthusiastic applause. "It may be presumed," adds the journal which reports this address, "that by degrees all German teachers will take that place in the pacific ranks which comes to them by right." This is perhaps a more satisfactory and more effective reply than that which *La Société Française pour l'Arbitrage Entre Nations* received to the programme which it had issued for competition. This society further reopens this competition for 1899, and the Bureau de Berne addresses an appeal to teachers in all countries which cannot fail to exert an influence.

On their part, the peace societies of the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Pforzheim, at Offenburg, at Constance, and at Lorrach have sent a petition to the second chamber of the States at Carlsruhe, to obtain some reform in the direction of teaching history in a more pacific spirit. At the same time the general assembly of the People's party—*Volks partie*—met at Manheim, and decided that all the deputies elected by this party should be asked to take the earliest opportunity of proposing in the Reichstag the calling of a conference to consider the adoption of international treaties of arbitration, with a view to a general disarmament.

At Munich Dr. Conrad excited enthusiasm by his vehement speeches against war and militarism. At Stuttgart Pastor Umfried denounced these evils in the name of the Gospel. It is true that his crusade did not please every one, and some Christians (of another school than this) were found ready to accuse him before the ecclesiastical authorities, who did not hesitate to censure him. Pharisees are always the same. But the brave pastor has not yielded to them, and the crowds which press more and more to hear him speak have forced them to keep silence.

At Gotha, to which I have just alluded, old soldiers actually applauded M. Raush in his attack on war.

In an opposite direction, in Portugal, where as yet very little had been done openly, the movement, principally instigated by the energetic perseverance of M. Magalhoes Lima, has acquired such prominence that in the programme of the *fêtes* which are to be held in 1898 on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the discoveries of Vasco de Gama, they have given an official announcement of a meeting of a congress of peace; and further, that at present it is intended to hold the ninth meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Lisbon. Turin, where an international meeting of students is to be held, contended and still contends with Lisbon for the preference.

In France, in addition to the circles already existing, the influence of which is increasing daily, we have witnessed the creation of a Woman's International League for Disarmament, under the auspices of which Mme. Camille Flammarion has just published a manifesto of rare beauty, entitled "*Lettre au General X.*" It is impossible that such a spirited appeal should not be appreciated by all who are capable of understanding and feeling.

The English societies, and the International Arbitration and Peace Association in particular, have not ceased to protest in the name of patriotism as well as in the name of humanity against British jingoism. On several occasions they have passed votes of censure against the Soudan campaign in Egypt and other military actions on the part of Great Britain. The Peace Society, through their general secretary, Mr. Evans Darby, has forwarded to the President of the French Republic and other government officials a petition coming from the Universal Alliance of Protestant Ministers in Europe, America, and Australia. M. Félix Faure, in transmitting this document to the minister of foreign affairs, has willingly given, through this minister, the assurance of his sympathy with the general sentiment expressed in this petition. The Arbitration League, in its turn, has sent its general secretary, Mr. Randal Cremer, to America on a third mission. He carries with him a memorial to the Senate and to the Government of the United States in favor of the conclusion of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain. It is known that though the treaty concluded between the two governments last year failed to secure in the Senate at Washington a majority of two-thirds of the votes which the Constitution requires, yet it wanted very little to have attained this exceptionally high requirement; and President McKinley, the mouthpiece of the general sentiment of the nation, has not hesitated to pronounce in favor of the resumption of negotiations.

Mr. McKinley had previously stated in a letter to Mr. Alfred Love, president of the Peace Union of Pennsylvania, that "the citizens of the United States have the right to be proud that their country is in the van in the efforts which are being made for international arbitration." And England at the same time boasts that no less than thirty-three disputes have been submitted to arbitration. There is, therefore, reason to hope that on this occasion negotiations will not be fruitless.

It is also known that resolutions favoring the conclusion of other treaties of this kind have been formulated by the French Chamber of Deputies, by the Austrian Chamber, and by the Scandinavian Parliament; that a petition having the same object in view has been returned to the chancellor of the German empire, and that the attention of the Government at Washington has been recently recalled to an old suggestion emanating from the federal government of Switzerland.

II.

Indeed, from day to day confidence in the efficacy of arbitration is becoming more marked, or rather I should say that facts clearly demonstrate its growing efficacy.

The year 1896, at the time it was becoming history, was described by the press as the year of arbitrations. The year 1897 will have no less claim to the title.

To cite only some few cases of arbitration, taken haphazard, we have seen during the year the President of the French Republic authorized to decide between Costa Rica and Colombia; the King of Portugal between England and Brazil, in regard to the Island of Trinidad; President Lacheral chosen as arbitrator between a Frenchman and the republic of Venezuela; France, Sweden, and Chile referred to M. Janssen. The long-standing question of contested territory between France and Brazil has been at last submitted for amicable settlement. It is hoped that the same result will be reached in the matter of the Hawaiian Islands, as also in the question of Delagoa Bay. And quite recently Professor Martens, nominated by Czar Nicholas II., has been called to preside over the court which is to meet in Paris to settle the frontier question between Great Britain and the aforesaid republic of Venezuela.

Clear-headed men, such as our friend Mr. Hodgson Pratt, have long ago pointed out that among the commonest causes of misunderstanding are incorrectness of information and the

vexatious comments to which it gives rise. In order to remedy these annoyances and these dangers, attempts have been made in several countries—in England, in France, and in Germany—to establish international committees with the object of enlightening public opinion and dissipating misunderstandings. The name of "*Entente Cordiale*" has been given to this movement, and in England it has been notably supported by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Gladstone.

It was in reference to this movement that the "Grand Old Man" wrote the following significant lines: "I consider that we should give to Europe—France naturally included—a reasonable explanation on the subject on which she has an especially strong feeling."

In Berlin the same interest appears to animate a man of strong personality, Lieutenant-Colonel von Egidy, a thinker, writer, and orator of the first rank to whom we have had the privilege of listening at Hamburg, and it is under the influence of most broad-minded impulses that he has founded a review, the title of which, *La Conciliation*, sufficiently explains its object. Conciliation of citizens, conciliation of peoples, by a return to justice and all the remedies which she can give.

Furthermore, the too frequent demonstrations which still take place in Germany to celebrate the souvenirs of the last war no longer excite anything but official enthusiasm, and are almost always the cause of explanations or of regret to politicians and to the press. And to come back to London, when it was a question of celebrating the anniversary of Trafalgar, on all sides one heard objections to this untimely arousing of injudicious and offensive Chauvinism. The celebrations, in fact, met with little response.

Let us inquire of the learned bodies. Everywhere we meet the same condemnation of war and the same laudation of justice and pity.

In Russia the international congress of doctors of medicine, striving to remedy the too glaring injustice of Switzerland toward that son of hers who first brought the horrors of the battlefield before the eyes of Europe, and aroused public opinion on the subject from which resulted that noble movement known as the "Red Cross," awarded to Henri Durant the prize of the city of Moscow of the value of five thousand francs.

At Paris M. Cornu, president of the Academy of Sciences, represents modern nations, "although groaning under the barbarous law of blood and iron, yet on great occasions lifting their eyes toward those serene regions which shine above hatred and jealousies, and joining together to honor those great men whose toil increases the common heritage of intelligence and the fame of their own country as well as the general welfare of humanity."

M. Berthelot, addressing *L'Union de la jeunesse republicaine*, stated that "to-day public opinion—that is to say, the will of the people enlightened by an educating science—shows itself in Europe in imperious force and compels rulers to adopt as their fundamental principle the continual development through peace of the material welfare, the health, education, and true morality of the people they govern." A statement which had already been made in another form before the German Reichstag by Baron de Marshall, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, who declared that "wars of aggression belonged to the past, and that in all nations, even among those that considered they had cause to be dissatisfied with their condition, there existed a profound desire for peace."

The Academy of Morals and Political Sciences, after having at one of its meetings awarded the most important of its prizes to De Brazza, that peaceful conqueror who never fired a shot and has found a way to extend French influence and civilization without ever violating the laws of justice and humanity, caused to be read at the public meeting of the five academies a special treatise on the life and works of this beneficent hero.

I cannot recall this honor without mentioning an idea, already alluded to elsewhere, at the congress at Antwerp by an American lady, Mrs. Horst, and at the congress at Hamburg by M. Haberland, president of the Berlin Peace Society, namely, the international flag, suggested by the Countess de Brazza, upon which could be read the motto, *Pro concordia labor*, and which each nation, in renouncing all acts of violence, would have the right of placing on its own particular flag.

The inventor of the greatest destructive power yet known, Nobel, after having during his life declared that his object had been not only to find fresh resources for labor, but to render the vile art of killing one another so terrible that it should become impossible to continue to exercise it, at his death consecrated his immense fortune to the advancement of industry, science, arts, letters, and every form of civilization, and especially arranged a magnificent annual bequest in favor of the crusade of the enemies of war.

Inspired by a similar sentiment, a descendant of one of the marshals of the First Empire, Madame de Blocqueville, daughter of Davout, Prince of Eckmühl, left by her will a considerable sum to erect upon the most dangerous point of the Brittany coast a light-house, called the light-house of Eckmühl, "hoping," she said, "that the lives lost through war's fatalities would be compensated by the lives snatched from the tempest."

Is it necessary to give further confirmation of these tendencies?

The Danish Parliament, imitating the Swiss Government, voted to the international peace fund at Berne a subsidy of two thousand crowns. The Norwegian Parliament, in granting also a subsidy to the same fund, records a resolution that such allotment shall each year be comprised in the regular financial bill. And one of the press agencies of Paris, in sending to the papers the autographic correspondence, asks, "When shall we see the great powers following this example and creating also side by side with their ministers of war a minister of peace?"

III.

I cannot, you well understand, dwell long upon the annual reunions in which our principal representatives of the peace societies of the world regularly give their testimony; firstly, because their doings are recorded in the regular reports, to which it is easy to refer; secondly, because it would be difficult for me to give an account of them without putting myself too much in evidence. Nevertheless, how can I pass in silence that vote of the interparliamentary conference at Brussels empowering, in case of need, those of its members to whom the administration of its permanent deputations is intrusted, to call a meeting of the delegates, to report upon affairs which are occupying public attention, and address to the governments in the name of Europe impartial memorials upon such matters? Is not the very thought that such intervention should be possible the proof of a new state of public feeling, and does it not do equal honor to the members of the interparliamentary union who conceived it and to the governments which they have judged capable of comprehending its high signification?

What, moreover, was that spontaneous intervention of the great powers in the settlement of the Græco-Turkish war if it were not an attempt at arbitration—in a far different form, doubtless, from that of which we dream, and still very imperfect, but real nevertheless?

In 1886, on the occasion of a similar complication, M. de Freycinet, replying to a question which I thought proper to ask him, did me the honor to declare from the parliamentary chair that it was "time to substitute for the brutal roar of the cannon the voice of reason, of justice, and of humanity," and supporting his words by deeds, he was fortunate enough the same day to cause the two governments interested to listen to firm and enlightened good advice. The six great powers have not been so readily listened to this time. And the public, which sees only what passes under its very nose, have been able to ask what purpose have the representatives of the peace party served in this matter. They have the right to say that there must have been inactivity. The international peace office in the month of March, 1897, recalled in a public document the fundamental principles of international law, showing its application to the present conflict, and a little later the French Arbitration Society caused to be forwarded to the Turkish and Greek governments on the one side and to the six governments acting in concert on the other addresses to which the most serious attention was accorded. I know this to be a fact, and I hereby recognize and express my gratitude to those to whom it is due.

IV.

To pass to another land. How can one ignore the welcome given to the peace lovers of all nations, and especially to those in France, by the committee of organization of the congress at Hamburg in the first place, and then by the entire population? I do not allude to the inauguration meeting of the congress—beautiful as it was—and of the addresses of welcome that were there exchanged. I say nothing of the important speech of the president, M. Richter, nor of the eloquent harangues of Dr. Lovenberg and of Senator Herz in the name of the city of Hamburg, or of M. Haberland in the name of the united societies of Germany; one can readily believe that they were not merely orthordox compliments. But what can be said of that great public meeting, free to all, to which crowded several thousands of persons, who during three and a half hours with patience, or rather with unflagging interest, listened to and applauded eight or ten orators, Germans like Colonel von Egidy or the Baroness Suttner, English like Mr. Hodgson Pratt, or French like myself, and who at midnight, instead of hastening to take their repose, crowded around the commissioners who had charge of enrolling new members, just as in other days volunteers pressed around the recruiting officer? What shall we say of those workmen leaving off their work, of those sailors crowding on the decks of their ships to salute the steamer on board of which we entered the harbor, and vying with one another in shouting and waving their caps, "Friede! Friede! Peace! Peace! Down with war! Down with powder!" Significant manifestations, sudden and quite spontaneous, and which, moreover, were exceeded in importance the same day by the words exchanged on the summit of Sullberg around the immense table at which Baron Suttner presided.

For an account of that meeting especially I refer not only to the official minutes to which I have already alluded and to the reports given in favorable newspapers, such as *L'Independance Belge*, *La Paix par le droit*, or *L'Arbitrage entre nations*, but to the whole Hamburg and German press, not excluding the Berlin press. Certain French newspapers of that class which consider it unnecessary to ascertain facts before discussing them or to admit them when they know them were pleased to denounce those unpatriotic souls who, according to their lights, had gone to humiliate the name of France on German soil. Let them read the speeches made by the general secretary of the office at Berne, M. Ducommun, and some others, "among whom I place myself," in which reference was made to that Rhine which should never have been either German or French, in which the failings and errors which have separated the nation which this river should have united are deplored, and which appealed for bloodless remedies allowing universal and beneficent reconciliation: they would then see how, without in any way hurting the patriotism of other nations, the patriotism of one's own nation may be maintained or increased. They will see also how a broader view of the real needs as well as of the true duty of those great communities calling themselves nations is gradually forming and strengthening itself above all private egoisms, blind judgments, and unjust ambitions by the blending of superior wisdom and high-mindedness, and begins to demonstrate that solidarity, so long misunderstood, which should unite them in a common respect for the right and in the common pursuit of universal progress.

V.

It may, in truth, be said that a new soul is forming and new times are preparing, as were predicted during the last century, among others by that worthy man Vincent de Gournay, whose memory has been recently brought back to mind, and referred to somewhat later by our own famous Laboulaye in those addresses in which he graciously gave us the weight of his words and showed the society of labor gradually assuming its position in driving back the party of rapine and violence; epoch already heralded by the arts, which before long will celebrate its triumph, and everywhere will raise up a new literature and change the trend of human thought.

It would really take too long to recount all that might be cited on this subject. For instance: "*L'Humanité future et l'œuvre internationale*," by M. Magalhoes Lima; "*Vertus militaires et les bienfaits de la guerre*," by M. Gabriel Monod; "*L'Idee de Patrie*," by M. Louis Legrand; "*La guerre telle qu'elle est*," by Colonel Patry; "*L'Armée nouvelle*," by Urbain Gohier; "*La Bataille d'Hude*," by Paul Adam; "*Vatenguerre*," by Emile Bergerat; "*L'Avenir de la race blanche*," by Novicow; "Marmaduke, Emperor of Europe," published first in English and afterward adapted in German by Mme. de Suttner; "*L'Arbitrage international*," by Pierre Souvestre, which appeared in the "*Memorial diplomatique; le Disarmement*," by Leon Laffite; "*Comment se fera le disarmement*," by Gaston Moch, and in the same way in *L'Independance Belge*, a whole series of reviews of publications on war and peace. And we may also cite, what but a short time since would have been considered impossible, the formation of an association of peace-loving journalists, through whose endeavors perchance the columns of the press will no longer be systematically closed to reassuring information and conciliatory explanations, and finally, we must mention the "*Fraternité par correspondence*," to use the title happily hit on by the *Revue des Revues*, commenced in the schools through the happy inspiration of intelligent teachers and extended, thanks to the efforts of the *Revue des Revues*, the Review of Reviews, and the *Bureau Français de la Paix*, to persons of all ages and all classes and of any language, and which society, while teaching ideas and sentiments at the same time as idioms, will gradually dissipate mutual ignorances and dissolve misunderstandings into kindly harmony, thereby demonstrating, for the happiness and through the wisdom of all, the truth of the English proverb: "All discord harmony misunderstood."

But it is well that I confine myself to the mere mention of names, for I am obliged to pass over a thousand interesting subjects, such as the excellent articles in the "*Maître pratique*," the course of international law and arbitration, for consular and diplomatic students, instituted in Japan through the influence of Mr. Michel Revon; the annual meetings at Lake Mohonk, in the United States; the meetings of the members of the New York bar, as well as those at Mystic, which were attended by the farmers and their families from all the surrounding neighborhood; the honor tendered at Rome to the memory of Bonghi and of Jules Simon; the congress of the Institute of International Law at Copenhagen, which was presided over by our fellow-countryman and colleague Arthur Desjardin, and the ministerial and royal addresses delivered on that occasion; the congress of the press in Sweden and the well-chosen remarks to which M. Claretie there gave utterance—I must be satisfied to leave this review incomplete, which, all incomplete as it is, contains some allusion to every part of the vast field of action to which it lays claim. There is, however,

one final matter which it is impossible to leave unnoticed, and the importance of which must strike every one.

VI.

A few weeks ago, at the formal opening of the Court of Appeal in Paris, a magistrate, Advocate-General Merillon, delivered the usual opening address. M. Merillon was among those who, in 1870, fought for the independence of their country, and who, since 1870, have worked with the utmost energy to arouse national sentiment. He is a patriot, but a patriot who, to use his own expression, wishes to make warfare more and more infrequent, until it is entirely suppressed by the substitution of the legal settlement for all international disputes. This is not debasing the sentiment of the country; on the contrary, it is elevating and ennobling it. For precisely as the family has its place in the state, so the nation, with its traditions, its ties, and its voluntary obligations, has its place in pacified humanity; it can only become purer and grander in the search for glory and for increased influence in the advancement of civilization.

Influenced by these sentiments and inspired by the noble words which M. Renouard, attorney-general in the Court of Appeal, used on a similar occasion twenty-five years ago, by which he exhorted France not to sacrifice to the resentment of her wounded pride the comprehension of eternal truth, and not to seek elsewhere than in the supremacy of justice for the reparation of her wrongs nor for that retaliation which others sought to obtain by force, M. Merillon took as the subject of his address: "The judicial settlement of international disputes."

I may be permitted to borrow two illustrations given by him as signs of the time. In 1887 the Marquis of Salisbury, being then, as he is now, prime minister, replying to the Marquis of Bristol, who advocated the establishment of an international court, said: "There is not one man in a hundred who would assert that such a result will be seen by us, our children, or our grandchildren." Five years later, in 1892, he was hailing the decline of international warfare before the councils of arbitration of a more advanced civilization. Still five years later, in 1897, he spoke of a federation of European powers.

Mr. Gladstone on his part was opposing, in 1873, in the House of Commons, that great apostle of international arbitration, Mr. Henry Richard, and in 1894 we find him putting to a unanimous vote the motion of Mr. Randal Cremer in favor of a permanent arbitration treaty with the United States and actually advocating the creation of a central tribunal in Europe.

If it were necessary, after having noted all these declarations, to characterize the change which, to the confusion of skeptics and pessimists, has taken place in thought as well as in fact, I could not do better than cite, on the authority of the *correspondence bi-mensuelle* of the office at Berne, the inconsistent language of an Austrian newspaper, the Vienna *Extrablatt*. In September, 1895, this journal wrote as follows: "One cannot understand how people endowed with sense and high intelligence can allow themselves to be led astray by fancy to such a point as to compromise themselves in this question of arbitration," yet barely two years later, in 1897, we read in the same journal: "One must be heartless and insensible to all moral sentiment not to evince a profound sympathy in so noble a work and not to heartily wish it complete success."

VII.

Yes, a new heart is forming in the bosom of humanity. A new era is preparing, if we rightly recognize what we want and pursue it with discretion, perseverance, and moderation. Yes, it is no empty sound which is struck every day by that bell which, faithful to the inscription it bears, is commissioned by one of the most powerful monarchs of the world to sound out in France in the name of Russia, Peace and the brotherhood of nations. Yes, international justice, although imperfect as yet, shall one day be as much respected as civil justice, without which society could not exist. Yes, the Utopia of yesterday, as I demonstrated at one of the public meetings of the *Société Française pour l'arbitrage*, and which the members of the Interparliamentary Conference of Brussels united with me in proclaiming, is in the way of becoming the actuality of to-morrow. And as we said in 1896 at Budapest, during the *fêtes* of the millennium of Hungary, "who knows but that it may be permitted us to celebrate at Paris in 1900 the millennium of the human race, the millennium of peace in labor and in justice?"

Tolstoi has said, "The time is at hand," and the peoples invited to cross together that bridge which a poet has justly called "The mighty span which stretches from the closing to the opening century" do not ask anything better than to bid farewell to the vile shore where they have known the violence which destroys, and to establish themselves forever on the blissful bank where labor and peace shall forever chase away misery, ignorance, and hate.

BRITISH PROBLEMS AND POLICIES FOR 1898.

BY W. T. STEAD.

[In our January number we presented our readers with an exceedingly instructive article on the Austro-Hungarian empire, with reference to its present problems and future outlook, from the pen of an Austrian well qualified to discuss the subject. As a second article in a series which will deal with the immediate problems —domestic, colonial, and international—that concern the great powers, we are glad to publish the present article on Great Britain and the British empire by Mr. W. T. Stead. There will follow in the near future, though not necessarily in any prescribed order, articles by writers of the most thorough preparation upon the questions that confront Russia, Germany, France, and Italy.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

THE first conclusion that has been forced upon me by the accumulating pressure of facts is that to go on much longer as we are drifting at present is impossible. Things imperial, political, commercial, and social have reached a point when a change is inevitable. Slowly and reluctantly the conviction is being forced home upon all reflecting minds that if we are to retain and maintain our position in the world, we must promptly and decisively readjust our policy to the altered conditions of the new time. Whether it is in confronting foreign rivals or internal difficulties, one thing only is quite clear, we must apply ourselves much more seriously to consider the conditions on which we hold our empire and feed our people than we have been willing to do for years past.

(1) THE COLLAPSE OF THE OPPOSITION.

What is the most obvious fact in the political situation at home? The one great instrument upon which the British people—Conservatives and Liberals alike, although in differing degrees—have hitherto relied for the good government of the realm has hopelessly collapsed. For sixty years at least the empire has been governed by the coöperation and rivalry of two great parties, organized and disciplined under the leadership of statesmen ready at any moment to carry on the government of the country on principles which, on the whole, were roughly but clearly defined. To-day one of these great historic parties has, for practical administrative purposes, ceased to exist. The Liberals can no longer provide an alternative cabinet. They may be, and possibly are, a majority in the electorate. But they have no longer either a leader or leaders. If the Queen sent for any member of the Opposition to-morrow, he could not form a ministry; and if, by a miracle, he succeeded in inducing the lion for a moment to lie down with the lamb, he could not draw up any statement of policy that, on its promulgation, would not blow his cabinet into the air. That is the first fact, and a very serious fact it is.

(2) THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ARMY.

What is the most obvious fact in the political situation abroad? The British empire stands alone in splendid isolation in the midst of a multitude of eager, not to say envious, rivals who are engaged in a scramble, as if for life and death, for the remnants of the world. We are, thank Heaven, still supreme on the sea. But on land our military system has broken down. It was constructed in 1872 to answer to the needs of an empire much smaller than that which we now possess. It has never been readjusted to the expansion, territorial and otherwise, which has taken place. It is admittedly inadequate to our needs, almost as inadequate as was the navy before 1884. We have neither allies nor armies, and but for the fleet we should long ere this have been given as a prey to the spoiler. By a series of makeshifts we have succeeded in keeping up our garrisons, but only at the cost of destroying the whole principle on which the system was based. To make the breeches fit the growing boy we have cut off lengths on one leg in order to stitch them on to the other. But patch and stitch as we may, the lad has outgrown his breeches.

(3) OUR INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY ENDANGERED.

And in the third place, what is the most obvious fact both at home and abroad? It is that our industrial and manufacturing supremacy, the basis upon which the whole edifice of empire rests, is now for the first time seriously threatened—by the competition of Germany on the one hand and by that of the United States on the other. Those who have studied the subject most closely are the most alarmed at the significance of the omens which in the present foreshadow the course of events in the future.

If ever there was an inveterate optimist about the British empire I am that man, as my writings for the last twenty-five years sufficiently at-

test. But who is there, when confronted by these three admitted and indisputable facts, can pretend that they do not justify the most serious sober-thinking as to what they portend, and the most strenuous national endeavor to provide remedies before it be too late? Should they fail to arouse attention and to incite to instant and strenuous action, the historian of the future will have to summarize the causes of the decline and fall of the British empire in three pregnant words, "Suicide from imbecility."

II.—AIDS TO REFLECTION.

The events of the last month in the parting year have had not a little to do with precipitating the convictions which for some time past have been slowly assuming definite shape in the public mind. Nothing has contributed more to this than the acts and words of the German Emperor.

When men of science are preparing microscopical specimens for exhibition they frequently stain the exhibit with some colored dye, which leaves its form intact and brings out its outline in clear relief. A similar result has been attained on a wider arena than the slide of the microscope, by introducing a strain of German blood into the distinctly English stock of the Kaiser. He is and will be till he dies essentially English—a Harry Tudor of the nineteenth century. The more he endeavors to repudiate or conceal his origin and essence, the more conspicuously is it revealed. But at the same time, like the aniline stain in the microscopic preparation, his German dye makes the characteristic features of his English nature much more conspicuous than they would have been had he not been German Emperor. We see in him our own features as in a glass darkly. The shadows are deepened, but the likeness is unmistakable. His conduct reveals the essential weakness and defects of our own policy. It would be disrespectful to allude to the Most Serene, Mighty, Beloved Emperor, King and Lord Forever and Ever, as the drunken Helot of English Jingoism; but the familiar and hackneyed phrase better than anything else illustrates the service which the Kaiser has rendered us last month.

AN EMPIRE WITHOUT A BASE.

The Kaiser is embarking upon an enterprise of adventure the success of which depends absolutely upon a factor which, with the characteristic heedlessness of the true jingo, he has neglected to secure in advance. The foundation of all empire over sea is supremacy on the sea. Now, the dominion of the sea is vested not in the hands of Germany, but in the hands of England. A German empire in the far East without a fleet which can secure a right of way from Kiel to Kiao-Chau is simply a hostage in the hands of the sovereign of the seas. William the Second is Englishman enough to understand that. The naval programme now before the Reichstag starts from the declaration in the speech from the throne that "the development of our fleet does not correspond with the duties which Germany is compelled to impose upon her naval forces. The fleet is inadequate to guarantee the safety of our harbors and coasts"—to say nothing of protecting the ocean highway along which Prince Henry is sailing—a highway which is dominated by Portsmouth, Plymouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Yet upon a fleet inadequate for the performance of its home duties he has imposed the further task of serving as the base for a campaign of partition against the Chinese empire. That is not imperialism of the sane and sober order.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

What the Emperor is doing in one field we are doing in another. And his folly in beginning a transmarine empire before he has provided an adequate navy enables us to realize something of our recklessness in allowing our continental empire to expand out of all proportion to the military forces by which we can protect its frontiers and maintain its internal peace. The magnificent mediævalism of the imperial theatricality at Kiel has been ridiculed somewhat inconsistently by the people who worked themselves up into ecstasies over the pageant of the jubilee, and saw nothing to sneer at in the barbaric splendor of the scene when Lord Lytton proclaimed the Queen as Empress of India. A nation which produced the Elizabethans, the Earl of Peterborough, the Earl of Chatham, Lord Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Lytton should remember the old adage about stones and glass houses when they are lavishing their derision upon the Kaiser and his brother. They are merely staging English melodrama with German accessories. And it must be admitted that in this respect, as in their manufactures, they have bettered their instruction. A performance that reminds us at once of the chivalry of the Crusades, of the ideas of the court of Charlemagne, and the magniloquence of the Byzantine empire, can certainly not be accused of lacking in all the elements of a successful sensation.

EVANGELISTS OF EMPIRE.

It would be amusing, were the subject less serious, to see the pious horror with which some of our commentators hold up their hands over the confident way in which the Kaiser and his

brother identify themselves with God Almighty. Surely this is a distinctively English habit. Have we not in constant remembrance Milton's great phrase about "God's Englishmen"? Even so exceedingly mundane a statesman and empire-builder as Cecil Rhodes before he undertook the conquest of Matabeleland ciphered out in his own mind the conclusion as his starting-point that God, if there were a God who cared for our poor doings, probably desired nothing so much as that the African map should be painted British red at least as far as Zambesi. We have taken possession of whole continents as the self-accredited vicegerents of the Almighty, and although we did not phrase it in just the same way as Prince Henry, the dithyrambic flattery heaped upon Queen Elizabeth by her sea-kings bore a close family resemblance to the famous vow "to declare in foreign lands the Gospel of your majesty's hallowed person" (*das Evangelium Eurer Majestät geheilgter Person im Auslande zu künden*), and of enforcing it if needs be on unwilling hearers by the mailed fist. It is only the German aniline dye infused into the British specimen which makes it so conspicuous. For both Kaiser and the great British public are lineal descendants of King Olaf, who long ago in the Viking age sailed up Salten Fiord, while

> In their temples, Thor and Odin
> Lay in dust and ashes trodden,
> As King Olaf onward sweeping
> Preached the Gospel with his sword.

A LESSON FROM THE HILLS.

But the Kaiser and his mail-fisted apostle of a brother have not been the only schoolmasters who have taught us useful lessons. The close of the campaign in the northwestern labyrinth of hills which serves as an invaluable mural barrier of Hindostan has done much to impress upon us all some elementary truths too often forgotten. One of these, the importance of keeping faith even with hill tribes, has been emphasized by what the official apologists admit to have been the hardest and most harassing campaign known in India since the mutiny. We have had a force of 60,000 men in the field. We have marched them with incredible difficulties through an almost impassable country, and we have accomplished—nothing. The King of France, who with 40,000 men marched up a hill and then marched down again, did just what General Lockhart has done, with this difference—General Lockhart did not bring his 40,000 down. The casualties on the frontier up to December 23 were returned as 433 killed, 1,321 wounded, including 36 British officers killed and 81 wounded. Nor is the death-roll even now complete. The tribes hung upon the flanks of our retreating columns like wasps. Their women and children in many cases had been sent into India to be safe under the protection of the British rajah. Fighting is play to them. The strength of the hills is their defense. We have spent £10,000,000 in saving the people of India from famine, and when the bills come in we shall find we have spent an equal sum in the abortive campaign occasioned by reversing the policy of Sir H. Fowler as to Chitral. The whole dreary work is to be begun again in the spring, when the stinging flies of the mountains will once more have a chance of taking it out of the lion of the plains.

A MORAL JAUNDICE.

The insensate policy which has landed us in Afghan war after Afghan war and which now, in face of the clearest warnings, has plunged us into this wanton and calamitous campaign of disaster, is but one of many reminders of the dangers of Asiatic dominion. Anglo-Indians in old days found India fatal to the liver. Our experience seems to show it is equally fatal to the brain and the conscience. The Russophobia which is the direct cause of all these wars in the Northwest is a kind of jaundice of the intellect and of the moral sense. It was hoped that the evacuation of Candahar marked the extirpation of the disease. Like a deep-seated ague it seems impossible to be shaken off. It is one of the disadvantages of our position, resembling the inconvenience of living in the malaria of a marsh. Nor is it the only one. The insolent reëstablishment of the system of state-patronized prostitution in flat defiance of the express instructions of the home government is another reminder of the penalties of empire. The two things seem to go together—the intellectual malady which is responsible for the frontier campaign, and the infinitely more serious moral malady which has led the Indian Government to defy the express and implicit directions of the home government in the interests of vice. It is a very glorious thing, no doubt, to have an Indian empire, but if it can only be maintained by campaigns of arson and slaughter in carrying out a policy of violated pledges, and if the soldiers of the Queen must be provided by the empire with enslaved women for their amusemeut, the matter assumes another aspect altogether.

III.—GOVERNMENT BY THE CAPABLE.

The collapse of the representative system at Vienna but emphasizes the conviction that is slowly gaining ground, both in the Old World and the New, that representative government is breaking down. In an article summarized elsewhere, Madame Novikoff expresses with characteristic *verve* the conviction that the close of the

century has witnessed the collapse of parliamentarism and the rehabilitation of the principle of personal government. Whether we regard this with dismay or exultation, there is unfortunately no doubt as to the facts upon which she bases her opinion. For years past the difficulty of legislation at Westminster has been the nightmare of our practical men. The Parliamentary machine is so hopelessly blocked. In Greater New York New Year's Day witnessed the establishment of Mr. Croker as the veiled dictator of an English-speaking community larger, more powerful, and infinitely more wealthy than the total population of the American colonies at the time when they revolted from British rule.

WANING FAITH IN THE NOSE-COUNT.

We are indeed, it would seem, on the verge of a strong reaction against the old accepted formulas of democratic government. The faith of the people in the people as the agency to be used for governing the people has been rudely shaken. It is no longer assumed, even in the most radical quarters, that the millennium will be assured when every Tom, Dick, and Harry has equal voting rights with any other subjects of her majesty. The ballot-box is no longer the heaven-sent panacea which it appeared in the eyes of the multitude only twenty years ago. There is everywhere a perceptible reaction in favor of government by the capable as opposed to government by the counting of noses. To find your capable man, to put him in power after having found him, and then, after having installed him, to give ever more and more power to his elbow, is becoming to an increasing extent the dominant instinct of the new time.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PEERS.

Mr. Gladstone, who last month celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, is understood to have expressed a belief, as he passed through London, that the true policy for the Liberal party to pursue was to launch a campaign against the House of Lords. Alas! such a campaign is as much out of the range of practical politics at present as a campaign against Mars. For this there are many reasons; but the chief of all is that we have no longer a chief. Our multitudinous electorate is in no mood to destroy any institution, no matter how indefensible or illogical, which may serve as a second string to its bow, if the House of Commons should utterly break down under the weight of its work. The year which opens with the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's advice about the House of Lords and the establishment of Mr. Croker as supreme ruler of New York is not a year in which a leaderless democracy will be tempted to reduce the British Constitution to consistent harmony with democratic principles.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF BRAIN TO RULE.

This element of deference to capacity and a recognition of the divine right of the capable to command lies at the bottom of another great movement which is filling the careful observer with alarm. The prolonged strike in the engineering trade, which is playing such havoc with British industry, presents many conflicting and confusing issues to the public; but one thing stands out quite clearly upon which the British public has absolutely made up its mind. There must be no meddling and interfering by the incompetent and untrained with the capable and responsible heads of departments. Our American competitors, like those of Germany, are hampered by no restrictions upon the effective use of the best machinery at their command. If we are not to go under in the ceaseless warfare which is waged in the markets of the world, our industrial system must be under the control of the competent. The time has come when we have to recognize that in the interests of democracy the great revolutionary formula, "The tools to those who can use them," must be supplemented by another formula not less imperative, and that is, "The direction of those who have the brains."

IV.—THE NEW POLICY FOR THE NEW TIME.

This crisis affords a great opportunity, which in itself is an imperious summons to meet the peril which menaces us at home and abroad by proclaiming a policy adequate to the occasion. This is not a moment for twiddling our thumbs over the banalities of worn-out factions.

What policy, it will be asked, is adequate to the occasion? What new principles can be proclaimed which will prove efficient to enable us to escape from the dangers which encompass us? No new principles are required. What is needed is not the revelation of a brand-new, spick-and-span prescription, of which no one has ever heard before; the remedy for our ills comes in no such sensational fashion. What is really needed is nothing more nor less than a very practical and consistent application of universally accepted principles, which it needs no argument to enforce, but only resolution to adopt. What is wanted now more than anything else is a policy of imperialism plus common sense and the Ten Commandments. Both have been sadly left out of sight in many recent developments of imperialism. Common sense is the only guide to common safety, and for the counsels of common sense we

need not go further than a few homely precepts in which the wisdom of many has been crystallized by the wit of one.

RULES FOR A FOREIGN POLICY.

The first of these, which should be written up in all foreign and colonial ministries, at the War Office, at the Admiralty, and especially in all editorial sanctums, is the golden precept : "Cut your coat according to your cloth." The second principle is roughly expressed by "First things first," in which simple but pregnant phrase lies the whole philosophy of political perspective. The third is, "Look well to your foundations," for it is no use gilding the statue if the pedestal is undermined. The application of these three principles to the problems which are calling for solution would result in the definition of a national and imperial policy which could be prosecuted with steadiness and irresistible force by the people.

If the thing can be done it ought to be done, and as I postulate the possibility of such an agreement, it is no act of presumption on the part of any citizen to endeavor to indicate its outlines. Let us take foreign and colonial policy first. We are confronted by two divisions, the extreme wings of which are the Little Englanders on one side and the jingoes on the other. Between the two stands the great body of rational imperialists, who desire nothing so much as a definite policy, which can be continuously maintained by whichever party is intrusted with the administration of our affairs. Hitherto all agreement between the two extreme wings has been impossible for two reasons. The Little Englanders were for giving up what we have already ; the jingoes were for seizing all that we had not got, so that between the two no understanding was possible.

(1) KEEP WHAT WE HAVE.

To-day, however, the task is no longer hopeless, owing to the fact that two principles have, solely by a process of half-conscious precipitation, fixed themselves in the national mind. The first is, We are going to keep what we have got. We are not going to give up anything because some people choose to say that the weary Titan is overburdened, or because of theories as to the rightness or wrongness of the method in which they came into our possession. To take up this position involves considerable sacrifice on the part of those who have consistently demanded the evacuation, for instance, of Cyprus ; but for the sake of securing a practical unanimity on the subject of imperial and colonial policy, the demand for the restoration of Cyprus to the concert of Europe may fairly be postponed until we see the result of the operation of that concert in a pacified and prosperous Crete. The case of Egypt is more difficult, but there also it might be turned by the postponement of all questions as to its evacuation until such time as civilized government has been established in Armenia. There is a general agreement among all Britons that we should keep what we have—if we can. The question of voluntarily abandoning this, that, or the other part of territory over which we have established our sovereignty may be adjourned until the end of this truce.

(2) "WE HAVE DINED!"

The adoption of this first formula will be rendered much more simple by the proclamation of the second. This is capable of being stated very simply and tersely. The time has come when John Bull should be able to say to all his friends and neighbors, "I have dined!" In the next century, possibly in ten years, appetite may return, but for at least ten years "I have dined" must be the motto of John Bull. Such a declaration, if made, will be hailed with a chorus of derision by those who profess to believe that there are no limits to his rapacity. But no one knows better than the late and present premiers that what we need at present is not more provinces to conquer, but a period of repose in which we may digest that which we have already annexed without assimilating. The repose of repletion will not be a very heroic attitude ; but even a lion sleeps after a full meal.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

The need for adopting deliberately but definitely this policy of digestion is emphasized by events which have taken place in China. We are told every day in the papers on the continent that China is to be partitioned. France has seized Hainan, Germany has occupied Kaio-Chau, and Russia has established herself at Port Arthur, and every day we are asked more or less eagerly or anxiously what we are going to take. Our answer to this should be clear and unmistakable. On the mainland, nothing. If there is to be a partition of the yellow-skinned empire, we cannot too plainly and emphatically declare we are out of it ; we are not in the running and do not mean to be. If France, Russia, and Germany please to scramble for the inheritance of the yellow man, they will not have to count with England as a fourth in that scramble. Chusan or some other island we may occupy, but if we do, it will not be a base for territorial conquest, but rather to assure ourselves of a position which will render unnecssary any need for operations on the land. But, it will be asked, are we then to have no policy in relation to the partition of the Chinese empire ? By no means ; if we take, as the starting-point and fundamental basis of our policy,

the determination that we will under no circumstances be driven into any annexation or occupation of Chinese territory, then there is open to us a policy which of all others is most in accordance with our imperial interest and our national genius.

A LEAGUE OF PEACE AND FAIR TRADE.

Our position in China and that of all other nations is secured by treaties which limit the customs to 5 per cent., with an additional 2½ transit dues. The maintenance of that maximum of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all goods imported or exported from China should be the object of our policy. In defending it, we should at once place ourselves at the head of all the commercial nations, and render possible, for the first time, an alliance for a specific and commercial object between Britain and the United States. A league of peace and fair trade would attract all the non-conquering powers in Europe and America which do business with China, and would enable us to enforce without difficulty the recognition of the fiscal *status quo* upon all the partitioning powers. England and America, with the minor powers in their train, would be amply strong enough to make it worth while for France, Russia, and Germany to respect the fiscal *status quo* and pledge themselves neither to raise the present duties nor to erect any customs tariff which would give their own people preference over the rest of the world in the conquests which they contemplate making. If the fiscal *status quo* remains unchanged, every improvement in the internal administration, which inevitably follows the extension of sovereignty, will redound to the prosperity of British trade.

A POLICY OF HONESTY AND TRUTH.

In India there is no difficulty whatever in the adoption of the policy of repose and digestion. It might be supplemented by a law to the effect that any member of the Vice-Royal Council who proposes any extension of British sovereignty among the hills should do so with a rope round his neck, and it would not be amiss if he were suspended from the gallows before he had time to make his motion. In Egypt we are at Berber, and there we shall remain, nor should we venture to go any further than we have water under the keels of our gunboats. If we can take and hold Khartoum from the river, well and good; if not, we had better stay at Berber till we can. On the west coast of Africa the delimitation of our possessions, recognized by the French themselves when the original agreement was made, secured to us sufficient of the Hinterland of Lagos to remove any danger of further complications in that region. In Southern Africa Sir Alfred Milner may safely be left to carry on his policy of appeasement and reconciliation. And everywhere on land and sea we should prove by word and deed that, the South African Committee notwithstanding, we believe that honesty is the best policy, and that truth has not ceased to be regarded as a virtue by the statesmen of the empire.

RULES FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

Turning to home affairs, there are certain simple rules which will guide us safely to sound conclusions. The first is that in legislating we should cease persisting in trying to put a quart into a pint pot. The second, which is equally important, is, Don't swap horses when crossing a stream. The third, Let sleeping dogs lie. By acting upon these we may get something done. This is not a time when we can afford to waste our time in constitution reconstruction. We are in a tight place—and a very tight place; and until we see our way out of it we had better postpone all attempts to give one man one vote or one vote one value, for all votes will be valueless if the crisis is not surmounted. Disestablishment can wait; so can local option. So can and must everything that stands in the way of taking first things first.

WHAT ABOUT HOME RULE?

The Liberal party hitherto has not been consistent in its application of its home-rule creed. Mr. Gladstone professed to believe that the Irish ought to be allowed to govern themselves. And then, with curious inconsistency, he persisted in endeavoring to relieve them of the first and most obvious responsibility of a self-governing nation, by framing for them an instrument of government by means of an exclusively Scotch and English cabinet. The Liberal party remains true to the home-rule principle. But it will defer the consideration of its practical realization until the Irish themselves have prepared a scheme which they are ready to submit to the imperial Parliament as the expression of the national will. It is not for the likes of us Saxons and West Britons to formulate the measure which will give effect to the aspirations of our Irish fellow-subjects. That is their task. We have tried twice and failed, because we put the cart before the horse. The first step toward home rule for Ireland is for the Irish representatives to frame and submit the next home-rule bill. We shall wait for its appearance.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

What are the first things? Clearly the first thing is the maintenance of the navy, without which we are merely a huge plum-pudding ready for the spoons of our hungry neighbors. Not less

obvious is the necessity of readjusting our army system so as to fit it to the extended empire it must defend. It is not a time for picking it up by the roots, but rather for making the best of what is, of restoring order out of chaos, of providing the artillery with quick-firing guns which are to the existing pieces what the needle-gun was to the muzzle-loader, and of finding out what our ablest soldiers agree to be indispensable and then doing it—without any nonsense. The creation of a small Houssa or Zulu army for African service ought not to be beyond the bounds of imperial statesmanship. But these things are only measures of the frontier. The real peril lies within.

"LOOK TO THE FOUNDATIONS!"

The real work to which the new policy for the new time summons the energies of the commonwealth is the quickening of the sluggish intelligence of our people, the concentration of attention upon the revival of British industry, and the reëstablishment of our manufacturing supremacy. Education in all its branches, from the kindergarten to the university, is the one chance of success. Whether it is in agriculture, in commerce, or in manufacture, the old policy of *laissez faire* has broken down. To tamper with free trade is a confession of failure crowned by suicide. But the time has come when the highest organs of the state must be invoked for the purpose of winning the battle, which at present is going sorely against us owing to lack of organized and directing intelligence. The report of the Irish Recess Committee has reminded us how agriculture has been revived in Denmark and manufactures in Bavaria by the energetic and sustained efforts of the intelligence department of the state. Something like that will have to be done here. Wherever any industry shows signs of going under through the stress of foreign competition, there should be prompt state inquest made to ascertain the remedy, if remedy there be. If a captain loses so much as a gunboat, there is court-martial with punishment to follow, but no national authority brands as infamous the captain of industry who allows, from ignorance or prejudice, a whole trade to fall into the hands of the foreigner.

THE CONDITION-OF-THE-PEOPLE QUESTION.

Whatever else seems in doubt, one thing seems certain. Our people will have to work a good deal harder and play less than they have been doing of late. And this being so, it should be a matter of national interest as well as of national pride to improve by all available means the lot of those on whom toil will press more heavily than before. Here also the state as an intelligence department might do good service by using all the means at its disposal to level up the condition of the rank and file in the army of labor to the highest standard reached in the camp of any of our competitors. Adequate provision must be made for the adjudicating of disputes which, left to themselves, breed mutinies in the camp at the very moment when the enemy thunders at our gates.

IF NOT THIS, THEN WHAT?

This, in brief, seems to me, in rough and imperfect outline, the new policy suited to the needs of the new time in England. Whether or not I am correct in this detail or that is a matter of no importance. The one thing needful is that we should each and all of us gravely consider, and that at once, what can be done to face the dangers that confront Britain and its empire. The one unpardonable thing is to thrust our head like an ostrich into the sands and wait our doom. For in that case it would not tarry; even now it comes on apace.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

NANSEN OUTLINES A NEW EXPEDITION.

THE February *McClure's* opens with an illustrated article by Dr. Nansen on "Future North Polar Exploration." Dr. Nansen treats the problem from the standpoint of the theory that the whole area between the pole and the Siberian coast is covered by a large and extended sea, with no unknown land on that side; on the other side, between the pole and the American coast, however, he thinks that there may be unknown land and islands, although the greater part of the area is also an ice-covered sea. The most part yet to be explored is that bounded by the route of his ship, the *Fram*, by Patrick Island and Grant Island. The northern part of Greenland, too, is yet unknown.

As to the way to get to these still unknown regions, Dr. Nansen has several methods to suggest. He naturally is proud of that scheme which made such a notable and profitable journey for the *Fram*—that is, to get in the sea and drift with it. He thinks the *Fram* exhausted the possibilities of difficulty in this kind of work; that no future polar-bound ship can encounter any obstacles greater than she did. The method of drifting in the ice offers, too, the best means of making scientific observations of all kinds, since it gives a sojourn of years, and makes, in fact, a practical floating observatory of one's ship. The explorer makes an outline for an expedition on his own plan, to go north through the Bering Sea and enter the ice in a northerly and perhaps northeasterly direction somewhere between 160 and 170 degrees west longitude. "The ship will then be closed in by the ice, and will certainly be carried across the unknown sea a great distance north of the *Fram's* route, across, or at any rate not far from, the pole itself, and will emerge into open water somewhere along the east coast of Greenland. The expedition will thus bring a sum of information about the polar region which will be of priceless benefit to many branches of science. But such a drift will take a longer time than ours did: I should say probably five years. It might, however, be that the drift further north is more rapid than it was in the neighborhood of the *Fram's* route, as during Johansen's and my sledge journey I got the impression that there was more motion in the ice the further we went north."

A second means which Nansen believes feasible is by dog sledge. This would take much shorter time than the former, and the party would be more master of its movements. The disadvantage is that it must necessarily be quick and without opportunities for scientific research. The third possibility is in the balloon, which would have its best result in giving an account of the distribution of land and water. But Nansen thinks that the best way to use it would be to let it carry sledges with necessary dogs and equipment northward, so the expedition could leave the balloon and travel across the ice southward.

The rest of Dr. Nansen's article is given over to an explanation of the scientific results to be gained from polar exploration. The chief of these is the light which may be thrown by a systematic series of polar observations upon the climatic conditions of northern regions and the climatic changes which have taken place in the past history of the earth.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "The Partition of China." In outlining British policy he says:

"Our objective in relation to China is mainly commercial. If through the imbecility and stupidity of the Manchu Government the empire falls to pieces and foreign nations are compelled to take action in their own behalf, it should be our aim to come to an amicable agreement with Russia, France, and Japan, the other neighbors of China, for the division of the spoil. With the basin of the Yangtse Kiang, Kuangtung, and Yunnan as our share, the remainder of Southern China might be taken by France, and Northern China might be left to Russia and Japan."

He suggests that Germany may yet have much trouble with Japan, who might make terms with her old enemy in order to check German ambition:

"In his haste to lose no opportunity he has apparently omitted to take into account the most important factor of the position, that Japan is still in occupancy of Wei-hai-wei, and is likely to object to the action of the German Emperor as elucidated by the German press. With a fleet far stronger than that of Germany, and able to put a hundred thousand or more well-equipped and capitally drilled men in China in the course of a few days, Japan is a foe who will not be terrified by the mailed fist of Germany. Japan has yet her word to say on the German views and the German action, and it would be no bad policy for her to conciliate China by forcing Prince

Henry to put his mailed fist in his pocket. A Chino-Japanese alliance would in all probability lead to the improvement of the Chinese administration and to the opening out of China to trade."

Mr. Hallett thinks that China is worth a dozen Africas, both in its natural resources, in its character, and its people. The climate also renders it highly suitable for European colonization. At present British treaty rights as to trade are thus defined by Mr. Hallett:

"Under our treaties with China we secured the right to import goods into China at certain ports on payment of a tariff duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to export goods from the same ports on payment of the same duty. It was likewise agreed that British imports having paid the tariff duties should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty equal to one-half of the tariff duty. And it was agreed that native produce carried from an inland center to a point of shipment, if *bona fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, might be certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half-duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. And it was agreed that so far as imports are concerned the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial."

Mr. Henry Norman's Advice.

Mr. Henry Norman writes with first-hand knowledge of the subject in his chronicle in *Cosmopolis* upon the situation in the far East. He condemns very strongly, but not more strongly than is deserved, the reckless folly and injustice which characterize many English comments on the German Emperor.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE KAISER.

"His majesty speaks impulsively, and his enthusiasms succeed each other with almost startling rapidity. But this is part of the superficial manifestations of genius. For the German Emperor is a man of genius. More than that, he is a man of great courage, great energy, great ability, great ambition, and great confidence; and he commands the greatest fighting force that exists. He is probably, to take but one example, the best and most experienced cavalry leader in the world. His handling of 10,000 cavalry at the last maneuvers positively startled the foreign military *attachés*. It may well be that he yet will make history. We should hope that this will not be at our expense. Our press and people have often treated him both unfairly and vulgarly. We are entitled to resent some of his actions; we may be justified in feeling some fear of him; merely to laugh at him is the act of a fool."

GERMAN WEAKNESS IN CHINESE WATERS.

This reproof is more remarkable because Mr. Norman is no great admirer of the latest development of the Kaiser's policy. He is, like every one else, much oppressed with the disproportion between the apparent policy of the Kaiser and the naval means by which he must give effect to it. He says:

"Germany will have in China: (1) In the first cruiser division, under the command of Vice Admiral von Diederichs, 1,642 men; (2) in the second cruiser division, under the command of Prince Henry, 1,364 men; (3) on board the station ship *Cormoran*, 160 men; (4) detachment of marines, 1,200 men; (5) coast defense artillery, 200 men; making a total of 4,566. Her fleet there will consist, besides the *Deutschland* and the *Gefion*, of the *Kaiser*, sister ship to the *Deutschland*, the first-class cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, 6,300 tons, the second-class cruiser *Irene*, 4,400 tons, and the *Prinzess Wilhelm*, her sister ship, and the third-class cruiser *Arcona*, 2,370 tons.

"The German squadron could not remain afloat half an hour if attacked by the far Eastern fleet of England, Russia, or Japan. England, for instance, has (or shortly will have) on the spot the *Centurion*, first-class battleship of 10,500 tons; the *Powerful*, 14,200 tons, the *Grafton*, 7,350 tons, the *Edgar*, 7,350 tons, the *Immortalité*, 5,600 tons, the *Narcissus*, 5,600 tons, the *Undaunted*, 5,600 tons, first-class cruisers; the *Rainbow* 4,360 tons, the *Iphigenia*, 3,600 tons, and the *Pique*, 3,600 tons, second-class cruisers; 7 gunboats, 4 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a number of smaller crafts. The vigorous expression, '*Fahre hinein mit gepanzerter Faust!*' cannot be meant to hurl the German squadron to instant destruction against such a force as this. And the Russian and Japanese fleets would show a similar disproportion. Germany must design her ships and men for another purpose."

What that purpose is Mr. Norman does not exactly perceive, but he thinks that probably it has more to do with securing the passage of the naval bill than anything else.

ENGLAND'S NEED FOR CHUSAN.

Turning to the question of what England should do, Mr. Norman has a very clearly defined idea. He says she should take and occupy Chusan.

"It has long been obvious to all students of the far East that England stands in great need of a naval base at least a thousand miles north of Hong Kong, and that in Chusan, near the mouth

of the Yangtse River, such a base is ready to her hand. It commands the heart of China, it has hardly any population or trade, it could be made impregnable without difficulty, it was occupied and ceded again by us, and by a convention with China in 1846 the latter is bound not to cede it to any other power and we are bound to defend it for her against attack. I have advocated this step for six years, therefore I am delighted to see that the *Times* is now advising it. It is a vital matter for British commerce and security in the far East, and we cannot afford to let the scale be turned against us. In China more than anywhere else trade is maintained by 'influence,' and our trade, amounting to over £32,000,000 per annum, is three and a quarter times greater than that of all other nations put together."

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

IN the *North American Review* for January Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., secretary of the United States Legation in China, writes on "America's Opportunity in Asia."

As to certain recent developments in China and Japan, Mr. Denby says:

"The war of 1894–95 between these two powers was the most momentous event in the history of the East. It did more to startle, more to develop, China than any experience in her past. No victory of a European power could have had such an effect upon her. It required the triumph of an insignificant and detested rival to bring to the knowledge of Chinese statesmen the mortal weakness of their conservatism. This war has done more to open this vast field to Western commerce and civilization than five hundred years of foreign trade and one hundred years of missionary teaching. The effect has been instantly felt. The country seems to have sprung into life. Railroad lines are under construction, the beginnings of vast contemplated systems. Mines are being opened, new ports established, new lines of commerce developed. Schools for the teaching of English and of Western sciences are being founded and attended by an earnest crowd of intelligent young men who, a few years ago, would have blushed to count a foreigner among their friends. China looks to the West to learn the sources of a strength which she has long affected to despise.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS ON CHINA.

"This attention is reciprocated, but in a different spirit. The eyes of Europe are turned toward China and the European powers are arranging far-reaching plans dictated by territorial ambition. Their journals already openly discuss the respective spheres of influence which they hope some day to make exclusively tributary to their commerce. France is annexing territory on her Tonquin frontier and is building railroads into Yunnan. Russia has laid her hand on Manchuria, and six hundred miles of Russian railroad in Chinese territory will shortly connect the trans-Siberian system with the port of Vladivostock on the Pacific. Germany is obtaining 'concessions' from China—small areas of ground at the treaty ports, which will be placed under the German flag and where, under their own laws, German merchants may establish houses and conduct their business. Japan, baffled in the north, has annexed Formosa and founded there a lasting basis for her commerce. Nor has she stopped here, but she is daily adding to her military and naval strength, preparing to take her part in the coming struggle for supremacy on the mainland. England has opened new territories for her commerce by asserting the right of British merchants to navigate the West River, the key to the southwest of China."

Mr. Denby believes, nevertheless, that though China may be conquered and enslaved for years, yet the vitality, individuality, and exclusive cohesiveness of her people insure her an ultimately independent national existence, while inherent identity of interests makes China and Japan allies against Europe in working out their common destiny.

OUR ACTUAL INTERESTS IN THE CHINESE MARKET.

Returning to present-day conditions in Chinese commercial life, Mr. Denby says:

"Though its trade is in its infancy, China today is a great market, unable to supply itself with the very manufactured goods we have to sell. To this market we are the nearest neighbors. Some of the energy and intelligence which our manufacturers are devoting to South America would find ample compensation here. In Western America, when railroads were built they took the population with them and built up the business on which they hoped to thrive. In China the population, the business, the prosperity are there waiting for the railroads to come to them. The commercial activity which good communications will create is inconceivable. If to the empire of China, with its vast population, its vast territory, its limitless resources, the electric spark of American enterprise could be communicated, the trade that would spring into existence would surpass all the records of history. Already on the short lines in the north we have some indication of the future. The cars are crowded with passengers and freight, trade is springing up, and Chinese merchants, with ready intelligence, are planning the exten-

sion of their business. New industries are coming into existence. Certain cities are pointed out as railroad centers, and real estate is advancing in price as in the 'boom' cities of America. The station of Fengtai, eight miles southwest of Peking, now a rude building in a field of cabbages, is confidently expected by railroad experts to become the busiest railroad station in the world. There is no doubt that the general import and export trade of China will enormously increase. Internal taxation barriers will be broken down, and not only will new markets of great importance be reached, but old ones will become more accessible. The people will become more familiar with foreign products and inventions and will use them more freely. Increased opportunities of employment will give the lower classes more money to spend and there will be a greater demand for foreign oil, cloth, machinery, and the thousand things of foreign origin which the Chinese are only beginning to appreciate. It is a market which the writer candidly believes to be, for the American manufacturer, the most important in the world."

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.

Mr. Denby complains that our commerce with China has to be conducted under foreign flags:

"Means of transportation between the ports of America and those of Asia should be put upon a better basis. Direct lines of cheap freight steamers under the American flag should be established from the Atlantic ports to Shanghai and Yokohama. Direct communication is the surest creator of trade. Private enterprise must grapple with this problem. Arrangements can easily be made through American agents in China by which vessels sailing regularly with cargo from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York can be assured of cargo on their homeward journey. The steamer lines between the Pacific coast and the Orient should receive such financial support as to be able to maintain frequent communication by American-built ships of the highest class. Canadian competition should be surpassed in all particulars. The profits on the carrying and insuring of American goods should be diverted to American companies. Our people should no longer endure the humiliating necessity of sending our merchandise, our mails, and our telegrams under the protection of a foreign flag."

Mr. Denby further maintains that American manufacturers and merchants should insist on American representation of their interests in China. He says that the methods heretofore used there have been in marked contrast to the methods used to push the business of American manufacturers elsewhere.

A RISING CHINESE STATESMAN.

IN the January *Forum* Mr. Clarence Cary writes on "China and Chinese Railway Concessions," sketching the interesting personality of Shêng-Tajen, the director-general of the imperial Chinese railroad administration, who has been clothed with full powers as an agent to conduct negotiations with foreign capitalists for the purpose of enlisting their aid in railroad-building.

"Astute, progressive, daring, with the acquisitive tendency largely developed, Shêng-Tajen is full of aggressive force and picturesque possibility. As yet of full vigor, of large wealth, and but little over fifty years of age, he may, if circumspect or if effectively guided, reach any place of ministerial power and control that China has to offer. He is already an official of metropolitan rank and a director of the Court of Sacrificial Ceremonies. For somewhat more than a year past Shêng has been in active negotiation with various foreign delegations in reference to his railroad projects, but thus far with little or no tangible result—thanks, as foreigners are disposed to say, to a too-inflated, overreaching estimate of what he and his country can offer or accomplish. It is rumored that his government is already growing restive over the delay in the fulfillment of his pledges; and he is not without jealous rivals, who are known to be intriguing against him."

It seems, however, that Shêng's powers have recently been somewhat abridged by the appointment of another imperial railroad commissioner —"for the North," as Mr. Cary is informed.

SHÊNG'S WAYS WITH FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Cary, who has had experience as the legal adviser of American concession-seekers at Shêng's court, thus describes the procedure there:

"Those foreign delegates who have frequented his *Yamên*, or council-chamber, will not readily forget their novel and arduous experience. Long, chill audiences, in donjon-like obscurity, with struggling effort at concrete, confidential negotiation, conducted aloud, through interpreters, in languages of which the one affords no counterpart to any technical or business phrases of the other, before a mob of alert, native hangers-on, who listen to one's secrets through open window and doorway—these are incidents that remain in mind. Nor will be ignored the memory of a keen-faced, courtly mandarin, with half-closed yet always alert eyes, whose ceremonious manner and easy affability never disguised a hard, tenacious purpose. Large foreign cash advances, at trivial interest, with next to no allowance of foreign profit or of ordinary safeguard against native control of funds or native man-

agement of properties—these, when stripped of complimentary rhetoric, were always conditions precedent to his excellency's negotiations.

"Shêng-Tajen is easy of access and encouraging—especially to those of sanguine, acquiescent temperament, who are ready to regard an unsubstantial nothing as a gain. A jest, principally one of a cynical cast, seems to be to his liking, and at his table he is a charming host. His business invitations have been somewhat freely offered to foreigners, though far more circumspectly distributed than were those of Viceroy Li, who in his recent tour about the world appears to have been full of promises to mankind."

THE COMING OF THE SLAV.

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHBURN, of Robert College, Constantinople, contributes the opening article to the *Contemporary Review* for January, on "The Coming of the Slav."

Dr. Washburn's paper begins with a quotation from an enthusiastic declaration made by a young Slav as to the ambition of his race:

"We wait the coming of the Slav to regenerate Europe, establish the principle of universal brotherhood and the kingdom of Christ on earth."

Dr. Washburn himself says of the Slav: "He may be destined to overrun Europe, to revolutionize the Russian Government, and to establish a better civilization in the world. It is not impossible. The fact that he expects to do it is something. The fact that Russia is now the dominant power in Europe and that the Slavs of Austria and the Balkan Peninsula are waking to new life is something more."

It is in the Russian moujik that we find the typical Slav in whom all other Slavs believe. Dr. Washburn says:

"He is ignorant. He is superstitious. He is often immoral. But he is intensely religious. He believes in God, in Christ, and in the New Testament as firmly as he does in his own existence, and if he is orthodox he believes equally in the Church. He is ready to make any sacrifice or to die for his faith, and when he realizes that he is not living up to it he suffers bitter remorse. He is capable of living a pure and noble life, as we see in some of the heretical sects. In his religious character at least the moujik is the most original and interesting peasant in Europe. He has grave faults and weaknesses, like other men; but his peculiar virtues, his pathetic endurance of suffering, his profound sympathy with humanity, his faith in voluntary self-sacrifice, his very dreams of destiny commend him to the sympathy of all the world."

Dr. Washburn feels certain that the Slav has triumphed over the Greek in the Balkan Peninsula, and that Russia will sooner or later be supreme at Constantinople. The Russian Slavs, he says, are a homogeneous race, and are likely to bring the Slavs of other countries under their influence.

"It is not an accident that it is a Slav, Goluchowski, who has brought Austria and Russia into alliance. But the Slavs of other countries are by no means so homogeneous as those of Russia. The Mohammedan Slavs are lost to the race. Their religion seems to have destroyed their race characteristics. They are the most fanatical of Moslems and are gradually leaving the Balkan Peninsula for Asia. The Slavs of Austria and the Balkan States are divided into so many nationalities, each with a long history of its own, that they seem to have little in common and to care far more for their nationality than their race. They are divided, too, between the Orthodox and the Catholic churches; but the conflict with the Germans and the Magyars is rapidly bringing them together in Austria, while Russia has brought Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro into alliance, and is preparing the way for Slavic rule in Macedonia.

THE PREËMINENCE OF RUSSIA.

"There is no question about the coming of the Slav in Southeastern Europe. This era of peace, so called, is working out changes more momentous than many a great war. It is clear now that the Slav, and not the Greek, is to inherit the Eastern empire. This does not necessarily imply the speedy extension of the Russian empire to the Adriatic; but when the time comes for Russia to take Constantinople the southern Slav must inevitably come under her rule—and the coming of the Slav will in the end mean the coming of Russia. What Russia may be or may do after she takes Constantinople the Czar himself could not tell us. As we have seen, the Slavic race is still in its youth. What it may be when it comes to maturity, how far it will realize its dreams and develop higher and better civilization than that of the West, the next century will show. As the race becomes more united, more enlightened, and more self-conscious, it will be less likely to yield to Western influences. This is already manifest in Russia. It is more Russian to-day than it was in the time of Alexander II., and there is nothing in the happy disappearance of Pobiedonostsef from the front or in the more liberal acts of the present Czar which is inconsistent with a still more distinctively Slavic development. Russia is every year less dependent upon the West, intellectually as well as politically and commercially, and this has gone so far that the French alliance is not likely to exert any permanent influence upon the course of Russian thought."

THE HEAD PHYSICIAN OF EUROPE.

MADAME NOVIKOFF contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for January an article entitled "Russia and Her Patients," which is marked by the buoyant enthusiasm characteristic of the writer.

Madame Novikoff has upheld her cherished faith so dauntlessly in the years gone by, when her utterances were derided and despised, that she is entitled, if ever woman was, to exult somewhat over the altered position of affairs to-day.

In the article on "Russia and Her Patients" there is, however, very little reference to the part which she herself has played in the transformation over which she rejoices. The article is full of genial banter and pardonable complacency.

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

The title of the article is suggested by its first paragraph:

"We have heard so much of the 'European concert,' why not, for a change, call it the 'European hospital?' The term would be a novelty, besides being more appropriate; for there is certainly more sickness in the hospital than there has been harmony in the concert. A hospital, indeed, it is which confronts us. With the sick gentleman at Constantinople we have been long familiar, but it now seems that we shall soon become on equally intimate terms with the sick lady at Vienna. Poor Greece, with a bandaged head, needs watchful and affectionate nursing. In the time of Nicholas I., our Czar used to be described as the chief justice of Europe. Alexander III. won for himself the noble title of 'Peace-keeper of Europe.' But nowadays, if we are to adjust titles to realities, Russia could not be better ranked than as 'Head Physician of the European Hospital.' Quite seriously, that is our *rôle*, and we shall adhere to it."

SOME OF RUSSIA'S PATIENTS.

Madame Novikoff passes in review the various patients in the European hospital who are undergoing the treatment. She admits that in dealing with the sick man she could wish for her own part that the physician had given place to the surgeon, but she recognizes that operations are dangerous when the atmosphere is poisoned with the gangrene of international jealousy. The sick man, or, as she somewhat whimsically prefers to describe him, "the sick gentleman," at Constantinople seems likely to lose the position he has held so long of being the most troublesome patient in the hospital.

That unenviable distinction is about to pass to Austria, "the sick lady of Europe." France, although just emerging from a tedious convalescence, is being plied with tonics and notices to take health-giving promenades on the banks of the Neva. It is easy to see how the list might be extended, especially if Madame Novikoff had not limited her survey to Europe, for the Russian physician has quite as much to do in the Chinese ward as he has either in the Austrian or Turkish

THE PRINCIPLE OF AUTOCRACY.

Madame Novikoff naturally avails herself of the monarchical revival visible in England to congratulate herself upon the rehabilitation of the principle of personal government:

"In all Russia's practice as political physician, perhaps her most correct diagnosis and successful treatment have been in protecting the principle of personal government. It is particularly in this century that Russia has been witness for the truth of autocracy. She has been assiduous in her attendance upon all those who were afflicted with the malady of parliamentarism. And of all her patients these especially seem either so completely cured or so thoroughly convalescent as no longer to stand in need of a physician. Moreover, the plague of parliamentarism has now, under the Röntgen rays of political experience, been so clearly traced that any recurrence of its virulent outbreaks can be promptly dealt with. The theory of government by elective assembly is at a discount. Everywhere we find these assemblies discrediting the principles of parliamentarism, endangering States by their corruption, imperilling empires by their factions. And where are they doing good?"

After passing in review the different countries in which the principle of monarchy is in the ascendant, she says that in this particular patients may be regarded as cured and standing no longer in need of the services of the physician:

"We believe in the autocracy more than ever now that we see the principle of personal centralized power reëmerging from its long eclipse. But it is unnecessary to force an open door. The principle of monarchy no longer needs a defender. The political knight-errant of the twentieth century is more likely to find parliamentarism a fitting object for his compassionate protection."

THE HALLOWED PERSON OF GERMANY.

If any one doubts the extent to which the monarchical principle has gained of late years, she asks them to turn their attention to the extraordinary method in which the German Emperor asserts his lordship over the German people.

"Who is master in the German empire? There are deputies in the Reichstag as there are sheep in the fold, but the shepherd is the Kaiser.

Indeed, the monarchical revival in the fatherland has latterly been proceeding to extremes, and has this week culminated in Prince Henry's apotheosis of his imperial brother, with such surprising extravagances as those of his 'crown of thorns' and 'the gospel of his hallowed person.' We believe in autocracy, it is true, but, fortunately, we have never mistaken the Czar for the Almighty!"

THE SOLE HOPE OF AUSTRIA.

If in Germany the monarchical principle is being carried to preposterous lengths, it is in Austria the only hope of the state. Madame Novikoff says:

"A Parliament is wrecking the dual kingdom. Who saves it from falling to pieces? The Emperor Francis Joseph! Without him, what is Austria-Hungary? Poor Francis Joseph! His task is hard enough; but how much harder will be that of his successors! Leaning upon the arm of his Russian physician, the Austrian Slav may expect from him something approaching to justice. From a Reichsrath dominated by obstructives, where pandemonium reigns, surely there can be no hope at all! Now that the Germans have killed the Reichsrath, might not Francis Joseph take its place? The provincial Diets would still exist. They might elect among themselves consultative delegates, but the Emperor's will, and not the vote of the paralytic Reichsrath, would be supreme. What spectacle more encouraging for the close of the nineteenth century than if Austria, distracted by parliamentarism, were to find a new strength and security by reverting to the principle of central autocracy and local self-government?"

THE FUTURE OF THE SICK LADY.

Contrary to what might have been expected, Madame Novikoff does not take a very gloomy view as to the future of Austria.

"The best evidence that Austria realizes her danger is her *reapprochement* to St. Petersburg. The empire-kingdom, when feeling well, carried on more or less pronounced flirtations with Germany and Italy. But once let storm-clouds gather on the horizon, and Austria rushes in haste to consult her Russian mentor. She is an old patient of ours, a very old patient, and the fact that she has been so long on our hands enables us to look calmly upon her present alarming symptoms. It is only the new practitioner, called in to a first case, who imagines that a bad fainting fit is an inevitable precursor of dissolution. We know better. Austria has had attacks of this kind before. But we have pulled her through, and thus the sick lady expects us to do so again."

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Having thus disposed of two of her patients, Madame Novikoff turns to the Old Catholics, who have long been favorites of hers. She reports that there has been an Old Catholic outburst in Chicago, of all places in the world, and a bishop has been duly consecrated in order to supply the spiritual needs of some 30,000 Polish and Bohemian ex-papists who have revolted against the Pope. This naturally seems to Madame Novikoff an event of great omen, and she quotes a letter from her brother in which he expresses some sanguine expectation that the reunion of Christendom may be brought about in the Slavonic world by the agency of the Old Catholics:

"The way is Old-Catholicism—that is to say, a wiping out of popish infallibility and the influence of the Jesuits, thus purifying Catholicism; or, in other words, the same orthodoxy which prevailed before the parting of the churches in the West, and which was one with us in dogma, in spite of the difference of ritual and theological views. My brother believes that the reëstablishment of this orthodoxy of the West in the Slavonic world is quite possible."

THE "LIBERUM VETO" IN THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Madame Novikoff touches very briefly upon the Eastern question proper, but drops a few words as to the necessity for substituting the principle of majority voting for that of absolute unanimity for the decision of the European continent. She says:

"Russia, better than any other power, can realize the mischief that comes from insistence upon absolute unanimity. What is it but the old 'liberum veto' that has wrecked the Polish kingdom? That will be the fate of Europe also if the change is not made which Lord Salisbury suggested, with a foresight which does credit to his judgment. Besides, decisions by unanimity are only practicable when, as with a British jury, they can be enforced by starvation, or, as Count von Moltke has reminded us, was once the case in Poland, where unanimity was secured by stabbing the dissidents. Alas! neither method of securing unanimity is available in the case of the European concert."

MAKING THE BLIND TO SEE.

Finally, the chief and last great triumph of the Russian physician has been the making the blind to see:

"As an oculist, his success has been so re-

markable that there is no need for me to do more than briefly allude to it. For nearly a whole generation the real Russia seems to have been invisible to the eyes of the European public. Now we have taught Europe to see. We have removed the scales from her eyes. Europe now not only perceives Russia, but has to admit, also, that Russia is the greatest and most powerful state in Europe and Asia. The responsibilities of the physician render more pressing the duty of keeping the peace."

ARE THE JEWS SUPERIOR TO THE ENGLISH?

MR. JOHN A. DYCHE, a Russian Jewish tailor, now working in Leeds, contributes to the *Contemporary Review* one of the most interesting articles that have appeared in the magazines this month. Mr. Dyche declares that he is a typical alien emigrant :

"I am a Jew, born in Russia, landed in this country some nine years ago with threepence in my pocket. I learned the trade of a tailors' machinist, and have worked in the ready-made, bespoke, and ladies' mantle trades, mostly in Leeds."

Mr. Dyche is a gentleman with the courage of his opinions, and, what is more, he seems to have a vast array of facts at his finger-ends, which make him a very formidable antagonist to those who have been reading the outcry against the importation of Jewish paupers. Mr. Dyche first proves from his statistics that the number of the Jews in England is immensely exaggerated, and then proceeds to maintain that so far from their underselling the British workmen and so playing the blackleg to British labor, the Jewish workmen earn better money than their English companions. The union price for English tailors in Leeds is fivepence per hour, while competent Jewish tailors in Leeds seldom make less than sixpence, and sometimes more than eightpence, an hour. Surely it is absurd, says Mr. Dyche, to speak of their taking away the Englishman's work when they get higher wages than he does. That Jewish employers do work cheaper than their English rivals, no one will deny ; but Mr. Dyche maintains that they do not do this by paying their men lower wages. As for sweating, he stoutly asserts that in the Jewish shops at Leeds there is far less sweating and bullying than in the English shops. So far from the Jews having come in as parasites to prey upon English industry and ruin English workmen, he says :

"The Jewish trade unions claim to have created, besides the second-class made-to-order tailoring, wholesale clothing and ladies' mantle trades, also waterproof clothing, cap, slipper, and cheap shoe trades."

SUPERIORITY IN BRAIN POWER.

How is this miracle achieved? When we reduce Mr. Dyche's statements to the last analysis, it comes to this, that the Jew has more brain than the Englishman, and that in the long run it is brain that tells. Mr. Dyche says :

"The Jewish workman possesses the quality of his race—he is an artist, and if his work sometimes lacks strength and durability, it is never wanting in taste or finish. The English workman is in this respect a mere laborer. His work is like his temperament, drink, and diet—strong, solid, and durable, but at the same time rough, coarse, and tasteless. In matters of style and taste the English workman can only follow the foreigner. In the tailoring trade we have created a method of work for which the English tailor is too clumsy or too conservative in his ways, and for which the English woman has not enough technical skill. By doing that we have cheapened clothing, so that a laborer or artisan can to-day get a well-made suit at the same price he formerly had to pay for the cast-off, and this advantage is eagerly seized by those trade unionists who are never tired of denouncing the alien immigrant and sweated goods."

EXCELLENCE OF CHARACTER.

But it is not brain only. It is also character. Mr. Dyche declares that, tried by any test you please, the Jew is superior to the Englishman. He is much more considerate to his women. A Jewish wife is never sent to the factory to earn wages for her husband. He is much more mindful of his children. On this point he gives some very remarkable statistics. In New York in 1890 there were 180,000 Jews, practically all emigrants:

"The annual death-rate per 1,000 for the six years ending May of the same year was 6.2, as compared with Irish, 28; colored, 23; English, 20.6; Germans, 17; Americans, 16."

Although their birth-rate is lower, their death-rate is still lower, owing to the great care of their children. The superiority of the Jews is shown in their children in the public schools. At Leeds, he says, "they are always best in drawing, and the teachers are unanimously of opinion that they have a quicker perception and better memories than the English children."

IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON'S EAST END.

But what will perhaps impress the ordinary Englishman most is the statement which he makes, on the authority of personal residents in the districts concerned, as to the immense improvement

that has been wrought by the substitution of a Jewish for a British population. He says:

"Some of what were the most dangerous places in the east of London, such as Flower and Dean Streets, Brady Street, and others, have become, since the foreign Jews have settled there, the quietest, peacefulest places in London, where one can go to bed at any time and not be kept awake all night by the drunken orgies of English men and women. In Whitechapel the contrast between the native and foreign population is most striking. On one hand you find people who are at as low a grade of drunkenness and vice as it is possible for human beings to come to. On the other, sober, peaceful, and industrious people, from whose lips will never fall an expression that can offend the most sensitive lady."

Clearly it is time that Christian England began to learn the elementary lessons of morality, intelligence, and industry from the despised Hebrews.

DEFECTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

"THE War Office and Its Sham Army" is the general title of four articles contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Colonel Brookfield, Major Rasch, Major-General Russell, and Lord Alwyne Compton. Major-General Russell reminds us that the rank and file of the British army in 1896 consisted of 194,524 men, the total strength being 220,742:

"Of this force 76,937 of all ranks are quartered in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, 3,630 in Scotland, and 25,841 in Ireland, being a total of 106,408 at home; while in Egypt and the colonies 38,884 are quartered and in India 75,450, or a total of 114,334 abroad."

Major-General Russell contrasts the complacent assertions of the optimist who assumes that everything is as it ought to be in the army with such facts as the following:

"Under such 'best, best' management up to October last not a man had been recruited for the two new battalions of Guards, while of the 3,000 men voted for the garrison artillery last session the department had only got hold of 245; that of our recruits 30 per cent. are specials (*i.e.*, under five foot three and a half inches and less than thirty-two around the chest, under age and under size); that in the home battalions one has only 290 effectives and 40 per cent. of specials among the recruits—I am, of course, speaking of war strength—and requires 700 men to complete; another wants 600; another 650; and after filling them up where is the reserve of which Sir Arthur Haliburton and Lord Wantage are so proud?—that reserve which has been the one ewe lamb of successive representatives of the War Office in Parliament, and which, according to the answer given before the late commission by Lord Wolseley, is 'somewhat of a sham!' As to the artillery, the public are aware of the *fiasco* in the spring, when twenty batteries were torn to pieces in order to send three out to the Cape, but what they are ignorant of is that the condition of the artillery is worse than that of the line at home. To start with, the proportion of guns to infantry is lower in the British army than in foreign forces, and they cannot be improvised. The army of the southeast under Bourbaki in 1871 failed because Gambetta and De Freycinet ignored this salient fact; and in our army we have some 200,000 auxiliaries with only one effective battery among them. Besides this, a considerable number of the home batteries have been reduced to four guns, as they paraded at the jubilee review with 42 men and 48 horses—by the way, what has become of the 68 horse-artillery and 282 field-battery guns promised to Lord Lansdowne, at Salisbury, two years ago? As for the cavalry, we have 13,000 dragoons at home and only 3,000 horses, while the regiments are cut up and separated in a way fatal to efficiency."

All the writers appear to believe that the War Office needs reorganization. They are all dissatisfied with the reserve, and then make a few suggestions as to what should be done. Lord Alwyne Compton proposes to double the militia at a cost of $600,000 a year; to found a voluntary reserve, to which 30,000 additional men would be secured at a cost of $1,050,000. He would also increase the number of battalions at home so as to balance the number of those required abroad.

"In order to raise these battalions and to promote recruiting—

"(*a*) The territorial, the sentimental, the county attractions should be fostered and encouraged, not repressed.

"(*b*) Mature soldiers should receive one shilling a day clear.

"(*c*) Every government office should be compelled to give the preference to old soldiers when making appointments.

"(*d*) Reserve pay should be entirely done away with. The policy of inducing men to *leave* the army should be reversed. They should be encouraged to continue in it, to make a career of it, and moderate pensions should be given only after the completion of twenty-one years' service.

"(*e*) Reservists should be allowed to reëngage in their own regiments within a limited time, if they wish to do so, subject to the commanding officers' consent.

"(*f*) Powers should be taken to call reservists to the colors for small wars if necessary for the first twelve months of their reserve service."

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

A PRIZE essay on the raising and equipment of volunteer armies for future wars is published in the January number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution.* The author, Lieut. S. M. Foote, of the Fourth United States Artillery, has evolved an elaborate plan of militia organization and mobilization. It is impossible to give a digest of his paper in our limited space, but a few paragraphs may be quoted as embodying an expert's opinion as to the needs and possibilities which seem to justify an immediate strengthening of our means of defense.

NUMBER OF TROOPS REQUIRED TO DEFEND OUR FRONTIERS.

Lieutenant Foote's estimate of the number of troops required to defend our frontiers from foreign invasion is based on the following considerations:

"Owing to the great length of our frontiers and the uncertainty as to where and in what strength an enemy may strike, it will be necessary to have several armies of observation ready to move promptly to any point attacked in force. It is possible to transport across the ocean at one time an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men with their horses, ammunition, etc. Therefore the armies made up of the available militia and regular army will never be large enough to carry on a defensive war against any power likely to go to war with us. It is to be hoped that we shall never have a domestic disturbance that the regular army and militia will not be able to handle, but if we should have one of great extent it is probable that about all the militia would have to be held to quell possible outbreaks in their own States.

"In any case, therefore, of a serious war we should have to rely upon volunteers. But how many?

"Of all the powers with which there is a possibility of our going to war, Great Britain is the most formidable on account of her sea power, her naval and military stations in close proximity to our coasts, and her means of access across her own territory to our entire northern frontier. We should in fact have to fight both Canada and Great Britain. It is not possible to figure beforehand with accuracy how many troops would be needed in any case, but as Canada has no regular army and her organized militia is but 35,000 strong, it would seem safe to rely on about 100,000 more men to defend ourselves against Great Britain than against any other power.

"It will require about 85,000 heavy artillery soldiers to man the fortifications of our principal harbors in time of war.

"Suppose, however, an army of 50,000 to 60,000 regular troops to have made a landing under cover of its fleet in an unfortified harbor. We should require an army of at least 100,000 volunteers to prevent their advance, and certainly 200,000 to dislodge them before they could be reënforced.

"So, without going into further calculations, it would seem that we should need about

85,000 volunteers for fortifications.
75,000 volunteers for army of observation for North Atlantic coast
75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Middle Atlantic coast.
75,000 volunteers for army of observation for South Atlantic coast.
75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Gulf coast.
75,000 volunteers for army of observation for Pacific coast.

460,000 total.

"It is believed that at least this number would be required in the case of any war in which we might be engaged. Such an army would require between 20,000 and 25,000 officers."

Lieutenant Foote then discusses the length of time required for the preparation of such bodies of raw troops for a campaign, and concludes, from our past experience, that if former methods should be retained, a period of three months would be needed to equip an efficient body of infantry for the field. He then proceeds to consider in how short a time a foreign nation could make an attack upon us, as that would be a measure of the time allowed us for preparation to meet the attack.

TIME REQUIRED BY A FOREIGN NATION FOR ATTACK.

"Any one of the great powers has a navy much stronger than ours, and a standing army ready for a campaign as soon as transports could be gotten ready for it. Allow fifteen to eighteen days for embarkation of troops and supplies. To cross the ocean would require, for a great fleet under convoy, twelve to fifteen days. A month, therefore, is believed to be about the shortest time in which a large army could reach our shores after war had been decided upon. Knowing our lack of preparation for war, a nation would make every effort to strike us as soon as possible after a determination once made to do so. It would seem, then, that a month would or might be the longest time allowed us. But that is a shorter time than we have ever been able to get raw troops even tolerably ready for a campaign at the beginning of a war. Any system that will enable us to do so now must therefore be materially

different from any system that we have hereto fore pursued. It is intolerable to think of permitting a devastation of our coasts such as occurred in 1812 while we are getting ready to defend ourselves. How can we prepare our forces to meet the enemy when he may first arrive—in one month's time?

"The vital question before us, then, is not only how can our volunteers be raised and prepared for war, but how can they be raised and prepared for a defensive campaign in one month's time?"

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

Lieutenant Foote believes that the only way to equip volunteers in so short a time is to have a volunteer system fully worked out in time of peace, with skeleton regiments named, located, and fully officered, ready to be filled with men on the shortest notice. To show how such a scheme can be evolved under present conditions is the main purpose of his paper. We shall not attempt to follow Lieutenant Foote through the details of his plan, but assuming that the organization has been perfected in accordance with his ideas, the distribution of heavy artillery to man fortifications and of infantry and cavalry in the interior would be as follows:

Portland, Maine, 4 regiments—First, Second, Third, Fourth Maine.

(The ordinal numbers indicate Congressional districts.)

Penobscot River, 1 battalion; Kennebec River, 1 battalion; Portsmouth, N. H., 1 battalion—1 regiment, First New Hampshire.

Boston, 7 regiments—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth Massachusetts.

New Bedford, 1 regiment—Thirteenth Massachusetts.

Narragansett Bay, 3 regiments—First and Second Rhode Island, Eleventh Massachusetts.

New London, 1 regiment—Third Connecticut.

East end Long Island Sound, 2 regiments—Fourth Connecticut, First New York.

New Haven, Conn., 1 regiment—Second Connecticut.

New York harbor, 9 regiments—7 from Greater New York, Sixth and Seventh New Jersey.

Philadelphia, 2 regiments—from the city.

Baltimore, 2 regiments—from the city.

Washington, 1 regiment—from the city.

Hampton Roads, 2 regiments—First and Second Virginia.

Wilmington, 1 regiment—Sixth North Carolina.

Charleston, 2 regiments—First and Seventh South Carolina.

Savannah, 1 regiment—First Georgia.

Fort Clinch and Pensacola, 1 regiment—Eleventh Georgia.

Key West, 2 regiments—First and Second Florida.

Mobile, 2 regiments—First and Second Alabama.

New Orleans, 1 regiment—First Louisiana.

Galveston, 1 regiment—Tenth Texas.

San Francisco and San Diego, 9 regiments—Seven from California, one from Nevada, one from Utah.

Portland, Ore., 2 regiments—First and Second Oregon.

Puget Sound, 1 regiment—First Washington

Lake ports, 2 regiments—Thirty-second New York (Buffalo) and First Michigan (Detroit).

Total, 61 regiments of heavy artillery.

Dividing the rest of the territory up into five nearly equal parts, according to population, we have the following:

Army of the North.—New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Albany.

Army of the East.—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

Army of the South.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois; 57 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Washington and Richmond.

Army of the Gulf.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas; 62 regiments, rendezvous in the vicinity of Atlanta and Vicksburg.

Army of the West.—All the States and Territories west of the Mississippi except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; 57 regiments.

Total, 300 field regiments.

WHY THE UNITED STATES NEEDS A NAVY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT contributes to *Gunton's Magazine* for January a brief article entitled "The Need of a Navy."

Mr. Roosevelt's argument is chiefly concerned with the assertion of an American foreign policy, and particularly the Monroe doctrine:

"One of the penalties of desiring to speak one's mind is that the man so speaking it must be ready to back up his words by acts, unless he is willing to find himself in a peculiarly humiliating position. This applies just as much to a nation as to an individual. Therefore, if a nation desires any weight in foreign policy of any kind—that is, even if it desires only a guarantee that no foreign nation will adopt toward it a hostile policy—then it must possess the means to make its words good by deeds. In the case of a nation whose interests in foreign affairs are concerned primarily with powers touching it by land, this means that it must be ready to face invasion by land, or, in case of necessity, itself to invade by land. If, as in the case of the United States, there is no great military empire abutting on the country in question, then it must look primarily to its navy as the means for carrying out any policy on which it has resolved. The United States has on one side Mexico, on the other Canada. Canada, it is true, is part of one of the greatest empires in the world; but the British empire, though it has ever been fertile in able generals and gallant soldiers, nevertheless owes its high standing primarily to its navy; and in the very unlikely event of any trouble

between England and the United States, the British forces in Canada and the American navy on the ocean would be almost equally at a disadvantage. Aside from Great Britain, however, practically every other nation which could by any possibility have trouble with us would have to meet us at sea. This of course means that if the United States is to have any foreign policy whatsoever it must possess a thoroughly efficient navy."

Mr. Roosevelt takes the ground that objections to a vigorous naval policy come either from those who are so ignorant as to suppose that no nation will ever fight us because we are so big, and that even if we should be challenged we could fight without preparation, or from men who lack patriotism more than they lack knowledge, and who believe that we ought not to have any foreign policy at all.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Concerning the Monroe doctrine Mr. Roosevelt says :

"Either kind of sentiment, either the belief that we can dare anybody to fight, without preparation, or the belief that we ought never to fight or adopt a policy which might lead to fighting, is bad enough, but the result of a mixture of both is even worse ; and it is this mixture in our foreign policy which offers à perpetual menace to our welfare and honor. If we build and maintain an adequate navy and let it be understood that while we haven't the slightest intention to bluster or to commit any wrong, yet that we are perfectly ready and willing to fight for our rights, then the chances of war will become infinitesimal, and no power will dream of protesting against the Monroe doctrine. If, on the other hand, we announce in the beginning that we do not class ourselves among the really great peoples who are willing to fight for their greatness, that we intend to remain defenseless, hoping thereby to escape the anger of any one, and that we shall of course refrain from pushing any policy, whether that embodied in the Monroe doctrine or any other, if it can possibly be distasteful to nations who actually will fight—why, under such circumstances we doubtless can remain at peace, although it will not be the kind of peace which tends to exalt the national name or to make the individual citizen self-respecting. But if together with a policy of refusing to fight at need we allow the policy of blustering self-assertion to go hand in hand, we may at any time find ourselves in a very awkward position. We asserted the Monroe doctrine as against Great Britain in the Venezuelan case. Personally I am very glad we so asserted it, but it would be a cause for bitter humiliation if, having once taken this position, we failed again to assert it against any other power, no matter what it might be, which should attempt a policy of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of any State in America."

THE QUESTION OF AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

THE February *Harper's* has an article by the Hon. David Turpie, entitled "Projects for an Isthmian Canal," in which a succinct but complete history is given of the various attempts to make a waterway across the narrow strip of land between North and South America. All of these projects have had one and the same main design; that is, to make the longest part of the trans-isthmian voyage through the navigable portion of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and then to use and control the waters of the lake and the adjacent streams so that they may be safely and permanently navigated as a canal for the remaining distance, westward to the Pacific and eastward to the Atlantic. The Hon. Mr. Turpie has most to say of the last attempt to exploit the canal scheme—that by the corporation styled the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. In 1887 it got concessions from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and attempted to obtain subscriptions to its capital. In spite of extensive advertising in London, Paris, and New York, there were no subscriptions, as the project, considered as a financial investment, had been black-listed upon every exchange and market in both Europe and America for fifty years before. This company then tried to obtain a charter from Congress, and last year a bill was introduced to subsidize the Maritime Canal Company to the amount of $100,000,000.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

At this point the writer calls attention to certain very important and suspicious differences between the estimates of the Maritime Canal Company on the whole and on particular divisions of the work, and the estimates made by the government board of engineers. For instance, the Maritime Canal Company says that it can complete what is known as the San Juan River division, of about 69 miles, in which the channel of the San Juan River is to be used as a part of the canal, for $1,975,000. The estimate of the entirely disinterested government board was $14,866,000. Taking the whole work, the Canal Company put in an estimate for its completion of $66,466,880 ; while the government board put the figure at $133,472,893, just about 100 per cent. more. The Suez Canal cost $1,000,000 a mile, as did the Corinth ; the one 100 miles in length and the other 4 miles. The engineering problems of the Nicaragua Canal

are easily equal to those of the two above-mentioned works. Hence, since the Nicaragua route is 169½ miles long, it would certainly seem that the government engineers had not suggested an inflated figure. It was these large discrepancies that prevented the last Congress from taking any action on the subsidy bill. And Congress was evidently none too cautious.

NO PRIVATE CORPORATION IS NECESSARY.

The Hon. Mr. Turpie considers that there is no reason why the United States should treat with any private corporation, "whose only claim to consideration rests in the total discredit and disaster which have accompanied its attempt in the execution of the work." The Maritime Canal Company has been charged with serious violations of the concessions made by the government in Nicaragua, and still more serious breaches of contract, but neither of the Central American republics involved has made any opposition to the canal enterprise itself or to the general idea of construction of a canal by our Government. "A condition quite fortunate is thus shown," says Mr. Turpie, "because it is not possible that any power could build or operate this ship canal in the country of an unfriendly population. This work is not like that of Suez or Corinth. Those are canals built by excavation on the sea level, as before stated. To destroy them would require the slow process of the excavation of another channel to drain away their water or the filling up of the present one in use. But the Nicaragua Canal, with its double system of locks and dams, would be peculiarly sensitive and liable to injury, by either public or private enemies, as there are many places along the line at which an hour's work with pick and shovel, to say nothing of the use of explosives, would let the water rapidly escape, and so wreck the whole system."

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

The Review of Reviews told last summer of the appointment of the new commission of engineers by Congress, to make another survey and estimate of the cost of construction, to further examine as to the route, and also to report on the whole feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal. The Government is still awaiting the report from these three gentlemen. "Three things," says Mr. Turpie, "are necessary to the consummation of this enterprise: First, funds to be furnished by the Government of the United States. Second, the perfect amity and friendly coöperation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the work. Third, a reasonable assurance of its feasibility and of the amount of money needed to construct and complete it."

"OUR LATE WAR WITH SPAIN."

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains the conclusion of "A Brief History of Our Late War with Spain," which has endeavored to tell what would probably happen if we had come to blows over the question of Cuba. The imaginary historian has described how the German and English nations had combined against the United States, with the final result of the annexation of Canada. As to how this final step came about, the writer says that the President appointed a commission with the task of concluding a treaty of peace that should permit the Canadian provinces to enter the States of our Union.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

"The United States was now in a strongly advantageous position. With an army that numbered more than half a million, rapidly perfecting itself in drill and equipment, with the prestige of the greatest victory of modern times at its back, it might well have assumed a tone of arrogance. But its commissioners went with very different instructions. They were authorized to sue for the independence of Canada and make the offer of one thousand millions of dollars in exchange for the release of the Canadian states from British suzerainty. What would a thousand millions of dollars be to a rich country like the United States in comparison with a long-continued or even a short contest by force of arms?

"To Spain the sum of two hundred and fifty millions was offered for the release of all claims on the island of Cuba—Cuba itself to become an independent republic and guarantee return payment of the sum advanced as the price of its liberty.

"An argument was made to the British people based on the logical realignment of the frontiers of nations. North and South America must all be within the limits of the American republics; Asia and Africa left to do with as the peoples of those countries and Europe might desire. For the United States of America, no Hawaii, none of China, none of Africa, but all of North America; and South America for the South American republics.

"The details of the negotiation are familiar to all readers. England had her hands full with Chinese and Indian problems. One thousand millions of dollars appeals to the imagination of the public. Our ambassadors came home crowned with laurels. When the news reached Canada, there was rejoicing almost greater than in the United States. From one end of the country to the other Americans rose up and pronounced for union."

CUBA AS A MODEL REPUBLIC.

As to Cuba, no annexation takes place, but the United States guarantees its independence and that island begins a new and very noteworthy life under a *régime* in which social, industrial, and political conditions can be organized anew by the light of the world's whole experience.

"Unhappy Cuba, decimated by the heroic struggles through which it had achieved freedom, was now to begin a new life. The blood of martyrs was to prove an enduring cement for the archway opening to progress and prosperity.

"With its wonderful resources of climate, soil, and mine, the Gem of the Antilles was sought as a home by the intelligent of all countries. Especially from the United States, now that order was assured, came an immigration of the most desirable character. England, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, and Norway contributed of their best to the making of this new republic. Even far-off Australia and New Zealand sent their quota, and to these last and to the Swiss we may ascribe the leavening that has made the Cuban Government already an example to the rest of the globe. For it was a curious fact that before the year 1900 New Zealand, which Macaulay at the beginning of the nineteenth century had designated as the land to furnish that civilized man who was some day to sit in meditation over the ruins of London—that this New Zealand, in Macaulay's time a wilderness in the possession of the most barbarous of tribes, had become the foremost of the nations of the earth in its conception of the functions of democratic government.

"The best ideas of all lands were carried by their intelligent sons and built into the laws of the new Cuban republic. It should, they declared, be that government for which Abraham Lincoln hoped—truly a government by, of, and for the people.

"With wise laws and peace, prosperity flowed in upon the land. The indebtedness of two hundred and fifty millions to Spain was quickly paid off.

"It is the fashion in this new nation not only to look with suspicion upon the 'grabber,' but specifically to discourage him. He is regarded as the wolf of society, to be hunted to his lair and either tamed or destroyed. Even in the churches of Cuba greediness has taken its place as the deadliest of sins, inasmuch as it works most harm to one's neighbor.

"How few years have elapsed since the 'late war with Spain' and what changes have taken place! Already the peoples of the earth turn their eyes for an object-lesson in the highest form of intellectual and scientific government to 'Cuba, the model republic.'"

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS, director of the New York Public Library, gives in the *Outlook* a brief sketch of the plans now maturing for the rapid development of that institution.

Work will be begun at once on the proposed building, which is to occupy the old reservoir site adjacent to Bryant Park. This structure will be a modern fireproof library building equipped with the latest improvements and conveniences for readers and having a capacity for the shelving of more than a million volumes. It is hoped that the library may be opened to the public at the beginning of the twentieth century.

THE BASIS OF A GREAT COLLECTION.

When the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations were consolidated, two years ago, to form the New York Public Library, there were in all about 365,000 volumes; at present the number is over 400,000, excluding duplicates, the whole forming an excellent general reference library especially rich in American history, Egyptology, English and American government publications, periodicals, transactions of societies, and the literature of the industrial arts for the last thirty years. There are several very valuable special collections on various subjects. Dr. Billings says of the library as a whole that it contains "comparatively little fiction and an unusually small amount of rubbish, and while it does not contain so many volumes as the Congressional Library or the Boston Public Library, it is probable that the three libraries are about equal in value to the scholar and the investigator."

The main purpose of the library is and must continue to be educational. "At present it provides more especially for high-school, college, and university graduates, for advanced students, authors, and teachers, for the historian, the statistician, the scientific investigator, and the scholar. All this it must continue to do, and in its new building arrangements are made to secure ample access to books and quiet for this class of readers, by means of special reading-rooms in which collections of books on special subjects may be freely used, while the users are not annoyed by sightseers or those who come for amusement only.

NEW FUNCTIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

"In its new field of work the library is to provide also for instruction in the lower grades for the great mass of the people. It is to be a common school and a high school as well as a university. It is to circulate books as well as to offer them in its reading-rooms; it is to provide for the children as well as for the adults; it is

practically to become a part, and a very important part, of the free public-school system of the city.

"For a very large part of the community it is also to furnish the means of recreation and amusement; and a very considerable part of its educational work must be done through these means. In the new building these means include the large room for children, well supplied with the most interesting books; the periodical-room, with its 2,000 current journals; the picture gallery and the other art collections on the upper floor; and they must form an important and carefully considered part of the lending department, so that the pleasure may extend to the homes of the users."

Dr. Billings is fully aware that the mere establishment of the library in a great central building will not in itself accomplish the great end in view—the circulation of the books among the people. He recognizes the need of branches, and as each branch can properly supply with books only those living within half a mile of it, he estimates that between thirty and forty such branches will be required in New York City.

THE IDEAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr. Billings outlines his views as to what such an institution should be in the following paragraphs:

"A great library like this must be omnivorous; it should have the rare and costly books which are otherwise inaccessible to scholars, and it should also have the ephemeral pamphlets of the day which have no commercial value when they appear, but which ultimately become historical documents, to be sought for by some anxious inquirer.

"It should be a huge encyclopedia, kept always up to date; it should have a special newspaper fund like that recently given to the Boston Public Library; it should have the published reports and documents of every country and great municipality and of every corporation and association in the city of New York; it should have the latest records of science, technology, and art, as given in journals and transactions of societies; and it should have the means to have all these things rapidly catalogued, indexed, classified, and made promptly and fully accessible to all inquirers.

"Moreover, it should not wait passively for inquirers, but should strive to create them, to educate the coming generations in the desire for and use of the best books which contain the best thoughts of the wisest and best writers of all countries and of all times."

It is surely to be hoped that Dr. Billings' ideas will take on a material form in New York.

DAUDET THE MERIDIONAL.

THE February *Bookman* publishes a critical sketch of the late Alphonse Daudet written by Adolphe Cohn, to whom the novelist appeals first and strongest in his character of *méridional*—the one genuine *méridional* among the men of letters of his country.

"The course of history has given France such a strong, compact, national unity that we easily forget how discordant the elements were out of which French nationality has been formed. That there once was a Northern France and a Southern France which harbored none but feelings of enmity toward each other; that these two countries, wholly dissimilar in language, in institutions, in religious and ethical views, once fiercely rushed upon each other; that the Northern Frenchman was in the South hated as a ruthless conqueror, an ignorant and contemptuous destroyer of everything that was held dear and beautiful in the conquered country, is now all but forgotten, save by the close student of historical records. The South, it need hardly be said, gave to France afterward many a brilliant intellect, more, perhaps, than the North. But the sons of the South were taken hold of by the new nationality that resulted from the blending of the two halves, and are thought of simply as Frenchmen. Who thinks of the *méridional* in Thiers and Mignet, in Montaigne, in Montesquieu, in Guizot? Even Gambetta's exuberance is ascribed, and not unjustly, to his Italian father's more than to his Southern French mother's blood. In Daudet the Southerner, the Provençal, is discernible nearly in every line that he wrote. It is the sunshine of his native Provence that illumines his works and gives them the peculiar warmth which is one of their most attractive features. Oh, to be sure, he is a Southerner of a peculiar kind! He is not a Gascon; he does not, as the hero of the popular story, wonder that the river Garonne, or the Rhone, even, could give out enough water to fill all the seas and oceans. The Provençal that was in him had become a Parisian too, endowed with that keen sense of the ridiculous which is carried on the banks of the Seine farther than anywhere else, and sometimes altogether too far. The Parisianized Daudet could look from outside at the natives of his dear Provence, or else Tartarin never would have appeared. But his conception, if not of life itself, at least of that which makes life worth living, which makes it beautiful, remained Southern to the last; to the last his favorite music must have been the scraping of the *cigales'* wings, his favorite library that *Bibliothèque des Cigales* of which he speaks in one of his most charming stories."

THE FIRST OF FRENCH HUMORISTS.

"Clearness and completeness of vision, perfect accuracy of statement, and sympathy—these are the qualities that made Daudet, perhaps, not only the novelist and story-writer that he is, but also the first of French humorists. It has been said not seldom that the French have wit, but no humor. While true in general, we doubt whether an exception ought not to be made in favor of a few quite modern authors, at the head of whom Daudet stands preëminent. Who would realize the difference between humor and wit need only pass from the perusal of the Tartarin volumes to almost any of Edmond About's short stories. About's wit is simply irresistible, and laughter comes up to our lips and eyes whether we wish it or not. With Daudet it is simply an amused and kindly smile. We see this big Southern, fun-loving, bragging Tartarin uttering lies as big as houses, first among his own townspeople, whom he does not expect to believe him any more than he believes himself, then among other people, who first take him at his word, and whose contempt he cannot understand after they have found that his heroism is all Southern froth, and no more; all his ethical vagaries amuse us like the gambols of some big fishes. We do not want him to hurt himself; but we feel he is not exactly a man after our own likeness.. Daudet knows all that and tells us: 'Look at him, all the same. He is not useless; he'll bring into your life a ray of his Southern sunshine, provided you do not take him *au sérieux.*' No wonder the Tarasconese never forgave him for making their small town the special home of this peculiar branch of the genus man!"

DAUDET'S FINAL SIGNIFICANCE.

He remains, then, first of all, perhaps, a master of French prose, of a highly musical prose, lighted up with a dash of poetical radiance; a careful and interested observer and describer of life, of that inner life which is called fancy, as well as of the outer life by which we are uninterruptedly surrounded; a kindly and sincere humorist and in many respects a creator of types. Posterity will lull itself in the mirth and poetry of his light sketches, read one or two, perhaps three, of his novels, and once in a while gaze with some wonder upon the features of the illustrious Tartarin de Tarascon's father.

Let us add here—for in forming an estimate of the man these facts ought not to be forgotten—that Duudet was not one of Fortune's *enfants gâtés.* His beginnings were as humble as well could be. It took him years of the hardest work so to master his natural gifts as to be able to turn them into agents of literary production. His first really great success he won when already thirty-four years of age, and ten years later he felt the first painful symptoms of the terrible ailment which has just carried him off. And yet he was a happy man, because he carried in himself, in his loving heart, and in his sympathy for everything that has received the inseparable gifts of life and suffering the source of his own and of his associates' happiness.

HEINRICH HEINE.

Centenary of the Poet's Birth.

IN December all the world celebrated the centenary of the birth of Heine, and, it need scarcely be added, many new additions to Heine literature are the outcome of this event. In June and July Dr. Ernst Elster contributed to the *Deutsche Rundschau* an article with a number of unpublished Heine letters, and these were translated at great length in the *Revue des Revues;* and in the *Deutsche Revue* of August Herr Gustav Karpeles had another article with a number of letters. A French view of the poet and his influence in France, by M. Edouard Rod, appeared in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* in July.

WHEN WAS HEINE BORN?

This may seem rather an odd question at the time of the centenary celebration of Heine's birth, but in the minds of some there is still some doubt as to the real birth-date. Prof. Hermann Hüffer, who writes in the December number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, entitles his article "When was Heine Born?" and endeavors to solve the problem.

The year varies from 1797 to 1799. The register of Jewish children born in Düsseldorf between 1797 and 1808 contains only thirty names, and those of the Heine family are so incomplete as to warrant the conclusion that the entries were simply made from memory. In Heine's baptismal register (1825) the date of birth appears as December 13, 1799; and in the marriage certificate (1841) the birth-date becomes December 31, but the latter is generally regarded as a mere writer's error, in which the figures have been transposed. Dr. Elster, Heine's biographer, gives 1797 the preference, the baptismal register and marriage certificate notwithstanding; but Maximilian Heine, Proelss, and others abide by 1799. After all, the exact date of birth is not the most vital question, and Heine himself says in reference to this very matter, "The most important thing is that I have been born."

HEINE IN GERMANY.

Another absurd controversy has raged round the question of a monument to Heine at Düssel-

dorf, his native town. This is refused because Heine scoffed at German politics and showed partiality to the French—surely a very pardonable sin, since France was good to him, translated his works which were prohibited in Germany even before they were published, and did not taunt him with his Jewish origin. The most "patriotic" of the Germans who will have none of the monument would probably be the first to admit the loss Heine would be to German literature could his writings and his influence be taken away.

In all collections of German lyrics Heine occupies a foremost place, and in Germany scarcely any poet is more sincerely worshiped. The numerous editions of his poems afford ample testimony of this. Among the new contributions to Heine literature is the "Heinrich Heine Breviarum," or Heine's life in his songs, edited by Herr Richard Schaukal, and published by Herrn Fischer & Franke, at Berlin. In this collection the editor has followed Dr. Elster's famous edition of Heine's Collected Works, and has arranged in chronological order the poems selected, so as to present through them a faithful picture of the poet's life.

PROFESSOR DOWDEN'S ESTIMATE.

The December number of *Cosmopolis* was almost a Heine number. Besides Mr. Israel Zangwill's imaginary dialogue, entitled "From a Mattress Grave," there are three centenary retrospects, and Heine is criticised from English, French, and German standpoints by Prof. Edward Dowden, M. Edouard Rod, and Herr Karl Frenzel respectively.

Professor Dowden's article is a character sketch of Heine the man, and the following brief quotations are taken from his pages:

"To be born with diverse souls is embarrassing, but it was Heine's distinction. It signifies that life is to be no steadfast progress, directed by some guiding light, but a wavering advance through a countless series of attractions passing into repulsions, and of repulsions transformed into attractions. . . . With Heine, unity did not underlie diversity, but, as far as it existed, rose out of diversity as a last result. When his parents named him 'Harry,' one is surprised that the baby did not smile ironically and protest, 'My name is Legion, for we are many.'"

There were times when Heine revolted against Judaism, and there were times when he revolted against Christianity, yet he maintained that the Christian religion had been a blessing to the human race. Professor Dowden adds:

"Heine was cosmopolitan; he had tried to persuade himself that there are no longer nations in Europe, but only two great parties—the party of progress and the party of retrogression. The great cosmopolitan, he thought, was Jesus Christ.

"He belongs to the race of skeptics, but he is a skeptic who inquires, a skeptic who hopes. He felt the need of a religion of joy and also of a religion of sorrow, and he states the case on behalf of each. He felt that the political future belongs to the populace—they have fortunately, or unfortunately, a right to eat, but he would preserve the higher rights of an aristocracy of intellect.

"One feeling rich in virtue, and perhaps only one, lay during all his life in Heine's heart pure and unmingled. His one unmingled felicity was in his affection for his mother. It was for her he wrote in youth those sonnets which tell how he had wandered far and fruitlessly in search of love, and had found it at last in her dear eyes. It was for her sake long afterward that he concealed the terrible ravages of his malady, and wrote those letters, cheering and caressing, which brought her bright news of Paris and her son."

TRANSLATIONS AND MUSICAL SETTINGS.

Germany may well be proud of the prominent place in world-literature which Heine occupies. No poet has been more translated, and no poet, perhaps, was ever so untranslatable. Among the well-known translators who have tried their hands at rendering Heine in English may be mentioned Mrs. Kate Freiligrath Kroeker, Miss Alma Strettell, Sir Theodore Martin, Charles Godfrey Leland ("Hans Breitmann"), John Todhunter, George Macdonald, Ernest Radford, Dr. Richard Garnett, Emma Lazarus, the late Lord Houghton, Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, Francis Hueffer, James Thomson ("B. V."), Lady Duff Gordon, and many others.

In No. 3 of the *Quarto*, the only number issued in 1897, is a translation of Heine's "*Neuer Frühling*" by Mr. T. Staats.

With regard to the musical settings of Heine's songs, it is interesting to learn that a bibliography of them has been compiled by Challier (1885–86) showing over 3,000 compositions. Goethe comes far behind with 1,700; and the other German lyric poets are nowhere beside these two. The settings of "*Du bist wie eine Blume*" number 160; "*Ich hab im Traum geweinet*" and "*Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth*," each 83; "*Ein Fichtenbaum steht einsam*," 76; "*Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten*," 37; and this was more than ten years ago. And who are the composers who have been inspired by Heine's beautiful words? Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, Robert Franz, to name only a few who at once recur to the memory.

THE LATE JUSTIN WINSOR.

IN the January number of the *American Historical Review* the place of honor is given to an article on Justin Winsor, Harvard's librarian, who died in October last, and whom the writer, Prof. Edward Channing, characterizes as the foremost student of American history and the foremost American librarian.

Professor Channing was on terms of intimate friendship and constant association with Mr. Winsor, and was familiar with that historical scholar's methods of work. The following passages from his article are of special interest:

HOW WINSOR GATHERED HISTORICAL MATERIALS.

"Even before entering college Winsor began the serious study of history, and during his freshman year saw his first book through the press—a 'History of Duxbury,' his ancestral town. His taste for this class of pursuits grew rapidly and he determined to devote his life to them. He soon thought out a scheme of note-taking and continued to accumulate memoranda, on the lines thus early laid down, for a period of nearly forty years—until within ten days of his sudden and untimely death. Ordinary antiquarian inquiries, the study of constitutional topics, and the elucidation of important problems in our political history had slight interest for him. On the other hand, bibliographical and cartographical details which bewildered most students only charmed him. Whenever a book having anything to do with American history passed through his hands he carefully noted everything new in it, and especially any reference to new material; whenever he handled a map of America or any portion of it he remarked its peculiar features and illustrated his notes by a sketch. Once a week he arranged a memoranda collected during the week and filed them away in portfolios or in boxes; in later years he used many of them to annotate interleaved copies of his own works. All this he did by personal labor, for he always maintained that a historical student to accomplish anything of value must handle all the books and papers with his own hands. This method, persistently pursued through a long series of years, brought together a mass of information not only unequaled in the annals of American historical labor, but already in suitable form for easy use."

Much of this material was made available to students and general readers in Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston," "Narrative and Critical History of America," and "Columbus," which Professor Channing declares to be "the three best books of their classes yet produced in this country or elsewhere," and in the series of volumes devoted to special epochs in American history, the last of which, "The Westward Movement," has been published since the author's death and is noticed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

PERSONAL QUALITIES.

Mr. Winsor was always ready to open his stores of knowledge for the benefit of all who could make use of them.

"Although an exceedingly industrious man he was a most sociable man; he liked to see other persons and to talk with them or, when this was not possible, to correspond with them. While at the Boston Public Library he trained himself to interruption, stopping his pen in the middle of a sentence instead of at the end. In this way he was able to take up the unfinished thought at once upon the departure of his visitor. It happened, therefore, that one no sooner appeared within the door of his room than his pen was laid aside and the inquisitor, whom many men would have dreaded, greeted with a cheery 'Sit down.' Whatever Winsor knew of American bibliography or of library methods was at his questioner's disposal; if the desired information could not be given at the library he looked up the point at his house, where his memoranda were kept, and at once sent a note to his questioner. Unknown inquirers from a distance received the same cordial attention, and an enormous amount of time was devoted to answering them. He also had the reputation of a wide acquaintance with men and of being an excellent judge of them. His advice was constantly sought in the selection of librarians, authors, editors, secretaries, and teachers, and it was always cheerfully given; the number of persons who owe their present positions in part at least to his friendly counsel is very large."

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

IN the February *Cosmopolitan* President E. Benjamin Andrews has an essay on "The Selection of One's Life-Work." In general he has no advice to give except "Follow your bent. If the subject possesses various species of ability, but is peculiarly brilliant in some one, this, his main forte, is the thing to give him his cue." President Andrews is inclined to give a good deal of weight to the judgment of acquaintances, especially when a young man inclines to a profession through some whim and not from any kind of rational consideration. These acquaintances might be better advisers than one's parents, who may devoutly wish their son to be a minister, and therefore take it for granted that this was his appointed destiny. But where there is one young man who is foolishly bent on a par-

ticular calling, President Andrews thinks there are a great many who are hesitant and timid, and willing to believe themselves incapable of following a particular profession which they would take had they the courage. Taking the chief professions in detail, President Andrews has a great deal of good to say of the ministry as a distinct profession. He says that some young men evidently think that to secure ordination or retention in the ministry after ordination he must slavishly follow some creed. This may have been so, says President Andrews, "but the danger is rapidly lessening, being now rare, local, and ready to disappear."

THE LAW AND BUSINESS.

Of the lawyer's mission, this writer has a strong word of defense as against those people who fasten the sins of a few unscrupulous men on the whole profession. "Perhaps one in a thousand real criminals would secure fair treatment if undefended; but the vast majority, were there no friendly scrutiny of the evidence against them, were they left to be dealt with, free from all check, by the average jury or judge, liable to prejudice, passion, or both, would inevitably receive sentences undeservedly severe. And taking a great many cases together, it is probably best that the guilty man's counsel should not only plead all palliating circumstances, but should go further and place the client in the most favorable light which can be thrown upon him. If in this way justice is sometimes foiled, it almost certainly gains on the whole." Nor does President Andrews think that it is right to make a sweeping condemnation of business life on the ground, often maintained, that to assure success in business as it is now conducted, it is necessary to resort to immoral and dishonorable practices. "Fraud and underhandedness are doubtless common in most businesses, yet we can see, looking in any direction, respectable competences built up, no dollar of which is in any wise tainted."

President Andrews seems inclined to engineering professions as, generally speaking, most attractive in the present outlook on future demand and supply.

ENGINEERING IS A GOOD FIELD.

"If there is a profession which more safely than any other can be recommended as peculiarly enticing in itself, vastly and directly useful to mankind, and not as yet overcrowded, it is engineering in its various phases and branches—civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical, mining, sanitary, hydraulic. Engineers' work, the subjection of man's material environment to man's service, is only well begun. It must and will go on, and it will go far very soon. Probably no man living has more than the faintest foregleam of the development which even the next fifty years have in store for this feature of our civilization. The force working here will have to be vastly enlarged. Only, be it observed, numbers are here as elsewhere of much less consequence than quality. If thorough preparation for one's profession is always important, as is certainly true, it is specially vital to success in engineering, where so much depends on exact knowledge—where mathematics and acquaintance with physical laws figure so conspicuously. Besides being in a high degree both useful and intellectual, engineering is a form of activity in which, if you are thoroughly qualified for it and unremittingly industrious, excellent remuneration may be expected, and that without resort to doubtful devices.

POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

"At the risk of offending some readers and surprising more, we venture, lastly, to speak of politics as in itself a highly desirable profession. Good citizens who are so situated that they can compete for public office ought to be encouraged to do so. No more useful career is possible in this age than is presented by politics conscientiously prepared for and pursued. The common thought that it is mean to seek office or to accept an office unless it has sought the man is wholly perverse. We need that hosts of thoroughly able and moral young men, well trained in political and social science, including ethics, should set politics before themselves as their life-work. Do not sneer at professional politics if only it is of the right kind. Politics ought to be a profession. Rightly followed, it would be a noble one."

THE CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE.

"AN OXONIAN" describes Cambridge University in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January. What he says about undergraduate life at that ancient seat of learning is not without interest to the American university student:

"The average undergraduate loathes eccentricity as much as he loathes affectation; he is thoroughly healthy both in mind and body and 'perfectly normal.' He reads just as much or just as little as is necessary to get him through the schools; prefers talking to working; smokes perhaps rather more than is good for him; has a splendid appetite, but drinks very little wine except on rare occasions; plays 'footer' with immense energy; bikes, practices at Fenner's, or takes a spin on the upper river; plays a little billiards, and perhaps runs over to Newmarket now and then; belongs to the Athenæum or the

Pitt, where he pays a guinea a term for the privilege of spoiling six-pennyworth of note-paper; and goes occasionally to the New Theater to see 'Niobe' or the 'Geisha' or perhaps appears himself as an Argive elder or as one of the chorus in the 'Wasps.' Or, again, he may patronize with good-humored tolerance and contempt the meetings got up by faddists and reformers; though he is sometimes a little hazy as to the antecedents of some of these *fin-de-siècle* apostles and prophets, and has been known to be under the impression that Mrs. Ormiston Chant founded Newnham, that Mr. Ben Tillett was once a famous pugilist, and that General Booth either kept a public-house in his youth or—if not that—was a celebrated actor. On the whole, in spite of deans, proctors, college by-laws, and November fogs, an undergraduate's life is wholesome and healthy like himself, and he enjoys himself amazingly."

IS PHOTOGRAPHY AN ART?

"IS Photography an Art?" is the question which M. Robert de la Sizeranne puts in the first December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He means, of course, is it a *fine* art? for no one would be found to deny that photography is an art in the sense in which acting or carpentry is an art.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

M. de la Sizeranne begins with an amusing description of the astonishment and indignation with which an old-fashioned photographer would regard the goings-on of his modern successors. We have abolished the frosted glass roof, the elaborate arrangement of curtains, the claw-shaped machine for holding the victim's head in position, the rustic bank, the broken column, the balustrade, the cardboard rocks, the painted cascade, and all the other "properties" which figure so largely in family photographic albums. The photographer, too, is changed. He no longer terrifies squads of children or newly married couples clasping hands convulsively to the great danger of far too tight gloves, with his peremptory order to keep still. The mysterious black shroud in which the old-fashioned operator enveloped both himself and his machine has also disappeared. The modern photographer no longer shuns artists, or condescendingly instructs them in the attitudes really taken up by a man walking or a horse trotting. He mixes with them with the humility of a disciple anxious to profit by the experience of his masters. A visitor to the recent exhibitions of the Photo Club, the Link Ring, the Camera Club, or the Société Belge de Photographie comes out with the feeling that he has been in the presence of an art modest enough, but only half-created, babbling the first words of an unknown tongue. But there are the art critics who prove conclusively, at least to their own satisfaction, that photography could never give results equal to those of etching or charcoal-drawing. How, then, can we solve this problem?

DEFECTS OF THE SUN-PICTURE.

In the first place, let us admit the faults which have caused photography to be despised by artistic minds. It exaggerates perspective, is blind to delicate shades of color, and passes over effects of capital importance, yet enumerates details with the irritating exactitude of a Blue Book. One might as well, one thinks, hope to realize the beauty of a landscape from a mere enumeration of the owners of the land. But let us candidly admit that these faults were largely due to the erroneous ideas of the old-fashioned photographers. They turned their backs on the sun, aimed before all else at clear definition, and even sought by mechanical devices to put on the plate more detail than the naked eye could possibly see from the position of the camera. The moment that men of taste came and took photographs, they produced fine, delicate, and harmonious work. The photographer ceased to be a maker of inventories, determined to spare us not a single leaf, blade of grass, brick, or hair. He no longer wished to define everything clearly; he felt the charm of the undefined or the half-defined as giving scope to the spectator's imagination. But is that enough to make photography a fine art? It is well, certainly, to have got rid of certain defects; but does not a fine art demand in addition certain positive qualities—above all, the presence, not of a machine, but of the worker's hand?

MIND VERSUS MACHINE.

Of course it is not fair to compare photographs with oil-paintings or water-colors. They must be compared only with pictures in black and white, or in one color almost black shading off into another almost white. In short, we must only think of drawings in chalk, India ink, sepia or charcoal, etchings, engravings, and perhaps certain cameos. The question then is this: Is the part played by the photographer sufficiently great to make his work a "production" and not a "reproduction?"

The photographer "comes in," so to speak, at three different moments. First, and most important of all, he chooses the moment for exposing his plate. This apparently simple act is really that first step which proverbially costs so

much. It means that he has posed his figure or figures to his satisfaction, or that he has at last caught that conjunction of light and shade which in his opinion will best enable him to render the beauties of a landscape. M. de la Sizeranne quotes copiously from Mrs. Cameron's "Annals of My Glass House"—how, in photographing such men as Thomas Carlyle, she always sought to render not only the external body, but the great mind within, to such an extent that, as she herself says, every photograph taken in that way was almost the personification of a prayer. Do not all the scornful art critics themselves judge pictures and statues by the choice of subject and the arrangement of the object or objects represented? The second point at which the personal intervention of the photographer counts is in the development of the plate, and there the difference between a good and a bad photographer is perhaps most clearly exhibited. And when the plate is developed, the merely professional photographer hands it over to his assistants that they may pull proofs from it. Not so the artistic photographer. He "comes in" a third time and devotes himself to making a finished picture of the proof which he is about to pull. The plate is the work of the machine, but the proof, like style, is the man. M. de la Sizeranne tells a story of two photographs which he saw by M. J. H. Gear called "Étude" and "Matin Argenté," country landscapes. A superficial inspection showed the incomparable superiority of the second, but a closer examination revealed the astonishing fact that they both represented the same scene and were in fact taken from the same plate!

It is evident that the mind plays an increasing part in the production of artistic photographs. "Why," asks M. de la Sizeranne, "should we call a man an artist who produces pictures with a bit of charcoal, and deny the title to another who produces pictures by intelligently availing himself of a ray of the sun?" We have no space to follow M. de la Sizeranne through his interesting descriptions of not a few modern photographs, in which imagination, romantic perception, in fact all the qualities understood by the term "fine art," are discernible. The important point to note is that the photographer is, at least, as much or as little under the dominion of his mechanical apparatus as the etcher or the engraver.

THE NEW SCHOOL.

The new school of photographers expressly disclaim any intention of setting up a separate æsthetic of photography; they insist on submitting to the recognized rules of the graphic arts. They study nature with the devotion of the Barbizon school; they aim at breadth of effect, at large masses—in short, at the supremely artistic presentation of whatever they choose to portray. How is it, then, that in France there are only ten or twelve, and outside of France only some thirty, photographers whose work deserves to be compared with acknowledged works of art? M. de la Sizeranne's conclusion seems to be that photography is yet in its infancy, and that if it is not an art to-day it will be to-morrow.

ELECTRICAL ADVANCE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

MR. ELIHU THOMSON, the electrician, endeavors to sum up, in the January *Forum*, the more important items in the electrical development of the past decade.

One of the most conspicuous applications of electricity to-day is the electric motor in use so generally on street railroads. It is hard to realize that in a convention of street-railroad men held so recently as 1887 a discussion of electric traction was vigorously criticised as a waste of time which might have been better applied to "practical" subjects! Yet Mr. Thomson assures us that such was the fact:

"In fact, the contention was that the care and feeding of horses should take precedence of so unimportant a subject as electricity considered as the motive power of a car system. Yet in less than five years from that time the horse question had everywhere become an exploded one. A convention of the same association in the present year assumed in its papers and discussions the universal application of electricity to street-car propulsion. Had the advent of the electric railroad marked the only great advance within the ten years just passed, that period might still be well characterized as one of great technical progress in electricity. Had the decadence of horse-traction occupied a much longer period than it did, the advance could justly be deemed rapid.

"Many of the largest street-railroad systems were transformed in a few months' or in a year's time. The advance still goes on by extensions of existing lines, by the establishment of additional interurban and suburban traffic facilities, by the increase of equipment, and by the steady improvement in the quality of that equipment."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND THE ALTERNATING CURRENT.

"The period since 1887 has been marked by great extension in electric lighting by both arc and incandescent lamps. Prior to that year only the largest cities, broadly speaking, possessed any electric-lighting service. Now, however, even the smaller towns have their electric

stations, their arc lamps for street lighting, and the smaller incandescents for general use. The same wires or mains frequently supply both kinds of lights. The incandescent lamps in use in the United States are numbered by millions; and there are several hundred thousand arc lamps besides. There are in operation nearly 3,000 electric-light-supply stations, and these, together with isolated electric plants, represent a capital of about $500,000,000.

"One of the chief factors in this great extension has been the application of alternating electric currents, or currents of wave-like nature, reversing their direction many times in each second. The direct or continuous current had previously occupied the field alone. But the alternating current possessed the advantage of readily permitting the sending out over a long distance of a high-pressure current with but little loss and by means of comparatively small and inexpensive lines. This current, relatively dangerous, could then be exchanged for a safe low-pressure current on the house mains for working the lights.

"The device which makes the exchange is called a transformer. It is in reality a modified induction coil—a simple structure of copper wire, sheet iron, and insulating materials, with no moving parts to need attention or to get out of order. The properties and use of the transformer in an alternating-current system were comparatively unknown before 1887; but since that time it has played a part in electric development the importance of which cannot easily be overestimated. It has been furthermore brought to a high degree of perfection by the persistent and painstaking effort of numerous workers."

DEVELOPMENTS AT NIAGARA.

At Niagara Falls we find a remarkable instance of the varied uses of electric energy.

"We find the power of huge water-wheels delivered to the massive dynamos for giving out electric energy. This energy is variously employed. The electric lighting of the city of Niagara and surroundings and the electric railroads naturally depend upon the water-power. Besides these, which may be termed the ordinary applications of electricity, there are clustered at Niagara a number of unique industrial establishments, the importance of which will undoubtedly increase rapidly. In the carborundum factory we find huge furnaces heated by the passage of electric current, and attaining temperatures far beyond those of the ordinary combustion of fuel. These electric furnaces produce carborundum—a new abrasive, nearly as hard as the diamond, which is a combination of carbon and silicon, unknown before the electric furnace gave it birth. Sand and coke are the raw substances for its production; and these are acted upon by the excessive high heat necessary to form the new product, already in extensive use for grinding hard materials.

"The metal aluminum, which not many years ago cost $2 an ounce, is now produced on a large scale at Niagara, and sold at a price which makes it, bulk for bulk, cheaper than brass. Here, again, electricity is the agent; but in this case its power of electrolyzing or breaking up strong chemical unions is employed. Great vats containing fused compounds, such as fluorides of certain metals in which the aluminum ore is dissolved, are arranged so that a powerful electric current sent through the fused mass separates out the metallic aluminum. The metal is then collected and cast into ingots for shipment, or is rolled into sheets or rods, or drawn into tubes or wire."

THE "STEP-UP" TRANSFORMER.

The long-distance transmission of electric power is accomplished by means of transformation of the current. The high-pressure line extending from Niagara to Buffalo affords an example.

"In this case, 'step-up' transformers, as they are called, are employed at the Niagara power plant to step up or raise the electrical pressure or potential from that given by the dynamos to that required for the transmission to Buffalo. This transformation is from about 2,500 up to 10,000 volts. At the Buffalo end the reverse process is carried on by 'step-down' transformers, and the energy is delivered to the trolley lines at about 500 volts. At Buffalo the 'step-down' in pressure is accompanied by a conversion of the alternating current into a continuous current in one direction or a direct current. It would require too much space to explain the meaning of these technical designations of the kinds of current, and they are referred to here solely to illustrate the extreme flexibility of electrical work as lately developed. The whole Niagara plant has grown into existence within the past five years and as a consequence of the technical advances within the period of the past ten years. There are, however, in active operation, besides the Niagara power plant, several other water-power transmissions, some of them far exceeding in distance that between Niagara and Buffalo, and some in which the amount of power conveyed, as well as the pressure of the current used upon the line, is much greater than is yet to be found at Niagara."

EMPLOYMENT OF ELECTRIC HEAT.

Mr. Thomson mentions several industries in which the part played by electricity, although vitally important, is not evident in the finished

product. The heating power of the electric current is utilized in many ways. Electric welding machinery has worked great changes in various manufactures.

"As an instance, it may be mentioned that the solid rubber tires of carriages are held in place by wires welded into bands by electric welding machines built for the purpose. Similarly, carriage hardware, axles, wheel-tires, parts of bicycles, parts of machines, tools, and innumerable other articles are made. Metal bands for pails, tubs, and barrels are now largely made by electric welding. Even steel tubes for bicycle and vehicle frames are formed by the same means, and new industries are based upon it. A curious and instructive instance of the adaptability of electric methods to new uses is seen in the annealing of armor for war-vessels. A serious difficulty arose in the application of armor-plate having a hardened face and known as harveyized armor. It was found almost impossible to drill or cut holes in the face—an operation frequently rendered necessary in the construction of an armored ship. Various methods of annealing or softening the spots where the plate was to be drilled were tried, with indifferent results. The construction of some of our battleships was delayed on account of this difficulty. It was overcome by a special electric method, with appropriate machinery somewhat resembling that used for electric welding, capable of heating to redness the desired spots in the face of the heaviest armor-plate, and of automatically reducing the heat of the spots so as to anneal them. The heating and control of the cooling is perfectly brought about, in spite of the enormous mass of cold metal surrounding the portion under treatment. Together with electric welding work, this armor annealing is a striking instance of the extreme localization of heating in metal, possible only by the delivery of electrical energy and its conversion into heat at the desired point. In electric welding the electric heat is sharply localized at the weld itself, softening and uniting the pieces, the operation being under the same perfect control as in the armor annealing referred to. Before the advent of the electric process iron and platinum only were known as the weldable metals. Afterward all metals became capable of welding under electric treatment."

"Electric heating is now applied in many ways. There are electric cooking-utensils, sad-irons, soldering-tools, etc., while many street-cars are provided with electric heat in winter. The chief bar to the employment of electricity for general heating is the fact that in using coal to develop power by steam-engines 85 to 90 per cent. of the heating value is lost in the boiler and engine."

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING IN SMALL CITIES.

THE current number of *Municipal Affairs* contains two valuable articles on municipal electric-lighting, contributed by Mr. R. R. Bowker and Prof. John R. Commons.

Professor Commons, who is an advocate of municipal ownership, gives the following explanation of the comparatively rapid success of municipal electric lighting in the smaller cities:

"In electric lighting the process of municipalization is as yet mainly in the small places. While but three cities over 100,000, according to the census of 1890, have municipal electric plants, it appears from the list of 64 cities with municipal plants, as given by Mr. Francisco, that 29 have less than 5,000 population, 19 from 5,000 to 10,000, making a total of 48 or three-fourths under 10,000; and 14 range from 10,000 to 50,000. The fact that the preponderance lies so largely on the side of the small cities and villages is sometimes advanced as showing that large cities are not competent to undertake this function. While such a conclusion is of course not logically warranted, there are patent reasons why municipal ownership should achieve its first success in the smaller municipalities. Here, as I have already said, government lies close to the people. The officials are known to every one. They cannot retire under the shield of their friends and party councilors. They are accessible to the personal complaints of every one. In large cities newspapers do the complaining, and everybody discounts these as the organs of partisanship or corporate jobbery. The people do not come in contact with their officials. But it is otherwise in the small cities, and the result is a constant effort on the part of officials to meet the demand for efficiency and economy.

"The voting constituency, too, has a preponderance of small property owners, the thrifty and independent middle class, who have always been the bulwark of popular government. There are no multi-millionaires on the one hand and no overwhelming array of wage-workers dependent upon them upon the other. This relieves the community both from the machinations of a few rich men who in every city use their power to exploit their neighbors, and whose interests are, therefore, against honest government; and also from the blind struggles of the working classes to secure through politics those advantages and liberties which they are unable to obtain in industry. This makes both the administration of the civil service a simple matter, and the hours and wages of labor in public employment conform to the most exacting conditions that obtain in private industry."

THE INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE OF GERMANY.

MR. MICHAEL G. MULHALL, the statistician, contributes to the *North American Review* for January an account of the industrial progress made by Germany since the formation of the empire in 1871.

Germany's development, especially in the last twenty years, Mr. Mulhall regards as relatively greater than that of any other country in Europe, notwithstanding the burden of an immense military establishment and a geographical position inferior to that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, or Turkey.

From 1875 to 1895 the natural increase of population was nearly 12,500,000, or about 30 per cent. About one-fourth of this increase emigrated, leaving a net gain of 9,500,000. The population of cities almost doubled, while the gain in the rural districts was only 13 per cent. It seems, too, that the large cities have grown much faster than the smaller ones, as is shown in the following table:

	1875.	1895.	Increase. Per Cent.
Berlin	830,000	1,680,000	102
Hamburg	240,000	630,000	162
Munich	170,000	410,000	140
Leipzig	110,000	400,000	263
Fifty-six other cities	3,320,000	6,060,000	80
Urban population	4,670,000	9,180,000	96

AGRICULTURE.

The area of land under cultivation in Germany is only 48 per cent. of the whole, and the production of food is insufficient for the population, although the number of hands employed in farming is nearly the same as in the United States. Still the area under crops has risen 12 per cent. in fifteen years, and the average weight of crop (excluding hay) is now thirty-one hundred-weight per acre, as against twenty-four hundred-weight in 1880–82—an improvement of 30 per cent.

"The consumption of potatoes reaches almost 4 pounds daily per inhabitant, being the highest ratio on the European continent. The production of grain and meat is short of requirements. net imports of grain in the last three years averaging 3,500,000 tons yearly, from which it appears that Germany subsists on imported grain during two months of the year. As regards pastoral industry there has been an increase of live-stock, except sheep."

The production of meat has risen only 13 per cent. in twenty years, the average per inhabitant being now only 66 pounds, as against 73 pounds in 1873. The supply is now supplemented by 200,000 tons of imported meat. There is also a deficiency of dairy products in Germany. There are not enough milch-cows for the population, and although butter is exported to the amount of 8,000 tons yearly, margarine has to be imported to meet the deficit.

In 1895 the total value of Germany's rural products of all descriptions reached $2,002,000,000.

"The sum total is $50,000,000 less than the value of farm products of the 23 Western States of the Union, but the number of hands in Germany is two and a half times as great, while the improved area of the Western States is three times that of German farms. In Germany the productive area is equal to no more than 8 acres per farming hand; in the Western States it is 62 acres. The value of product per acre is, of course, higher in Germany—namely, $31—as compared with $10 in the Western States; but the product per farming hand is $620 in the latter, against $250 in Germany."

Mr. Mulhall mentions only two causes of the backward condition of German agriculture—the small size of the farms (averaging only twelve acres and not permitting the use of improved machinery) and the military system which takes from agriculture the flower of the peasantry. While 35 per cent. of the population is agricultural, each of the 8,200,000 farm hands raises hardly enough food to support six persons. "Thus it comes to pass that the German people subsist on imported food during two months in the year, while 52 per cent. of the area of the empire is uncultivated."

MANUFACTURES.

In textile manufactures Germany consumes more than twice as much fiber as in 1875, taking 30,000 tons more than France. Germany has distanced all other continental nations in cotton manufactures, counting at present 4,700,000 spindles, of which one-third belong to Alsace-Lorraine and were formerly French. Germany comes next after France in silk manufactures, and as regards woolens the two countries are about equal.

While textile industry rose 110 per cent. in twenty years, metal manufactures rose 180 per cent. Germany now holds third place among the nations of the world as a producer of steel, the output having risen from 35,000 tons in 1875 to 2,500,000 tons in 1895.

"There are 750 first-class machine factories in Germany, of which Prussia has 300, turning out everything requisite for railroads, agriculture, mining, etc. Krupp's covers 1,000 acres, employing 310 steam engines and 20,000 workmen and consuming 1,000,000 tons of steel yearly. The rapidity with which the manufacture of hardware has grown in Germany may be judged from

the fact that it compared with that of France in 1875 as 4 to 3 and in 1895 as 5 to 2. Its present position as compared with that of Great Britain is as 3 to 4."

The manufacture of beet sugar is also in a thriving condition. Germany now produces 40 per cent. of all the beet sugar made in Europe, having quadrupled her output in twenty years.

OTHER LINES OF PROGRESS.

Mr. Mulhall also shows that in mining, commerce, and shipping, Germany has made wonderful strides. Thus in her merchant marine, while the nominal tonnage has increased only 40 per cent., steamers have so far taken the place of sailing vessels that the carrying power has risen 156 per cent.

Railroad mileage has increased 62 per cent. since 1875. The government owns 90 per cent. of the lines, and the low freight rates have stimulated all industries. The ordinary charge for carrying one ton 100 miles is $1.50—less than half what it is in Great Britain, but more than twice what it is in the United States. The state railroads earn $25,000,000 a year above the interest on the bonds.

Savings banks have made great progress. In Prussia the number of depositors was trebled, and the amount of deposits raised 500 per cent. between 1872 and 1892.

Wealth seems to have increased in Germany twice as fast as population, the number of persons having annual incomes of over $750 having risen from five per thousand in 1875 to ten per thousand in 1893. The earnings of the nation as estimated in 1894 show an apparent average income of $119; the average expenditure was reckoned as about $109, the accumulation thus averaging annually $10 a head. The total wealth of the empire in 1895 averages $750 per inhabitant, as compared with about $1,120 in the United States.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The United States Jail at Muscogee.

THE description of the jail for United States prisoners at Muscogee, I. T., given by Dr. Frederick Howard Wines in the *Charities Review* for December, reads like the war-time stories of Andersonville and Libby. Two classes of offenders are punished by the Federal Government—those who offend against its sovereignty and those who commit crimes of any sort within its jurisdiction. For the latter class it is necessary to maintain prisons, or jails, in Indian Territory, where the Government has jurisdiction, and one of these is at Muscogee. The plan of this jail—credit for which is sometimes assigned to the Department of Justice at Washington—is described by Dr. Wines as follows:

"From the floor to the eaves is a distance of 16 feet. There is no ceiling, but the space is open to the roof, which is hipped, four-square, and of corrugated iron. There are two open ventilators in the roof, unprotected in any way. Forty feet square (or two-thirds of the building) are used as a common prison, where prisoners associate in idleness by day and by night; a heterogeneous mass of convicted and unconvicted felons and misdemeanants, whites, Indians, and negroes, of all ages, with no attempt at classification or separation. In the 20 feet at the west end of the building is a central passage leading to the 'bull-pen,' with cells on each side. The total number of cells is 8, of which those on the south side are 10 feet square, but those on the north side about half as large again. Those on the south side are simply iron cages with grated fronts, but the north cells have wooden walls, sheathed with iron, and grated cell doors. Four of these cells are on a level with the floor of the common prison, and the other four immediately above them. One of the upper cells is totally dark and is used as a dungeon for punishment as an aid to discipline. The space over the upper tier of cells is open to the roof, and it affords an opportunity to place an armed guard, at all hours of the day and night, where he can overlook the prisoners in the 'bull-pen.'

A VERITABLE "BLACK HOLE."

"What does this armed guard see, and what would the reader see, could he stand at his side? Looking down, his eyes would rest upon a barn-like room, with iron walls and floor and roof, unfurnished, and lighted by seven barred openings, without sashes or glass, the sills of which are eight feet from the floor, so that no prisoner can look out, and no air circulates in the well beneath, in which they are compelled to live. No guard is required to breathe this atmosphere for more than one hour at a time. In the center of the room is an upright soft-coal stove. Around three sides, next the wall, are low iron bunks, 15 in all, 5 on each side, about as wide as a 'three-quarter' bedstead, in each of which three men sleep (in their clothes) at night. Except an unpainted home-made barber chair, there is no other furniture in the room; no tables and no seats."

The room has neither ventilation, sewerage, nor water supply. When visited at night by Dr. Wines there were crowded into this black hole nearly 150 men, or about one to every 10 square feet of floor space.

"When they lie down there is not room

enough for them upon the floor without those who are next to the bunks thrusting their feet under them. Their bodies carpet the entire floor from wall to wall. When, in stormy or very cold weather, the swinging wooden shutters outside the windows are closed, there is neither light nor ventilation in this prison; and in the long summer, when the sun beats with almost tropical fervor upon the corrugated iron roof, the heat must be almost unendurable and the suffering of the prisoners intense. To complete this picture, it need only be said that the jail is alive with vermin of every description."

HOW THE PRISONERS BUSY THEMSELVES.

The inmates pass much of their time in gambling. A man may be sentenced to the jail for gambling, and then may be free to gamble as much as he pleases while under confinement. The principal recreation of the inmates, however, consists in the proceedings of the "Kangaroo Court," a self-constituted body which assumes, without authority of law, to govern the prison. The officers in charge recognize a certain utility even in this form of discipline; for the prison is so insecure that were it not for the fear of being shot by the guards, prisoners would escape continually. Only 16 of these guards are employed, and some such voluntary organization as the "Kangaroo Court" seems necessary to enforce discipline within the walls. The Government does not even supply these guards with arms and ammunition, but requires them to arm themselves.

Dr. Wines has not fully decided who is at fault for the disgraceful conditions at Muscogee, but believes that it is at Washington, and not with the local authorities. He has learned that the amounts paid by the Government to contractors for the maintenance of the jail reach a total of $30,687.50 a year, or more than $150 per capita—as much, he says, as it costs to keep a prison properly equipped and managed. He says:

"Not long since, Mr. Ruggles-Brise, the official head of the English prison system, visited this country, to learn how we treat our prisoners. What would he have said had he gone to the Indian Territory? There he would have found prisons bearing a close family resemblance to the convict camps maintained by irresponsible lessees in the Southern States, worse than those described by Mr. George Kennan as a disgrace to Russia and fully as bad as any in Mexico or Cuba. It is an inexpressible mortification to me to write what I have here written, knowing as I do that it will be commented upon in every journal of penology and criminal jurisprudence throughout the civilized world, including Japan; but without complete exposure there is no hope of remedial action."

Dr. Wines intends to have Congress thoroughly informed on the condition of the Muscogee jail, and to this end photographs of the place have been taken. If Congress cannot be induced to take suitable action in the premises, he proposes to begin a popular agitation to reform the present unsatisfactory methods of dealing with Federal prisoners, not only in Indian Territory, but elsewhere.

AMERICAN VERSUS BRITISH INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

AN editorial article in *Cassier's Magazine* contrasts English and American methods in the management of capital for manufacturing purposes, asserting that the American has a distinct superiority over the Briton in "enterprise and audacity."

"The American, speaking generally, manufactures his product ahead of demand, while the Briton waits for orders. The American who makes money uses his surplus capital to increase his output in order that, by manufacturing on the largest scale, he may decrease the cost per unit of product, while the Briton uses his surplus capital to buy lands and houses or to make secure investments by which he can leave his children independent of the fluctuations of his business. The American, in his fierce competition with his neighbors to command a market, tears down his plant at the end of a few years if he finds that he can substitute a new and improved one which will enable him to make his product more economically, while the Briton is disposed to let well enough alone.

"In America, capital flows toward the successful man and he avails himself of it; in Great Britain, a man similarly situated is apt to consider that handling the capital of others is an added burden to life without any compensating advantages except the chance of making more money, of which he has already enough. The character of the American king of industry has been formed by the vastness of his country, its marvelous opportunities for development, its incomparable material progress in so short a span of time, its isolation from competitors, and, above all, its unbroken record of increasing wealth. For men trained under such auspices no task is too difficult, no risk is too great, no amalgamation of interests is too large, while the British kings of industry, 'cabined, cribbed, confined' on a small island, opposed on every side by hostile tariffs, hampered by the conditions of former successes achieved through caution, accustomed

to work on the orders of middlemen instead of seeking markets direct, have, in their turn, been molded so that they have come to prefer security to enterprise, steady returns to enormous risks, personal supervision to corporate management of combined interests on a vast scale. Such is the contrast, though it is not altogether as one-sided as it seems. If the American watchword is 'audacity,' the British watchword is 'stability.' If the American is dependent on prosperous times to make a fortune, the Briton is equal to meeting prolonged bad times without losing one. The product of the velocity of the one and the mass of the other would be a momentum strong enough to transform the world."

THE MAD RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

MR. T. C. DOWN contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* for January a very interesting article, in which he lets the outside world understand somewhat of the frightful waste of life, of health, and means that was involved in the insensate rush to the Klondike which began at the end of last summer. Everybody who knew anything at all about the Klondike and the way thither, including the representatives of the governments of the United States and of Canada, issued the most peremptory warnings against any attempt to force the passes in the autumn of the year. But the gold fever was upon the people, and no fewer than 6,000 men and women, taking with them 3,000 horses and immense quantities of stores, steamed northward as fast as they could find steamers to carry them, in the hope that they might be able to pierce the mountain barrier that shuts off the New Eldorado from the rest of the world. Mr. Down now tells us that of these 6,000 gold maniacs 5,800 never reached the Klondike. He says:

"Of the 6.000 people who went in this fall, 200 at the most got over to the Dawson route by the White Pass, and perhaps 700 by the Chilcoot. There were probably 1,000 camped at Lake Bennett, and all the rest, except the 1,500 remaining on the coast, had returned home to wait till midwinter or the spring before venturing up again. By actual count 3,200 horses were put on the trail during the autumn, and not more than 200 remained by the middle of October. As to the crowds who had gone to St. Michael's, it is doubtful whether any of them got through to Dawson City, since the lower Yukon is impassable by the end of September, and, at any rate, in view of the prospects of short rations it would have been rash to try. The consequence would be that they would have to remain on that desolate island during nine months of almost arctic winter, for the river does not open up again till the end of June. Here they would be absolutely without employment, unless they chose to stack wood for the steamboat companies."

THE HORRORS OF THE MOUNTAIN TRAILS.

Although this is a disastrous showing, it is probably a merciful deliverance, for had the multitude been able to reach the gold region, they would probably have died of starvation or have lived on each other. Mr. Down's account of the difficulties of the trails across the mountains is not calculated to encourage visitors.

"The so-called trail was of the most elementary character, a mere track intended for a few men with supplies to pass over for the survey purposes of a railroad which it was proposed to lay down on the other side, and not for the passage of thousands of men with heavily laden horses. At critical points it was only a couple of feet wide, and at one place led up a steep incline, over which logs had been laid like a ladder. At the second hill the track wound round it, and for horses the walking was execrable, being over a soft and slippery slate rock, with a fall of five hundred feet sheer to the river. Numbers of animals were lost over these precipices, one team of seventeen horses having lost eight of them on the first trip. After some miles of this character a great bog a couple of miles long had to be crossed, which was cruel work for the horses as they painfully floundered through the mud, for they would either die from exhaustion or break a leg and have to be killed. Numbers of men gave in and camped along this morass, waiting for winter to freeze the ground so that they could cross on the ice. If you get beyond this, for two and a half miles a hill rising six hundred and fifty feet is followed, with a trail going up one in four in places, a terrible ascent, owing to the rock slides along the face of it. The descent on the farther side, down the face of the rocks, is sometimes one in three, where the animals sometimes slip on the left side over a drop of three or four hundred feet.

"The difficulties of bringing heavy loads over such a trail as I have roughly described, with the ground trampled into mud after the heavy rains by the passage of thousands of men and pack animals struggling for a foothold, the delays and blocks which occurred when accidents happened or returning trains met those coming up, the coarse and ill-cooked food, the long hours of incessant labor from daylight till dusk, the nights in the open air when men would snatch a few hours' sleep on the moss, sometimes in a freezing atmosphere or wet to the skin, the stench from the bodies of dead horses left to lie where they had fallen, are only some among the miseries and

horrors endured by the wretched people who attempted the passage of the White Pass during the mad rush."

THE COWBOYS' PATRON SAINT.

"A LADY'S Life on a Ranch" is the subject of a bright contribution by Moira O'Neill to *Blackwood's Magazine* for January. The particular ranch from which this article is written is situated in Northwestern Canada, a region as yet comparatively immune from the exploitations of authors in search of "local color." One of the interesting passages in the article is the paragraph in which the writer undertakes to establish Jacob's claims to be canonized as the patron saint of the Canadian herdman.

"Among all the worthies of the Old Testament, Jacob is that one who enjoys least popularity at home. His trickiness is invariably objected to, his trials go unpitied, and his talents are disparaged. Now here, having enjoyed the advantage of hearing an experienced cowboy explain the career of our father Israel, I see what injustice has been done to his memory. Jacob was, in fact, a herdman, or cowboy, 'from away back,' an undeniably smart hand. His guiding principle in life was to forego no advantage; and this is the essence of smartness. To outwit his simple brother was an easy matter to him in his youth; in later life his wily old uncle Laban was no match for him, though for twenty years the underhand struggle went on between the two. It is easy for the superficial to say that Jacob lacked a conscience. Nothing of the kind. Like a born herdman as he was, he put so much conscience into his herding that there was none left over for the less important affairs of life. The anxieties and hardships of a Western herdman to-day were Jacob's too at the date B.C. *cir.* 1745: 'Thus I was; in the day the drought consumed me, and the frost by night; and my sleep departed from mine eyes.'

"He was no ordinary hand who could say to Laban: 'It was little which thou hadst before I came, and it is now increased unto a multitude.' It may be observed, too, that Jacob made good all losses to his employer, even loss from wild animals; and this was pointed out with admiring reprobation by the man who imparted to me the true sense of the narrative. How, he asked, did Jacob make out to replace all losses from the herd of Laban at a time when he had no herd of his own and was not worth a cent anyhow? The inference is plain. There were other herds on that range, and Jacob must have 'rustled' what he wanted from them."

TOURNAMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

IN the January *Outing* Mr. Hanson Hiss, of Baltimore, gives a pleasant description of the charming Southern custom of holding tournaments on the country places of Maryland and Virginia. The custom has obtained since the seventeenth century, and Mr. Hiss thinks it is entitled to be called the national sport of the South. The requirements for success in these modern tourneys are very much the same as those which made the successful knight of the Middle Ages; that is, faultless horsemanship, a firm seat in the saddle, and an unerring aim with the lance. But instead of tilting at each other, the knights of the American tourneys ride down a straight course at a full gallop, and with their lances attempt to capture rings suspended from cross-bars. Mr. Hiss says:

"Long before the hour set for the tourney to begin the parade adjacent to the course is crowded with the society of the surrounding country, on horseback, in carriages, T-carts, drags, surreys, on the grand stand, and covering every possible point of vantage. As a rule many carriages and wagons, gayly decorated and festooned, are left along the course from two to three days ahead of the entertainment in order to secure good positions.

"Everywhere there is a feeling of suppressed excitement, especially on the part of the scores of possible fair queens and maids of honor, who in vain attempt to hide a flutter of coy anticipation and possible triumph under a thin cloak of assumed indifference. It goes without saying that every knight, whether he stands a chance of coming off victorious or not, has mentally selected the fair one who he feels confident would most becomingly wear the much-coveted crown as the fair queen of love and beauty.

"The knights form in an adjoining wood, where they give their names and titles to the knight marshal of the tourney. The riders choose all sorts of titles, such as the Knight of Maryland, Knight of Rose Lawn, Knight of the Last Chance, or Knight of the Lost Cause, but the rule which seems to be the most popular is to assume the name of their town or ancestral estate."

The tournament grounds are 120 yards in length and are selected for a level course. The rings are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and are suspended $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. The lances are light, straight poles, 8 feet in length, and sharpened to a fine point at one end. The speed requirements call for the 120 yards in 8 seconds, and the riders are ruled off if slower time is made. Before the tourney begins a knight marshal makes what generally turns out to be a rather

flowery address, known as a charge, the heralds announce a particular knight, and calling him by name tell him to prepare to charge.

"There is a blast from the trumpet, the flag in the hands of another herald drops to the ground, and the rider is flying down the course at a break-neck speed, with his lance poised at the suspended rings, and, if successful in capturing all three of them, is greeted with a hearty burst of grateful applause.

"To the casual observer it may appear an easy matter to capture the rings in a dash down the course, but it is by no means easy. There is always a rise and fall of at least three inches in the gait of the horse, and this the rider must absorb by standing in his stirrups. In nine cases out of ten, an error in aim of a thirty-second part of an inch one way or the other will prove fatal. Not only that, but the rider must take the stab at the downward motion of the horse."

THE CENTENARY OF 1798.

AN article in the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. William O'Brien reminds us of the approaching centennial anniversary of the uprising of 1798 in Ireland, in the celebration of which thousands of Irish-Americans will take part. In introducing his paper Mr. O'Brien says:

"The celebrations of the centenary of the great insurrection will give easy-going Englishmen one of those awakenings as to the real state of Irish feeling which have usually to be administered, once in every generation at least, in the shape of some armed rising, Clerkenwell explosion, or Mitchelstown massacre."

The blame for the insurrection Mr. O'Brien lays at the door of William Pitt.

"It was Mr. Pitt who paved the way for it, it was Mr. Pitt who gave the signal for it, it was Mr. Pitt who turned all its horrors to account for the accomplishment of a union which could never have been effected by fair means, nor even by the foul means of pecuniary corruption, without it. Nothing is clearer now to the informed than that the English Parliament, in unanimously passing their famous Act of Renunciation in 1782, enacting that 'the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom is hereby declared to be established and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable,' were not setting their seal to a sacred act of national reconciliation, but were enacting a living lie, with the firm intention of unsaying their words whenever their terror of the French and American arms should be abated or the eighty thousand muskets coaxed out of the hands of the Irish Volunteers."

Washington's army at its best, says Mr. O'Brien, was never equal in numbers, material, or armament to the Irish volunteer army of 1782, and in 1782, after the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and repeated humiliations, even at sea, at the hands of France and Spain, the power of England was at its lowest ebb.

"The first object of the Unionists was to make reform impossible. The next was to terrorize the country gentlemen by forcing an insurrection. In this work again Pitt and his castle imps played a more important part than the drill-masters of the United Irish Society or the emissaries of France. The insurrection of 1798 was confined almost wholly to the provinces of Leinster and Connaught."

The insurrection, in short, was a manufactured article, fomented for a Unionist purpose by Unionist crime. Mr. O'Brien says:

"Let us see what were the 'well-timed measures' by which Lord Castlereagh afterward boasted he forced on the rebellion, and produced a bloody civil war, costing at least thirty thousand lives, in a county where, three months before the rising, the United Irish organization was shunned wherever its existence was even known by the peasantry. The 'well-timed measures' aimed at two main objects of policy: First, to destroy the growing union of Catholics and Protestants, by deliberately kindling the flames of sectarian savagery through the lodges of the Orange Society; and, second, to inflame the terrors of the country gentlemen by fabricated rumors of a general massacre after the French fashion, and then let them loose, in all the unbridled fury of an ascendancy party, armed with plenary powers to flog, torture, kill, violate, burn, as their terrors or their lusts might prompt them."

The infernal atrocities practiced by these worthy predecessors of the Kurds and bashi-bazouks drove the peasantry of Wexford into revolt, which was hailed to justify the suppression of Irish self-government. According to Mr. O'Brien, the Irish insurgents were only guilty of three distinct acts of inexcusable atrocities, and he prints in brilliantly worded passages the admission of historians as to the astounding contrasts between the regard shown by the insurgents to the honor of the women of their enemy compared with the wholesale violation practiced literally at the bayonet's point on the Catholic women by the Terrorists of Protestant ascendancy. Mr. O'Brien reminds us that these ruffians were as cowardly as they were ferocious:

"I have, perhaps, sufficiently shown that the insurrection was wholly of official making; that

it was characterized by extraordinary intrepidity on the part of the peasantry when they were forced to set their backs to the wall, and by disgraceful poltroonery on the part of those whose burnings and scourgings had provoked the storm. There is nothing in the history of British arms more humiliating than the series of ignominious thrashings large bodies of troops received at the hands of leaderless and half-armed peasants in Wexford, unless it was the hesitation with which an army of 25,000 troops, including the Guards of England, hung for weeks on the flanks of a single French battalion subsequently in the west, before they plucked up courage to demand their surrender.

"The Colonel Saundersons of the County Wexford and their Orange levies were broken, hunted, walked over, and frightened out of their wits in battle after battle, until they could not be got to stand in sight of a corps of pikemen without a regiment of English regulars between them, and it was not until the brigade of Guards was ordered across and the country ringed around with regiments of German mercenaries and English fencibles that the intrepid peasantry of this one not very large county, without leaders, artillery, or even gunpowder, were got under.

"Within a fortnight the rebels, without the help of a single military leader, had cleared the entire county of its immense horde of yeomanry and militia, with the exception of Ross. Here their attack was defeated, after they had twice captured the town and twice lost it in the liquor shops. But this was the only instance in which they were worsted in open fight until, after three weeks' preparation, General Lake at last surrounded their camp at Vinegar Hill with an army of 20,000 strong and broke them, fighting stubbornly to the last, without gunpowder, without leaders, the women holding their ground in the midst of the shells and grapeshot as stoutly as the men.

"The campaign against Humbert in the west was scarcely more glorious to the British arms. Six weeks after the total suppession of the Wexford insurrection, and while the island was (according to the estimate of the sober Plowden) filled with 150,000 troops of all arms, a French detachment of 1,038 men, all told, landed at Killala, and for nearly three weeks marched through a whole province and kept this vast host in a state of perturbation.

"It was not until Humbert's little band had marched more than half their way to Dublin, in the hope of raising the country, that they at last —844 men being their total muster—capitulated, at Ballinamuck, to the host that encompassed them."

THE FACE OF CHRIST.

History of the Likeness.

IT is long since anything so interesting in connection with religious art has appeared as the history of the face of Christ in art contributed by Sir Wyke Bayliss to the *Magazine of Art* for January. The painter takes us back to apostolic times, and endeavors to show us that the conventional likeness which the painters have handed on to us from century to century is historic and no delusion. He argues that the portrait was drawn by men who had seen Christ, for men who had seen Christ, for the art of portraiture was a common practice of the age; and though it might be imperfect from the point of view of artists of to-day, the likeness of Christ was sufficiently trustworthy to be generally accepted at the time.

But it is held that Christ being God cannot have given to the world an image of himself. To this view Sir Wyke Bayliss replies:

"In the first place, it ignores the dual nature of Christ. These pictures of our Lord do not pretend to be representations of his divinity, but only of his humanity.

"Secondly, the direct teaching of the story of the Cross was—at least for the first millennium of the Church's history—committed to art rather than to letters. Forty generations had lived and died and the world had become Christian before the sacred text was in the hands of the people and the people were educated to read it for themselves. . . . The frescoes of the catacombs have an advantage over the Bible of nearly a thousand years.

"In the third place, if the argument means anything, it means the total prohibition of all pictorial representations of our Lord. If *all* are forbidden, it matters not whether they are true or false."

DEAN FARRAR'S RECENT BOOK.

Sir Wyke Bayliss would now gladly leave theology altogether to consider the question as it affects art alone; but since he last discussed this subject (in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, April, 1893) Dean Farrar has published a book, "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," in which he thus closes the controversy on the authenticity of the likeness:

"Whatever may be written to the contrary, it is absolutely certain that the world and the Church have lost forever all vestige of trustworthy tradition concerning the aspect of Jesus on earth."

The painter considers the dean's statement nothing but a pessimistic view of the case, not based on any solid argument. He rejoins:

"One notices, first, that, beginning with the assurance that the likeness is fictitious, Dr. Farrar follows it through the long centuries into every ramification of time and place, style and material, with an affection and reverence and appreciation difficult to conceive in one who all the while believes it to be a fraud. One then perceives that the authorities he quotes against it are not historical or archæological or artistic; they are solely theological.

"Moreover, they do not touch the question of verisimilitude; they deal only with the question whether any representation, true or false, should be permitted by the Church. And on that question Dr. Farrar does not himself accept the authorities he cites. On the contrary, he gathers together in his beautiful book nearly two hundred of the forbidden things, which he says invaded the Church at a very early date, and publishes them for the edification of the Church of the nineteenth century."

ART AND DOGMA.

And what are the authorities thus set aside? Certain of the Church fathers of the second, third, and fourth centuries—Tertullian and others. And why did the Church fathers prefer to destroy art altogether? Because art was in conflict with dogma. For instance, the early artists who in their humble way taught Christianity by means of art in the catacombs would frequently depict Christ as the Good Shepherd, bearing on his shoulder, be it noted, not always a lamb, but sometimes *a kid of the goats*. Epiphanius, one of the saintliest and most orthodox of the bishops of his time, tells us himself that he tore down with his own hands a picture of Christ painted on a curtain in a church. What had happened?

"The simple likeness, drawn by the contemporaries of Christ and the apostles and cherished by their immediate friends and followers, conflicted with the subtle definitions which were being formulated by the growing Church. Theology was stronger than art, and art perished in the conflict. But not before it had left records which are unchangeable and imperishable."

THE CHRIST OF THE RENAISSANCE.

So much for the Church fathers who considered it unlawful to preserve the likeness of Christ. Sir Wyke Bayliss now points out to us the portraits in the catacombs, and tells us it is inconceivable that the artists should have had no authentic knowledge of the likeness of Christ. Untrue representations could never have been sanctioned or perpetuated.

From the catacombs the writer conducts us to the mosaics of the basilicas, but the original likeness came from the catacombs. It had never changed, but now it became stereotyped. These early artists were able to delineate the features, but to their art the soul was an unknown quantity. Then came a period of transition from the simple portraiture of the catacombs and the mosaics of the basilicas. The dawn of the Renaissance was breaking, and the artist was no longer content to paint the likeness of Christ apart from expression. Expression came with the Renaissance, and we owe the finest interpretations of the face of Christ which the world has ever seen to Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, and Correggio. We have the same features, with changed expression of countenance under different circumstances:

"As da Vinci shows us the Comforter, as Angelo shows us the Avenger, as Raphael shows us the Son communing with the Father, as Titian shows us the Man Christ Jesus reasoning with his opponents, so Correggio shows us the Christ 'made flesh' and suffering."

Of the likeness of Christ in modern art it is scarcely necessary to speak. As the writer says, creeds have differed and churches have separated, but art remains the only common ground on which there is no strife. All churches and nations and artists tell the old story afresh, but all retain the original likeness of Christ.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

IN the February number Mr. George P. Upton writes under the title "Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago," to say that "the city is not altogether occupied with its board of trade or its stock-yards, and that it is not wholly absorbed in stocks, grain, lumber, provisions, and politics, but finds leisure for the higher things which are 'better than meat.'" It is indeed very true that Chicago is a musical center now, so far as we have in this country musical centers. That this is true is due chiefly to Mr. Theodore Thomas, of course, and Mr. Upton's article is largely a description of what Mr. Thomas has done since he removed from New York to Chicago in 1877. Chicago's chief musical education has come from the remarkable series of summer-night concerts given by Mr. Thomas in the old Exposition building between the years 1877 and 1890.

Mr. Kirk Munroe tells of "Some Americans from Oversea," especially of the Russians who have recently come to the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, and of the Icelandic colony in the Red River Valley. Mr. Munroe says that while it costs the American farmer about thirty-five cents to raise a bushel of wheat and deliver it to an elevator within a mile of his field, the Russian can raise wheat on poorer soil, haul it fifty miles, and place it on board the cars for several cents per bushel less money. "When the latter goes to town he carries provisions with him and sleeps in his wagon; the American puts up at a hotel. The Russian rarely eats fresh meat, but his more civilized neighbor must have it three times a day."

The chief contribution in literature and art to this number of *Harper's* is the opening essay by the late George Du Maurier, on a "Social Pictorial Satire," illustrated with some exceedingly well-selected bits of humor from *Punch* and a magnificent full-length picture of John Leech. Mr. Du Maurier says of Leech:

"The keynote of his character, socially, seemed to be self-effacement, high-bred courtesy, never-failing consideration for others. He was the most charming companion conceivable, having intimately known so many important and celebrated people and liking to speak of them; but one would never have guessed from anything he ever looked or said that he had made a whole nation, male and female, gentle and simple, old and young, laugh as it had never laughed before or since, for a quarter of a century.

"He was tall, thin, and graceful, extremely handsome, of the higher Irish type; with dark hair and whiskers and complexion, and very light grayish-blue eyes; but the expression of his face was habitually sad, even when he smiled. In dress, bearing, manner, and aspect he was the very type of the well-bred English gentleman and man of the world and good society; I never met any one to beat him in that peculiar distinction of form, which, I think, has reached its highest European development in this country."

Thackeray and Sir John Millais, not bad judges and men, with many friends, have both said that they personally loved John Leech better than any man they ever knew.

THE CENTURY.

THE February *Century* opens with a delightful article by Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," on "Heroes Who Fight Fire." Mr. Riis tells, with that rare sympathy which enables him to enter so wholly into the life of the "other half," of the courageous deeds that our city firemen perform every year and every month in rescuing life and property from burning buildings. He gives some of the most notable feats. He says that firemen are athletes in matter of course; they could not hold their places if they were not. The mere handling of the scaling-ladders, which, light though they seem, weigh from 16 to 40 pounds, requires unusual strength, though no particular skill is needed. In fact, about 5 per cent. of the appointees are eliminated by the ladder test and never get beyond their probation service. To show the economic significance of the constantly increasing efficiency of the fire department, Mr. Riis says that in the 796 fires that New York had in 1866 there was an average loss of $8,075.38 per fire; in the 3,890 fires of the year 1896 there was an average loss of only $878.81.

Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh has made good journalistic capital out of his personal experience in the steerage. He contributes an article on "The Steerage of To-day," which tells from the inside of the accommodations and scenes of the emigrant portions of our great liners, as witnessed by him in a trip not long ago.

Mr. R. Talbot Kelly, the artist, has exploited to charming advantage, too, his experience in the Egyptian desert, which he writes of under the title, "My Bedouin Friends," and illustrates with pictures made from sketches in the very midst of the wildest desert.

Capt. H. D. Smith describes the present working of "The United States Revenue Cutter Service," and especially that part of the service which is detailed to cruise up and down the coast during the winter months for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress. The hardships and dangers involved in rendering assistance to distressed vessels in the winter time are tremendous. In spite of them the service annually saves from destruction and peril of the sea, on an average, property valued at three million dollars—about three times the total cost of maintaining the corps.

Mr. James Manning Bruce writes on "Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer," from the standpoint of a student at Oxford some twenty years ago, at a time when Ruskin was addressing his class in the position of Slade professor of art.

SCRIBNER'S.

EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER AVERY D. ANDREWS, of New York City, begins the February *Scribner's* with an article on "The Police Control of a Great Election," handsomely illustrated with drawings of the scenes in the great city on that thrilling occasion. Incidentally Mr. Andrews says that the first election for Mayor of Greater New York brought forth as many different kinds and classes of voters as any election for governor in any State of the Union could possibly produce, and in numbers more than any State excepting

nine. Uptown the millionaire and his butler voted in the same booth, and possibly with successively numbered ballots for opposing candidates. Down on the East Side, where the population is more dense than any other place in the world, the Russian, the Pole, the Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, and occasionally a Turk, Armenian, or Greek, may be seen struggling with the mysteries and difficulties of the blanket ballot.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge continues his "Story of the Revolution," and tells in this number of the "Second Congress and the Siege of Boston."

Another historical contribution appears in Captain Mahan's recital of "The Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain," a chapter writen by Captain Mahan for "The History of the Royal Navy of Great Britain," to be published in England and America.

Ernest Seton Thompson makes a feature somewhat out of the ordinary in his nature study of "Silverspot," a story of a crow, illustrated in Mr. Thompson's own excellent drawings, and his exact notes of the crow's musical attainments.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains the conclusion of "A Brief History of Our Late War with Spain" and an essay by President E. Benjamin Andrews on "The Selection of One's Life-Work," both of which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Col. George E. Waring, in the series "Great Business Operations," tells of the utilization of city garbage, which he has studied and developed during his occupancy of the position of Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York. He does not believe in the crematory theory of the disposal of garbage, but argues for the system which he has inaugurated at Barren Island, by which a great amount of ammonia and glue could be recovered, as well as the more important recovery of the grease contained in the garbage and the conversion of the residuum into a fertilizer. The works on Barren Island for the reduction of New York's garbage are the largest in the world and are making a fair profit. Colonel Waring has been experimenting with the recovery of valuable materials from the ashes of the metropolis also, and has come to the conclusion that by a mechanical process the unburned coal and fine ashes can be separated, leaving unburned coal at the disposal of the city of New York to the value of $325,000 a year. He thinks this would be an entirely feasible scheme, too, for cities of very much smaller size. Even for a city of 50,000 inhabitants there would be an income of $8,000 a year.

A brief but very beautifully illustrated and interesting article is contributed by Frederick S. Lyman, telling "How the Banana is Grown." Mr. Lyman describes the growth of the fruit in Costa Rica particularly. The planter there gets about 30 cents for one of the huge bunches that retail in New York for about $10. On the other hand, the planter runs but very little risk; his crop is as regular as clock-work, and the trees are exceedingly prolific. The shipper, however, has serious risks in the decay of the fruit on the voyage and in the stormy passages. Some of the bunches grow to an enormous size, weighing frequently 80 pounds. The trees rise to a height of 10 or 15 feet, and the leaves are not infrequently 10 feet long and 2 feet wide. The stem bearing the bunches of fruit is cut down, or dies naturally after the fruit is matured. Two or three bunches grow on a single stem. Within a few weeks after cutting or dying another stem starts up to bear more clusters, and so on.

In a department Mr. Zangwill has a good deal of fun with Sarah Grand and the "Beth Book." "Sarah Grand no doubt cherishes high ideals—in common with all the better spirits of her time—but a novelist is not made out of copy-book maxims, even when they are those of the selectest academy for young ladies. Not that she desires to be a novelist so much as to do good; writing books is her way of keeping school, and it is man whom she itches most to castigate.

McCLURE'S.

THE February *McClure's* contains an article by Dr. Nansen on "Future North Polar Exploration," from which we have quoted in another department.

Mr. Hamlin Garland reviews Henry George's last book, "The Science of Political Economy." Mr. Garland is of course in immediate and deep sympathy with George, and he predicts that "The Science of Political Economy" will be no less captivating in its clearness, eloquence, and lofty spirit than was "Progress and Poverty." He tells us that the book is less of a fragment than has been supposed, and that, taken in connection with "Progress and Poverty," the omissions will scarcely be observable to the reader.

There is an interesting bit of personal history in the selections from the manuscript diary of George Washington's private secretary, published under the title, "The Last Days of George Washington." His private secretary was Col. Tobias Lear. The entries bring us somewhat closer to the Father of our Country than anything else we have seen published. Everything is put down, even to the details of measuring the body of the dead general for the coffin, and in this rather ghastly bit of detail one notices that Washington was six feet three and a half inches tall.

Stephen Crane has a short story which is slight in many ways, and yet we are inclined to believe the best short story he has ever written, under the characteristic title, "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky." In the hackneyed word "strong," which is nowadays applied to the short stories one likes, there is a meaning, or was originally, and the tremendous suggestion which Mr. Crane gives with most artistic indirection in this little tale certainly deserves that adjective.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the February *Ladies' Home Journal* Inez Merrill tells of "A Private Audience with the Pope." After describing the various ceremonials which accompanied this audience and the not very noteworthy conversation of his holiness and his American visitors, she says:

"He looks very old, very feeble, with that pallor peculiar to age; his eyes are black and shining, but withal kindly; his thin, white hair and noble brow would incline one to a feeling of reverence even if he were not Pope Leo XIII. He is of medium height, and his shoulders are a little rounded, as might be in one who looks down from such an elevation as his. His smile—that very-much-talked-of smile—is benign.

"He wore a bright red cloth robe of the most beautiful texture. This was closely buttoned to his feet.

Over this was a pure white garment made of some soft material, and it is in this that most of his photographs are taken.

"On his head he wore the small skull-cap called the *zucchetta*. It, too, is pure white. There is a tassel hanging down to one side. The thought that popes for centuries had been wearing garments precisely similar to these lent an added interest to this quiet person, moving unobtrusively around among his guests.

"On his hands he wore mitts. They are like those that old ladies used to wear, except that they are made of white wool. He needed to be warmly dressed in that room."

The editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* tells us that "one of the greatest physicians in England" has condemned the small matters of personal habit which go toward the consummation of what is known as good form. "Beginning with recommending talking as one of the greatest modes of exercise possible to the human body, he goes right on and strongly advocates crying, sighing, yawning, shouting, and singing as absolutely essential to the best health. Talking, says this eminent authority, is stimulating to the body and rouses every one of our senses from lethargy. So excellent is talking that a good talker needs not half the bodily exercise as does a quiet person, statistics showing that in England lawyers and orators feel that they can dispense largely with exercise as ordinarily understood. It is, too, says this Dr. Campbell, distinctly conducive to long life, and one of the best of all exercises in cases of heart disease. From shouting, too, the very best results are obtained: the development of the lungs and increased circulation of the blood. Especially does this eminent doctor recommend shouting as healthful for children. Singing, likewise, is commended, and most strongly, for its healthful influence on the emotions, on the respiratory movements, as a developer of the lungs, and especially useful in defective chest development and in chronic heart disease. Of laughter this man of health can scarcely say too much in commendation. Every part of the body feels the stimulating effect of a hearty laugh."

In this number Mrs. Burton Harrison tells of the scenes and manners in the time of the first inaugural *fête* in her article, "With Washington in the Minuet," there are some more "Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," and a number of very pretty pictures of "The Flower Fêtes of California."

MUNSEY'S.

IN the February *Munsey's* there is a brief prophecy of the "Political Future of the Great West" by Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. The idea of a "combination" of the West and South against the East is an impossible one, argues Senator Thurston, "unless it is a union on the lines of a depreciated currency and in favor of dollars in which debtors may compel their creditors to accept payment at half price." Such a scheme would be defeated, in Senator Thurston's opinion, by the foreign-born voters. The tide of silver enthusiasm "will never rise again as high as it did in 1896. Two good crops in the West, sold at greatly increased prices, will go far to put our farmers out of debt. Many of them will be creditors rather than debtors; and to all it is becoming more and more apparent that prosperity must come from national union for the national welfare, and that sectionalism means disaster to every class and to every interest in the land."

Senator Hernando de Soto Money, writing on the Nicaragua Canal problem, thinks that even if the operation of the canal may be a loss, "the advantage to American commerce may be so great and our wealth so increased that the expense may be amply compensated.

"The grain, lumber, fruit, wine, and ore production of the Pacific coast would be stimulated and greatly enlarged. The manufacturers of the East would find a cheaper route to their consumers and could expect larger orders. The lumber and iron trade of the South would find new markets, and New Orleans be put into a position to compete successfully for a business she has not heretofore enjoyed. Among other benefits would be a lowering of through rates on transcontinental railroads, and the pools which now control those charges would be broken."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

MR. R. G. ROBINSON tells in the February *Lippincott's* of "The Land of the Winter Cucumber," the region situated far down on the west coast of Florida, near the broad mouth of the beautiful Caloosahatchee. There are some curious monuments of an extinct people on this coast, people whose origin is utterly unknown, and the modern truck-grower irreverently seizes on these mounds, which are rich with plant-food and gray with shells, and make them grow potatoes, and spinach, and squash, and cucumbers. It is the best garden land in the world, its value being quadrupled by a climate which knows neither killing frost nor withering heat, and where a day in December is exactly like a day in June. These fortunate farmers plant in September, and in December, January, and February are shipping early vegetables to the markets of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Even in the present poor state of transportation, which makes it necessary for the farmers to send their truck to Key West and change it to the steamers it is said that they earn from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars an acre net.

Mr. Samuel M. Warns gives a pleasant little essay on "Odors," and attempts to trace the suggestion of the mellow fragrances that are so full of fillips to our memories.

Theodore F. Wolfe begins a series, "Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan," and describes this month the Latin Quarter of New York, which lies in and about Washington Square, according to Mr. Wolfe.

The dashing Capt. Charles King contributes the novel of the month, "A Trooper Galahad."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the February *Chautauquan* Prof. John W. Perrin gives the status of the Social Democratic party in Germany, which had in the election of 1876, 47 Deputies in the Reichstag and a popular vote of 2,250,000. Professor Perrin takes the situation very seriously:

"The fact that the party's representation in the Reichstag does not correspond proportionately with its popular vote prevents its being a very important factor in the enactment of legislation, except as it may by combination with other parties block proceedings. Even though it is unable to put its pernicious programme into the laws of the land, it must be regarded as a constant danger to social order. While its two leaders, Liebknecht and Bebel, are of lower intellectual rank than Lassalle and Marx, they are both able. Both

are skilled in debate and the art of party management. The party is without doubt not only the largest, but the most thoroughly organized and efficiently led revolutionary body the world has ever seen. It is a constant menace, not only to Germany, but to the entire world. Its programme of democratic communism and the radical utterances of its leaders give ample justification to the remark of the second chancellor of the empire that 'It is the greatest danger which threatens the close of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth.'"

The *Chautauquan* translates an article from the Italian *Nuova Antologia* on "Telegraphy Without Wires," written by Ernesto Macini. There is no probability, he says, of an immediate revolution in modern telegraphy from the discoveries of Marconi, which have recently been talked about so much. "The present system still has a long life before it. But it may receive from the wireless method a great and useful aid, while it is not improbable that also in the field of science the new experiments may lead to a more complete study of the nature of Hertz' waves. It is certain, too, that in communications between one ship and another, or between ships and the land, Marconi's system must be of excellent service; the more so that the state of the atmosphere does not show any influence on the transmission of signals. The future will tell us to what limits of distance these signals may reach."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE February *Bookman* contains an article on Alphonse Daudet by Adolphe Cohn, which we quote from in another department. Mr. Austin Dobson has never been interviewed until a few weeks ago, but a correspondent of the *Bookman* recently broke this record. Mr. Dobson was forty-eight years old on January 18.

"For the last thirty-one years he has spent his days at the board of trade, and for nearly thirty of them has devoted his evenings to literary work. On returning from Whitehall, his usual habit after dinner is to read or listen to music until about 10 o'clock, when he retires to his study and works until midnight. A government office is not precisely a bed of roses, and he regards his literary work as recreation. One would imagine, from Mr. Dobson's poetry, that such prosaic work as that of the board of trade would be altogether foreign to his taste, and on inquiring whether he had never been tempted to relinquish his position there and devote himself entirely to literature he responded: 'No; the one occupation balances the other in a very satisfactory and agreeable manner. Business habits are useful—even to a literary man.'"

The *Bookman* has an article by Coulson Kernahan on Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, the leading critic and chief attraction of the *Athenæum*.

"Mr. Watts-Dunton was the intimate friend of Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, Meredith, and the house-mate of Rossetti and Swinburne. He was born in 1836 and received his education from private tutors at Cambridge. He was literary and artistic critic on the *Examiner*, under the editorship of Professor Minto, before his association with the *Athenæum*. He is the author of 'Aylwin: A Poetic Romance,' and has contributed a number of thoughtful essays—especially interesting being the last one on poetry—to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which many of his friends would like to see collected in a volume of criticisms. Mr. Coulson Kernahan, who contributes an article to the present number on Mr. Watts-Dunton and his poems, is perhaps the only one of the younger generation who knows him intimately, and this intimacy makes his article all the more interesting because of its special knowledge and insight. Mr. Watts-Dunton is something of a recluse and has never sought fame. He is a stanch friend, and has been a kind helper to many struggling young men of letters. He and Swinburne live together at 'The Pines,' Putney, a suburb of London. Mr. Watts-Dunton is the shyest of men, and has never allowed his portrait to appear in public until now."

The *Athenæum* critic is just publishing a "long-expected" volume of poems, an event doubtless awaited with breathless anticipation by many "minors" who have been dished up in the *Athenæum*.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* opens with an article entitled "The Capture of Government by Commercialism," by John Jay Chapman. Mr. Chapman means by his title the state of affairs which, for instance, comes to a small town when a railroad is to be run through it, when the railroad employs a local attorney, the best one in the place, of course, who finds it considerably easier to bribe the proper officials of the town than to rely solely on popular demand. This causes a steady degradation in public life, a steady failure of character, and a steady decline of decency. "Only quite recently has the control of money become complete, and there are reasons for believing that the climax is past." This is the reason and the point of Mr. Chapman's article: to show that bribery and the boss have come to their full heritage and must now probably decline. The chief reason for this is that the great commercial ventures which needed the boss and bribery have arrived, so to speak, and the privileges for which they must pay by bribing are no longer necessary. Business is growing more settled, and what Mr. Chapman calls "sacking of the country's natural resources" goes on at a slower pace. It might have been necessary, from the economic point of view, for the New York Central Railroad to own the State Legislature during its early years of construction and consolidation, but the necessity no longer exists. Nor will public opinion stand the abuses. In many places the old system is still being continued out of habit, and at a loss. Corporations can get what they want more cheaply by legal methods, and they are discovering this. "Moreover, time fights for reform. The old voters die off, and the young men care little about party shibboleths. Hence these non-partisan movements."

Mr. John Stephens Durham complains in his article, "The Labor Unions and the Negro," of the restraint that is still exercised over our negro population in any attempts it may make to rise and broaden out in its usefulness, and especially in the lack of recognition which the trade unions give to colored workmen. This writer instances a number of occasions which show that the labor unions utterly and persistently refuse to admit negroes to their organizations, and it is a problem worthy of serious thought that about one-tenth of the population are denied the opportunity to grow, as the other nine-tenths are invited, encouraged, forced by open competition to grow. This abridgement of oppor-

tunity affects the character of the whole class. The public conscience in regarding the matter becomes benumbed.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, the eminent architect, writes on "The True Education of an Architect." The net essentials of a young architect's education as an architect, he says, are sound and ready knowledge of building, dexterous readiness and some approach to excellence as a freehand draughtsman, and some skill as a modeler. All else is a part of his higher education and training as a man rather than as an architect.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the article by Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., on "America's Opportunity in Asia" and from Mr. Mulhall's statistical summary of Germany's industrial progress.

Professor Lombroso's second paper on the increase of homicide in America offers some encouragement to those who believe that the evil is abating. Among contributory causes, the tendency of the rural population to crowd into the cities will, in his opinion, be counteracted by various reforms calculated to make life in the small towns and farming communities more attractive. He thinks, too, that influences are at work for the diminution of intemperance among us, and that the general outlook is favorable.

Writing on "The Passing of the People's Party," ex-Senator Peffer says :

"Two things may be taken as facts : First, that as long as Mr. Bryan is in the field as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, fusion Populists will cooperate with the Democracy. Second, that the anti-fusion, or middle-of-the-road, Populists will not again ally themselves either individually or as a body with the Democratic party, no matter who is its candidate."

Mr. Peffer proceeds to show that no final merging of the elements that make up the Populist party can take place except in a new body including Democrats of the Altgeld stripe and silver Republicans.

Prof. Fabian Franklin's chief contention in his paper on "The Intellectual Powers of Woman" is that "the facts of history are not only not conclusive, but cannot properly be regarded as establishing even a presumption concerning the limitations of the intellectual powers of woman." "Whether or not any woman can be as great as the greatest men, it is quite certain that some women can be as great as very great men ; for some women have been."

Mr. Worthington C. Ford finds the commercial superiority of the United States to lie not only in agriculture, but in the fact that in manufactures our high-priced labor is able to produce a lower-priced article of equal or better quality than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Hon. Horace Plunkett gives an interesting account of the important economic movement in Ireland which made possible the agricultural report so generally discussed in Great Britain last year. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society, of which Mr. Plunkett is president, has 170 branches scattered over 31 of the 32 counties, with an aggregate membership of about 17,000. This society has some of the features of the Patrons of Husbandry in this country.

Gen. A. W. Greely writes on "The Speaker and the Committees of the House of Representatives," Max O'Rell gives an interesting description of what he terms "A Paradise of Good Government"—the Island of Jersey—Mr. J. Thomas Scharf exposes "The Farce of the Chinese Exclusion Laws," and Lieut. R. C. Smith, U.S.N., explains "Conditions Governing Torpedo-Boat Design."

In the department of "Notes and Comments" Mr. Eben Brewer advocates the bill now before Congress for a civil-service retirement fund.

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Elihu Thomson's account of "Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years," and from Mr. Clarence Cary's article on Chinese railroad concessions, both of which appear in the January *Forum*.

General Miles contributes the opening article of the number, on the subject of American coast defense. General Miles does not believe that the nations of the earth have decided to give up war and adopt arbitration as a method of settling differences, nor is he unmindful of the danger that war may come on short notice. He advocates a thoroughly modern system of fortifications for the great seaports.

Senator Vest declares that the failure of the Wolcott Commission, so far from killing the cause of bimetallism, "has immeasurably strengthened it in the United States," and that the lines are sharply drawn for the next contest between bimetallism and gold monometallism.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof has no difficulty in producing abundant evidence to show that the products of well-paid American labor can compete successfully in the world's markets with the products of underpaid foreign labor.

Mr. Simon Sterne, reviewing "The Reconquest of New York by Tammany," finds several reasons for the defeat of Mr. Low in the increased tax-rate and other unpopular features of the last administration. Mr. Sterne seems to have scant knowledge or appreciation of the work that had to be done to put the schools of the city on a respectable basis, or of the magnitude of the reforms undertaken in other departments, a hint of which was given in the article by Dr. Tolman in the January number of this REVIEW.

Mr. Henry Watterson writes with accustomed vigor on "The Political Outlook," hazarding the prediction of a quadrilated contest for the Presidency in 1900, similar to the Greater New York election in 1897.

Mr. Hugh McGregor has an article on the trade union, entitled "The Incorporation of the Working Class," in which he traces the history of the labor movement from the earliest times. He states that the sum spent in strikes is not more than 10 per cent. of the total expenditure of the unions, the care of their sick costs the unions half as much again as do strikes, and the support of unemployed members considerably more than twice as much.

Mr. Harwood Huntington raises the question whether it is worth an inventor's while to take out a patent, and considering the many difficulties, delays, and items of expense involved, one is tempted to reply that it is not. At any rate, Mr. Huntington mentions two successful inventions of the day which seem to find better protection in secrecy than in a government patent.

Mr. Henry S. Townsend, inspector-general of Hawaiian schools, writes on "Education in Hawaii ;" Mr. J. Gennadias continues his account of American exca-

vations in Greece, treating in this installment of Sparta and Corinth, and Prof. Brander Matthews discusses "The Relation of the Drama to Literature."

REVIEWS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE December and January issues of six of the leading American journals of sociology, economics, and politics afford an opportunity to take a brief survey of this interesting type of literature. The quarterlies and bi-monthlies are growing more numerous in this field year by year. The two oldest were established in 1886, and prior to that time there were no scientific periodicals devoted exclusively to these special subjects.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

One of the youngest of these periodicals is the *American Journal of Sociology* (bi-monthly, January), published at the University of Chicago and now in its third volume. The editors of the *Journal* have adopted the expedient (new for this kind of publication) of illustrating certain articles from photographs. In this number the illustrated article is the second installment of Prof. John R. Commons' study of the Junior Republic. The pictures are not remarkable for artistic merit, but they contribute to the interest of the text, which is probably the most complete account of the working of Mr. George's experiment yet published.

Mrs. Florence Kelley writes in this number on the Illinois Child Labor Law; Prof. Lester F. Ward contributes a paper on "Utilitarian Economics," and there is a valuable bibliography of the scientific study of philanthropy by Miss Isabel E. Lord, with an introduction by Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild.

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Another publication of the University of Chicago is the *Journal of Political Economy* (quarterly, December), just entering on its sixth volume. In this number Mr. Edward S. Meade writes on "The Production of Gold Since 1850," and Mr. W. P. Sterns discusses "The International Indebtedness of the United States in 1789." There is also an elaborate paper by Georges Vacher de Lapouge on "Fundamental Laws of Anthropo-Sociology," and several important topics are treated in editorial notes and book reviews.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS.

From Harvard University comes the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (January), with articles on "Canada and the Silver Question," "Monetary Changes in Japan," "The Coal Miners' Strike of 1897," and "The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works"—all very concrete and practical topics, and a philosophical study of "Cournot and Mathematical Economics" by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University. It is significant of the present tendencies in university economics that only one of the five contributed articles in this number of Harvard's exponent of the science is devoted to theory, while the other four discuss important phases of current economic history.

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

The last remark applies quite as aptly to the *Political Science Quarterly* (December) of Columbia University, in which Mr. A. D. Noyes, of the New York *Evening Post*, concludes an able review of "The National Finances, 1893-97;" Prof. J. B. Clark outlines "The Scholar's Political Opportunity;" Mr. J. C. Harrison writes on "The Silver Situation in India;" Mr. W. A. King discusses "The Decrease in the Proportion of Children;" Mr. C. F. Randolph analyzes "Federal Trust Legislation;" and Mr. Edward Porritt describes the relations between government and press in England. These articles are followed by signed book reviews and by Prof. William A. Dunning's excellent half-yearly "Record of Political Events."

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The bi-monthly publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, January) contains several important papers, of which that on "The Study of the Negro Problems," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, is perhaps the most noteworthy. The writer is himself a negro who has for some years pursued historical and statistical inquiries relative to his race.

There are also articles in this number on "The Relation of Postal Savings Banks to Commercial Banks," "The Economic Effects of Ship Canals," and "Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Youngest of all the journals of this class, the New York Reform Club's periodical known as *Municipal Affairs* (quarterly, December) has just completed its first volume. This publication is devoted exclusively to the social, political, and economic interests connected with city life. In this number the municipalization of electric lighting is discussed by Mr. R. R. Bowker and Prof. John R. Commons; Prof. F. J. Goodnow writes on "The Relations of the City and the State;" Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., on "Greater New York a Century Hence;" and G. A. Weber on "Improved Tenement Homes for American Cities." The Philadelphia gas question is treated by Dr. F. W. Speirs and Col. John I. Rogers. Mr. J. Richard Freud describes the "Civic Service of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco," and there is a paper on "Municipal Art" by Frederick S. Lamb.

A valuable bibliography of municipal administration and city conditions is published in each number.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Professor Channing's tribute to the late Justin Winsor in the January number of the *American Historical Review*.

Prof. Charles H. Haskins contributes an extremely interesting study of "The Life of Mediæval Students as Illustrated by Their Letters," from which it would appear that the student's request for money was often the burden of his song—surely not a marked variation from modern usage.

This number of the *Review* contains the second and final installment of the posthumous chapter, recently discovered, of the late Professor Tuttle's "History of Prussia," which deals with "The Prussian Campaign of 1758."

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood concludes his series of articles on "The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government;" Prof. Max Farrand writes on "The Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773," and Arthur M. Mowry contributes a sketch of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, in which Tammany Hall and the New York *Evening Post* figure as cordial and enthusiastic allies of the Dorrites. In its department of "Documents"

the *Review* publishes the notes of Maj. William Pierce on the convention of 1787—apparently a valuable historical find.

The American Historical Association has wisely given substantial support to this excellent quarterly, which should be read by every American interested in historical research.

THE SEWANEE REVIEW.

THIS is the only one of the American quarterlies devoted to general literature. Book reviews occupy a large proportion of each issue. In the October, 1897, number, Prof. B. W. Wells publishes a study of Chateaubriand's novels, Charles J. Goodwin contributes the second of a series of papers on "Romance Writing Among the Greeks," and W. N. Guthrie writes on the mysticism of William Blake.

In an interesting article on the vernacular of Christ, Willis H. Hazard reviews the evidence recently brought forward in Germany by Meyer, and concludes that the Aramaic dialect, presumably of the Jerusalem type, was probably employed by Christ, rather than Greek.

The historical study of this number is a review of the Paston letters by Charles W. Turner.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE articles on the British army in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, which occupy thirty-five pages, or more than one-fifth of the whole number, are noticed elsewhere; so also is the article on the partition of China.

MEMORIES OF OLD LONDON.

Sir Algernon West contributes a dozen pages to "Reminiscences" describing the associations and memories which throng upon him as he walks from Somerset House to Hyde Park Corner. For instance, here is his version of the miller's story of the refuge at the top of St. James' Street:

"I paused awhile on what Disraeli called that celebrated eminence at the top of St. James' Street by the refuge, opposite the famous bay-window of White's, meditating on the uncertainty of human ambitions and human life; for on the pillar I spelled out the name of its founder, Mr. Pierrepont, who was in the habit of frequenting White's and the Turf Club, which formerly was in Arlington Street. With advancing years and increasing traffic he became alive to the danger of the crossing, and begged the vestry to erect a place of refuge in the middle of the street; this they declined, but expressed their readiness to meet his views provided he paid the cost, which he consented to do. One day, when the refuge was complete and his name embossed on it, he was proudly showing it off to a friend, and had stepped on one side to admire it the better, when he was knocked down by a passing coach and killed. 'We call these coincidences. I wonder what God calls them!'"

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

Princess Kropotkin writes an article on the higher education of the women in Russia, which is interesting reading. It is curious to note that as the modern American women's movement may have been said to be dated from the demonstration of the capacity of women to render service to the state in the sanitary commission, so it was not until the Russo-Turkish war that women in Russia were allowed to bear the title of doctor. Although they were taught in exactly the same way as men and the examinations were exactly the same, they were denied the degree. They were only allowed to call themselves learned midwives, without right to sign prescriptions or to hold any responsible position in civil or hospital service. Notwithstanding these restrictions they accepted the position, and when the war broke out with Turkey the learned midwives rendered incalculable service to the sick and wounded. At the close of the war the medical department expressed its regret that the military cross of St. John could only be awarded to men, otherwise several of the lady doctors with the army in Bulgaria would have been recommended for decoration. After this not even the jealous spirit of male monopoly could stand up against the recognition of the lady doctor, and since 1880 women in Russia can receive the medical degree and hold posts in public service. In 1887, when the medical academy was closed, there were 698 fully qualified women doctors in Russia, of whom 178 held official positions in hospitals and schools. The academy is going to be reopened next year.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other articles which are more interesting to read than they are capable of being summarized. One is Mr. Prothero's paper on "The Childhood and School-Days of Byron." Another is Mr. Yeats' charming collection of fairy stories and spiritual beliefs of the Irish peasantry. Mr. Yeats says that the Irish peasants believe in their ancient gods, whom they call by such vague terms as "the gentry," or "the royal gentry," or "the army," or "the spirits," or "the others," and that they believe that most of the best of their dead are the prisoners of the gods. Mr. T. Arnold contributes a pleasant sketch, full of personal reminiscences, of Arthur Hugh Clough.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from President Washburn's article on "The Coming of the Slav," from Mr. William O'Brien's paper on the Irish centenary of 1798, and from Mr. John A. Dyche's comparison between Jews and English, all appearing in the January *Contemporary*.

In an article on "The Fall of the Roman Empire and Its Lessons for Us," Dr. Thomas Hodgkin sums up his characterization of the British people as follows:

"We are not easily understood nor easily loved. We do not, like the Roman, the Frenchman, and the Russian, fascinate the peoples of lesser civilization with whom we are brought into contact. We are selfish, as I fear most nations are selfish, and our neighbors, not always justly, think us to be grasping. But deep down in the national heart there is, I think, an instinctive love of fair play, which is capable at times of rising into an enthusiastic love of righteousness. We have been hitherto patient, truthful, and I think we may say courageous. The character of a nation, as the character of an individual, may change, and there are many influences at work which may tend to enervate and to degrade us, to destroy our love of truth, to poison the fountains of family life.

"But so long as we successfully resist these influences and keep the fiber of our national character undissolved, I believe the world will not witness the downfall of the British empire."

Mr. W. T. Stead traces the genesis of Mr. Joseph Arch's dissent from the Established Church, concluding with the following words of admonition :

"If the Church of England wishes in the future to avoid losing men like Joseph Arch, she will have to regard the putting on of 'side' as the very devil, to treat the abuse of charity as a means of social and religious influence as malversation of funds, to interest herself with all lawful movements for removal of admitted evils, and to develop a lay ministry."

THE TEACHING OF COOKERY.

Mrs. Mary Davies, late government inspector of cookery, describes what has been done in attempting to teach the English common people how to cook their food. The cookery classes have been far over their heads, both as to means and as to methods, while the provisions made for teaching cookery in schools are hopelessly inadequate. Mrs. Davies, among other practical suggestions, makes one that ought not to be difficult to carry out. Speaking of the qualifications of those who are sent out to teach cookery, she asks whether it should not be required that "the examinee should give proof of her ability to cook, under the same disadvantages of stoves and utensils, dishes most suitable for working people; that she should be tested in giving a demonstration of these dishes to a class of children, and practically instruct a class of eighteen; still further, that she should be able to pass an examination in the principles of cookery and in the elementary chemistry of food and cookery."

A MEXICAN INTOXICANT.

Mr. Havelock Ellis writes on "Mescal: A New Artificial Paradise"—a paradise of color :

"Mescal intoxication may be described as chiefly a saturnalia of the specific senses, and, above all, an orgy of vision. It reveals an optical fairyland, where all the senses now and again join the play, but the mind itself remains a self-possessed spectator. Mescal intoxication thus differs from the other artificial paradises which drugs procure. Under the influence of alcohol, for instance, as in normal dreaming, the intellect is impaired, although there may be a consciousness of unusual brilliance; hasheesh, again, produces an uncontrollable tendency to movement, and bathes its victim in a sea of emotion. The mescal drinker remains calm and collected amid the sensory turmoil around him; his judgment is as clear as in the normal state; he falls into no Oriental condition of vague and voluptuous reverie. On all these grounds it may be claimed that the artificial paradise of mescal, though less seductive, is safe and dignified beyond its peers."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the January *Fortnightly* Mr. H. L. Braekstad writes on the Norwegian-Swedish controversy, replying to Miss Sutcliffe's recent paper. Mr. Braekstad is a Norwegian of the Norwegians. He says :

"Surely by this time it ought to be well known to all students of Norwegian politics, and especially of the present conflict, that what the Norwegian Liberals want is their own consuls and their own responsible foreign minister. The Liberal party has never proposed, or even touched upon, the dissolution of the union. It is simply the cry of timid Conservatives in Norway and Sweden, which is occasionally raised for the purpose of frightening the electors—a piece of strategy not altogether unknown to politicians on this side of the North Sea. To state, therefore, that the Norwegian Liberals desire the dissolution of the union with Sweden is absolutely untrue, and such an assertion ought to be avoided by every honest and fair-minded writer."

A FRENCH MALADY.

Mr. Ch. Bastide, writing on "Cacoethes Literarum," deplores the excessive influence possessed by literary men in France. He says :

"It is among this *élite*, who live chiefly in the capital, that we may study the ravages of the *littératuritis*. The first stage of this dangerous illness is an undue attention paid to the mere manner of a speech or writing. The second stage is romanticism. To the *esprit de finesse* are now joined fine sentiments. Though as a school of literature romanticism is a thing of the past, it survives and still flourishes as a frame of mind. Yet many, thinking romanticism ont of date, leave it to the Philistine, and prefer the third and most virulent stage of the disease—criticism. Here is no place for fine sentiments; the brain works alone. With the most intransigeant criticism becomes skepticism and inaction."

He suggests as palliatives for this malady, first, that those in power ought rarely to listen to public opinion, because public opinion almost always means that of the morbid romancists or critics. As to the latter, he suggests that the *dilettanti* of literature might at least make their experiments on the vile bodies of foreign nations instead of insisting upon putting everything to the test themselves in their own country.

RACES IN RELIGION.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing under this title, explains with some care how it is that the Russian Orthodox Church recruits the number of its adherents. So steadily is this policy pursued that Dr. Dillon declares that the dissenters of all kinds are gradually ceasing to exist:

"To sum up, the Russian people, who now number 129,211,114 souls, have, with one exception in each case, the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate of all other peoples of Europe. The Russian empire is made up of a vast number of different races which generally profess different religious faiths, and among all these by far the most fruitful is the Jewish element, the members of which are increasing in the cities and towns of Southern Russia four times more rapidly than their Christian fellow-subjects, and would, within a measurable distance of time, absorb all the others. The general impression produced by these statistics is that the Russian people is not merely increasing in numbers, but is rapidly being kneaded into a compact homogeneous mass, speaking one and the same language, worshiping according to the same rites, and pursuing, more or less, the same political ideals."

The chief element which conduces to the recruiting of the ranks of the Greek Orthodox is the severe law which punishes with fine or imprisonment all those who bring up a child of a mixed marriage otherwise than in the faith of the Orthodox Church. One of the most remarkable facts which Dr. Dillon brings to light is that Roman Catholics and Lutherans are both dying out, while the Jews alone are struggling to compete with the Orthodox.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, writing on Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus case, maintains very strongly that Dreyfus was

convicted on flagrantly insufficient testimony, and that his trial was prejudiced in the most scandalous fashion by the authorities. If this flagrant judicial irregularity is allowed to pass undenounced and uncorrected, the liberties of all Frenchmen will be endangered. The Norton case, which was built up on bogus documents alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy, forms a curiously close parallel to that of Dreyfus, but, fortunately, in that case it was the English and not the Jews who were the objects of French suspicions. Mr. Percy Osborn contributes a translation of some of the epistles of Philostratus under the title of "Rose Leaves." They are verse adaptations from the Greek. The Hon. G. Coleridge gossips pleasantly about a robin redbreast with which he has made friends, and Mr. A. Filon continues his most entertaining and luminous papers on the modern French drama.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for January opens with a comparison, suggested by the case of Captain Dreyfus, between the procedure of English and French courts-martial. The writer says that to any one accustomed to the fair and open procedure of English courts of justice, the whole inquiry seems a most lamentable example of distorted ingenuity in the way of prison discipline.

A writer, signing himself "Mr. V. S. Yarreo," discusses the freedom of teaching in American universities. It is suggested by the failure to turn President Andrews out of Brown University on account of his ideas about free silver.

A writer calling himself "An ex-M. P." makes an article on "Parnellism and Practical Politics" the vehicle for a somewhat severe criticism of the easy-going parliamentarism of Mr. John Redmond. The writer thinks that Redmond should revert to the methods of Biggar and Parnell.

Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who has been thirty-six years in the Indian civil service, declares that the recent political disturbances in India are chiefly due to England's endeavoring to reform the Hindoo against his will. The discontent, he says, is due to depriving the Hindoo of his land and violating in the interest of sanitation the privacy of female apartments and the sanctity of the shrine. He is also much opposed to any attempt to interfere with child marriage, and he thinks that the present Afridi war is largely a war waged by the Afridis for the recovery of the fugitive women slaves who have bolted into British territory.

Mr. Samuel Fothergill, writing on trade-union tactics, maintains that the employers should wage war against trade unionism by declaring that they would refuse to employ any unionist. The blacklegs themselves would be protected if the magistrates would do their duty, aided by the competent police force and, if needful, by the military.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted elsewhere from "A Lady's Life on a Ranch" and "Cambridge: By an Oxonian," in *Blackwood's* for January.

There is a brief paper on the frontier war in India, which pleads for the appointment of a foreign minister and member of the council in place of the present secretary for foreign affairs, who has neither the standing nor the experience adequate for the performance of his duties. "A Looker-On," in his description of the reigning Hohenzollern, says:

"The Kaiser's mind is obviously a facile mind in many ways; but the last thing he is likely to learn in this world is that his failings are unkingly. Be the demonstration of that fact what it may, there is no avenue to his conceptions by which it can reach him. But unkingly is the true word all the same, and in small things and in great it describes a large part of his nimble, loquacious, overdressed, and theatrical performances."

A writer on "The New Humanitarianism" says:

"Civilization is making it much too easy to live; humanitarianism is turning approval of easiness of living into the one standard of virtue. A wiser civilization would look, not to the indiscriminate preservation of life, but to the quality of life preserved. A wiser humanitarianism would make it easy for the lower quality of life to die. Avoid immediate pain—no matter at what cost hereafter. The idea that pain is the worst of evils destroys many virtues which we cannot afford to lose; it fosters many vices which we could gratefully spare; it is a bloodless, unfruitful basis for morality. We talk of our age as spiritual, but what is this but gross materialism? Pain is no longer to be considered unless it can be felt with the body. So, while we shudder at the pains of a small war and would go to almost any humiliation to avert a great one, we are every year more in bondage to industrial strife—to the blind selfishness of the locker-out and the malignant factiousness of the trade unionist."

CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"CORNHILL" opens splendidly with Mr. Fitchett's admirable sketch of Sir John Moore at Corunna, which is the first of the series of "The Fights for the Flag." These papers of Mr. Fitchett's, which are to be continued in the course of the year, will be the leading feature of the new volume.

Mr. Stephen Phillips discourses on Byron, who was born on January 22, 1788. He says he attains not unto the first three English poets—Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton—but he is the highest among the poets of the second order by virtue of his elemental force, his satire, and his width of range.

There is a good deal of miscellaneous matter in the shape of stories, short and serial; but the only other notable novelty is a long letter written by the daughter of the first Lord Alvanley, who was at Brussels when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and who wrote a letter to her aunt on July 9, describing the emotions with which she had waited for news of the issue of the great fight. It is too long to summarize, but a couple of passages may be quoted. Before the final battle the long procession of the wounded began to file through Brussels. The writer says:

"Our house being unfortunately near the gate where they were brought in, most of them passed our door; their wounds were none of them dressed and barely bound up; the wagons were piled up to a degree almost incredible, and numbers for whom there was no room were obliged, faint and bleeding, to follow on foot; their heads, being what had most suffered, having been engaged with cavalry, were often so much bound up that they were unable to see, and therefore held by the wagons in order to know their road."

After the battle she pays the following tribute to the Duke of Wellington :

"The Duke of Wellington has since said that he never exerted himself in his life as he did on that day, but that notwithstanding the battle was lost three times ; he exposed himself in every part of the line, often threw himself into the squares when they were about to be attacked, and did what it is said he never had done before —talked to the soldiers and told them to stand firm ; in fact, I believe, without his having behaved as he did, the English would never have stood their ground so long, till the arrival of thirty thousand fresh Prussians under Bulow finished the day, for as soon as the French saw them they ran."

Dr. Conan Doyle contributes a ballad of the Irish Brigade, who defended the fort of Cremona against Prince Eugène in 1702.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is chiefly notable because of the suggestion made by the editor for remodeling the British Cabinet.

A NEW TORY CABINET.

Considering the close relations that exist between the editor and the family of the prime minister, it is interesting to note that Mr. Maxse thinks the time has come for Lord Salisbury to rid himself of the hideous drudgery of the Foreign Office. He would have Lord Salisbury stick to the business of the premiership, and call Lord Cromer from Egypt in order to make him foreign secretary. He would make Sir Edward Clarke home secretary, Mr. Arnold Forster secretary for war, and Sir William Houldsworth secretary for India. This is equivalent to an intimation that in the opinion of Mr. Maxse, at least, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, and Sir Matthew White Ridley can be relegated with advantage to private life.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Nevile Lubbock publishes an article called "The Test of Loyalty" which deals with this question. The test is not the test of the loyalty of the colonies, but the loyalty of the British empire to its West Indian colonies. Mr. Lubbock says plainly that he thinks England will lose the West Indies if she does not adopt the countervailing duty. He says :

"At the eleventh hour there is time to save these colonies, and there are signs that the British public will insist pretty strongly that they shall be saved. Hitherto they have been told by those to whom they look for guidance that the West Indies are asking for protection, and that to give them what they ask would perhaps double the price of sugar. Now they are learning the truth, viz., that the West Indies are demanding the restoration of true free trade in sugar, and that to give them what they ask may cost us one-ninth of a penny per pound more than we are now paying. The question is one of far-reaching importance, not, perhaps, intrinsically, but as a crucial test of the mother country's loyalty toward her colonies. If her policy is to be that of abandoning them to their fate directly there is some small money gain to be got by doing so, then good-by to the grand ideal of a united Britannic empire as an idle dream."

TRADES UNION TRIUMPH.

Sir Godfrey Lushington, late permanent under secretary at the Home Office, comments at considerable length upon the significance of the much-contested legal question as to the right of trade unions to call out their members, which is known under the name of Allen *vs.* Flood. The article is much too legal to be popular, nor is there indeed much worth quoting, excepting, indeed, the last paragraph. Sir Godfrey Lushington says :

"I think that the public have no cause to apprehend that this decision will deprive them of any important safeguard for order that they before possessed. It is to be remembered that though what was done in this case has proved not to be a tort, the other torts remain—assault, slander, deceit, trespass, etc. In short, trade unions have to carry on their operations subject to the civil law and also the criminal law. What is wanted, it appears, is not to introduce a vague civil liability for announcing strikes or for striking for an immediate object which the judges may afterward think fit to disapprove, but the vigorous enforcement by the police and the magistrates of the criminal law, so as to put down the real terrorism—criminal coercion and criminal intimidation—which often, under specious forms, is found prevalent when a strike or lock-out is actually going on."

COSMOPOLIS.

THE most important paper in *Cosmopolis* for January is Mr. Hyndman's jubilant exposition of the coming triumph of socialism in England. To ordinary men socialism in Mr. Hyndman's sense seems to have been rapidly retrograding ; but Mr. Hyndman is not an ordinary man, and he is quite sure it has been triumphing all along the line. He says :

"The whole of English society is permeated with socialist ideas, and the liquefied theories, so to say, might at any moment crystallize into a really powerful socialist party in response to a shock from without."

If this be so, it is, of course, a matter of the first importance. Let us therefore see what measures this really powerful socialist party would endeavor to enforce. Mr. Hyndman has, by way of beginning, set forth a four-headed programme :

"1. State maintenance of the children in all board schools up to the age of sixteen, and the removal of the schools as far as possible into the country.

"2. The suppression by law of all half-time work, or work for wages, by children up to the age of sixteen,

"3. Improved homes for the people, built at public cost and outside the present city areas, with plenty of air, parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds.

"4. Improved education, which shall not be mere book instruction, with a material diminution of the numbers of the children to be taught by one master or one mistress."

M. Jean Jaures writes a companion paper upon French socialism, while, from the German point of view, the whole subject is elaborately treated by Herr Liebknecht. Taken all in all, modern socialism has not had so much space accorded it in any of the reviews for some years as it gets in the January *Cosmopolis*.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

MDE LA SIZERANNE'S interesting paper on photography is noticed elsewhere, and the rest of the *Revue* for December quite maintains its usual high standard.

IS IT THE DOCTOR'S FAULT?

Dr. Brouardel, the distinguished *doyen* of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, discusses the important question of medical responsibility. In spite of the numerous references in satirical writers to the "license to kill" supposed to be enjoyed by every son of Æsculapius, Dr. Brouardel has no difficulty in showing that the idea of medical responsibility is practically contemporaneous with civilization. Of course, attempts have been made to get rid of the doctrine in the interest of the incompetent practitioner. For example, in 1696 the Parliament of Paris declared that the responsibility for the effects of medical treatment rested with the sick person who chose the doctor, but some years later the same Parliament condemned certain therapeutic methods, notably the transfusion of blood. They even issued a decree against the use of emetics; but this they had to rescind, for it was Louis XIV.'s favorite remedy for his frequent attacks of indigestion. In 1760 the Parliament of Bordeaux gave the enormous damages of fifteen thousand livres for a broken limb which had been badly attended to and had had to be amputated. In England, in 1886, a doctor was acquitted, although he had given a purgative to a patient suffering from heart disease, who had died in consequence. Not to multiply instances, it is clear that legislators have failed to establish a firm basis of medical responsibility, and consequently the application of it has greatly varied according to the existing trend of public opinion.

THE GAMBLING VICE IN FRANCE.

In the second December number M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu continues his series of papers on the reign of money with an article on Bourse gambling and company promoting. The methods of the financial trickster are much the same in all countries, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu's account of the various ways in which the hook is baited in France, interesting as it is, does not strike the reader as being particularly novel. The tone of the article is pessimistic, and the description given of the French turf shows the lamentable extent to which the vice of gambling has eaten into the heart of the people. There is, however, the consolation that the cause of charity benefits to the extent of about four million francs yearly by the taxation of bets made through the *pari mutuel*. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sees clearly enough that a policy of rigorous suppression would probably only enhance, and would certainly not mitigate, the evil. So, too, with stock-exchange gambling. It is practically impossible to draw the line between legitimate commercial risks and that reckless kind of speculation which is on all fours with gambling at Monte Carlo. But in a future article M. Leroy-Beaulieu promises to grapple with the problem of finding really effective remedies.

REVUE DE PARIS.

IN the December numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are given two installments of the correspondence which passed between Ernest and Henriette Renan and M. Marcellin Berthelot. These letters cover the period from September 5, 1860, to September 26, 1861. They give altogether charming glimpses of Renan's family life and how the old family friend shared in it. For example, there is a great deal of delightful baby-worship expended on little Ary Renan, who is always referred to as "Baby" with the capital B which his importance demands, and the little fellow's affection for his "pauvre petit Berthelot" is very prettily indicated in these intimate letters.

THE WOES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

There is an able anonymous article on the Austro-Hungarian crisis, in which the modern history of this singular state, or rather combination of states, is lucidly summarized. The writer apprehends that the evident uneasiness of Germany will bring about a return to the most objectionable form of centralization in the domestic politics of Austria. He says gloomily that anything is possible except the only reasonable solution, namely, to put an end to the parody of a constitutional Liberal *régime* which exists in Austria. This should, he thinks, be accomplished not, as might be expected, by a frank return to absolutism, but by rushing to the opposite extreme. A radical democratic transformation would, he believes, save Austria, at least for a time. True liberty, true equality, decentralization, the abolition of electoral privileges, and the establishment of universal suffrage pure and simple—these are the panaceas which he prescribes, but which, he sorrowfully admits, are extremely unlikely to be realized. The Emperor Francis Joseph will celebrate on December 2 next his jubilee as a sovereign. Will his throne then be tottering, as it tottered when he ascended it? It is significant that the communes of Bohemia have suspended their preparations to celebrate the anniversary. The old Austria is dead, and the Emperor has been trying for the past fifty years to create a new and modern Austria, but it has not come. Evidently the writer of this article thinks that Austria can neither remain under an absolute *régime* nor transform herself into a modern state.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Webb has an informing article on the industrial crisis in England. He cites the instructive example of the cotton trade in Lancashire, where the operatives fully admit the right of the employer to decide the questions of material, methods of manufacture, machinery, and so on. The joint boards of employers and workmen, which work so smoothly, seem worthy of imitation in the engineering trade; but perhaps Mr. Webb forgets that in the cotton trade large numbers of the operatives are themselves in the position of capitalists owing to their holdings in the various "limiteds" which are so numerous, particularly in the Oldham district. Probably if some system could be devised for giving the machinists a more direct interest in the welfare of the firms which employ them, these suicidal strikes and lock-outs would become far less

common. M. Bérard has two papers on Cretan affairs. Like Mr. Curzon and the Indian frontier, he has "been there," and gives a fairly good map of the island.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

MME. ADAM'S periodical for December is perhaps hardly so attractive as usual, though the two numbers contain, nevertheless, a good deal of interesting and even important matter.

ARNOLD BŒCKLIN.

If any one could succeed in arousing some public interest in Bœcklin, the painter whose jubilee Basle has recently been celebrating, it would, we imagine, be Count Robert de Montesquiou. Bœcklin is certainly a great painter, who has succeeded in realizing on his canvas, all palpitating with life and reality, those myths of the ancient world which we are accustomed to see pictured as frigid allegories, treated with all the lifeless correctness of the schools. It is said that the great cattle-painter, Sidney Cooper, has never been able to portray to his satisfaction the hoofs of his sheep and oxen, and it is undoubtedly something more than a coincidence that he almost invariably paints the animals with their feet concealed in lush grass or water or snow. It may be for a similar reason that Bœcklin has not usually chosen to paint absolutely nude figures, which he is accustomed to half conceal with the flowing lines of some gauzy drapery.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Biography is a notable feature of Mme. Adam's periodical. Thus we have an account of the childhood of the great *savant* Champollion. He seems to have been a delightful little boy. He describes with all the gusto of an English schoolboy a revolt at his *lycée*, when the pupils filled their pockets with stones and smashed all the windows in the place. The head of the school actually brought in a number of soldiers and stationed them in the dormitory! Then we have two articles professing to represent Captain Coignet, a well-known figure in the military history of the Second Empire, as he really was; and a paper on the great feminine *artistes* of Italy, a great part of which is devoted to the study of Eleanora Duse. M. Muteau's two papers describing his experiences in accompanying M. André Lebon, the French colonial minister, on the latter's recent hurried tour through Senegal and the Soudan, are evidence of the sudden revival of interest on the part of Frenchmen in their colonial expansion. M. D'Abartiague has a curious paper on Atlantis, the vanquished continent, frequently alluded to in classical literature.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

UNDER the title, "The Good Samaritan of Wörishofen," the *Civiltà Cattolica* publishes some interesting details concerning the career of the late Pastor Kneipp. In the year 1891 over fourteen thousand persons came to Wörishofen to consult him. Of his first large medical work, "My Hydropathic Cure," four hundred thousand copies were sold in eight years. He declined to accept any payment for his medical advice, and the vast sums he received from his books and as thank-offerings from grateful patients were all devoted to charitable purposes. His so-called "Kneipp coffee," a drink compounded of barley and flavored with coffee from which all the caffeine had been extracted, still sells at the rate of twenty-five million pounds a year. Of Pastor Kneipp's method of treatment the writer says:

"Probably Kneipp himself could not always have given the reason of all the modifications in his various prescriptions. Endowed as he was with an extraordinary faculty of observation, he could discover minute symptoms and indications which would escape every one else, but it is probable that not infrequently he guessed intuitively from half-developed signs both the causes of the disease and the best method of combating it. Hence it is very doubtful whether the methods of the "good Samaritan," when carried out by others, will produce the same marvelous results."

"May priests bicycle?" is a question which is still agitating many parishes in Italy and which is discussed by "A Country Priest" in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (December 16). Roughly speaking, the younger and more energetic of the clergy are in favor of it, and the bishops and older priests are opposed. The Roman authorities have been applied to for a definite ruling, but so far have only given evasive replies, so there is still hope that the Italian priesthood will be permitted the freedom in the matter already accorded to their English and American *confrères*.

A cause of regret among cultivated Italians is the ever-diminishing use of the Italian language throughout the world. In the Middle Ages Italian was the commercial language of the whole Mediterranean coast, and in the time of the Renaissance it was the accepted language of gallantry and love. To-day it is less studied in any country than English, French, or even German. In the hope of stemming the evil, the Dante Alighieri Society was founded a few years ago, and both the *Rassegna Nazionale* and the *Nuova Antologia* for last month contain articles on the operations of the society. That in the *Antologia* is from the pen of the distinguished president of the society, Prof. Pasquale Villari, who specially urges, among other remedies, the endowment of Italian schools in all foreign cities where large numbers of Italian immigrants are to be found. The same number contains a lengthy and appreciative study of Sheridan by Professor Segrè, who criticises the recent "Life" of the dramatist published by W. Fraser Rae, and all admirers of d'Annunzio will turn to his weird romantic paraphrase of the Parable of the Ten Virgins, which reads, from his pen, like some pagan legend.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I.—SOME FICTION FROM OVER-SEAS.*

BY HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

PLACE AUX DAMES! and certainly anything so "advanced" as the work of Madame "Sarah Grand" would be out of place anywhere except in the front rank. It must be confessed, however, that *The Beth Book* is chiefly deserving of attention because it is by the author of *The Heavenly Twins*. When that unusual book descended upon us some years ago it was received in the most diverse ways, the opinions concerning it running the whole gamut from outraged decency to groveling and awed worship. No matter what was said or thought of it, though, it had a *verve* and an ingenious brilliancy which, despite its lack of reality, made it uncommonly interesting reading. It is a somewhat temerarious assertion after the author's recent ravening attack upon her newspaper critics, but a careful reading of *The Beth Book* leaves one with the conclusion that it has all of the nastiness and all the artificiality of its predecessor, with scarcely any redeeming cleverness. There is hardly a character in the book which has flesh and blood except the little slavey, Gwendolen, in the brief half-dozen pages of her existence. The keynote of the author's work, the feeling most vivid when the book is finished, is the newness of "Madame Grand's" world. There is reference after reference to the time when women were domestic slaves, to the day "before woman began to question the wisdom and goodness of man, his justice and generosity, his right to make a virtue of wallowing when he chose to wallow," etc., all indicating the dizzy heights to which "the new order which Ideala had founded" (and into which Beth is initiated) has attained. Yet there are evidences that woman by her long contact with degenerate man has not herself been able to remain quite perfect, for Ideala complains that altruistic reform is not a bed of roses: "Women who work for women in the present period of our progress—I mean the women who bring about the changes which benefit their sex—must resign themselves to martyrdom. Only the martyr spirit will carry them through. Men will often help and respect them; but other women, especially the workers with methods of their own, will make their lives a burden to them with pin-pricks of criticism and every petty hindrance they can put in their way. There is little union between women workers, and less tolerance. Each leader thinks her own idea the only good one and disapproves of every other. They seldom see that many must be working in many ways to complete the work. And as to the bulk of women, those who will benefit by our devotion! they bespatter us with mud, stone us, slander us, calumniate us; and, even in the very act of taking advantage of the changes we have brought about, ignore us, slight us, push us under, and step upon our bodies to secure the benefits which our endeavors have made it possible for them to enjoy. I know! I have worked for women these many years, and could I show you my heart you would find it covered with scars—the scars of the wounds with which they reward me." It is fairly indicative of the iconoclastic zeal which possesses the author that the only decent man in the book (with the exception of a couple of minor characters)—the one in whom Beth, the genius, at last finds her fitting mate—is an American!

*A list of the books mentioned in this article, with the names of publishers and prices, will be found on page 248.

A NOVELIST OF INDIAN NATIVE LIFE.

It is something of a relief to turn from the distinctly unpleasant "social problems" which the new women aforesaid feel it their duty and mission to discuss and to "test by experiment," to Mrs. Flora Annie Steel's pictures of the inner native life in India. These patient drudges are still fettered and blind. Their duty is to bear children and to do their lord and master's work; and if they are not blessed with children they either accept the new and younger wife resignedly—or poison her or her child. Perhaps it is because of their benighted condition that despicable man will find them more attractive than the goddesses who discuss and experiment. At any rate, they afford "good material," which the author of *On the Face of the Waters* has handled interestingly, often ably, in her new book. It is inevitable that her short stories should at first be compared with Mr. Kipling's, and they are in too different a class to stand the test very well. Yet there are times when Mrs. Steel gives us something which Kipling, even with his infinitely greater force and genius, has never disclosed in his wonderful pictures of the British soldier and civilian in India: in her portrayal of the real Hindoo, the stoical peasant, the mad fanatic, the jealously loving wife patiently submitting to the customs of her country; in a word, when she is the mouthpiece of the native, Mrs. Steel is at her best—which is more than good. *In the Permanent Way* is the second volume of hers which has appeared since *On the Face of the Waters* made its signal success a little over a year ago, *In the Tideway*—a collection of Scotch tales—having been given to the public last summer. It seems to me, however, that Mrs. Steel's individuality finds freer scope in the novel than in the short story, and since she declares she will not publish another book for some time, it may be hoped that her next production will be more on a level with her stirring tale of the Great Mutiny.

THE LAST STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS."

Mr. Henryk Sienkiewicz seems to suit the literary wants of a vast number of Americans. For several months *Quo Vadis* has headed the list of "best-selling books" in this country. Even the newspaper jokesters have found their little profit in its universal popularity, and there are many bitter controversies between the im-

presarios of authorized and unauthorized editions. Moreover, there have been promptly put upon the market at least nine other new volumes (some of them new editions) by the famous Pole, including *Hania*, *With Fire and Sword*, *The Deluge*, *Children of the Soil*, etc. The latest of these is a collection of short stories, *Let Us Follow Him*, taking name from the initial tale of the noble Roman lady who is cured of "a cruel and unknown disease" (in which she wastes away from the continual vision of "a dry corpse-like face looking on her with its brown eyes") by being present at Christ's crucifixion. Without the slightest desire to impute irreverence to the author, it must be said that so far from improving upon the biblical account, his description of that scene seems utterly trivial and unnecessary; indeed, the whole story is weak and commonplace—the last qualities one would expect to find in a volume over his name had not we had so many doleful examples of the results which attend the efforts to supply the public demand for "more" from a popular author. Of the five other stories in the book "Sielanka" and "Orso" are perhaps the best, exhibiting well the author's feeling for nature and his strength in describing the animal man.

THE BROKEN SWAN SONG OF STEVENSON.

The last-published romance of that well-beloved author who, since it was written, has passed for the last time along the "road of the loving hearts," is sure of the widest attention. Indeed, without taking sides in the dispute as to whether or no Robert Louis Stevenson was a great novelist whose works will "live," it can be said with no fear of contradiction that his audience was always attentive; and it was a very large and heterogeneous audience that followed him into those pleasant fields and seas of dashing, careless, unspeculative romance. *St. Ives*, the "Adventures of a French Prisoner in England," is frequently mentioned in the Vailima Letters, and a reference to the accounts which Stevenson sent his friend Sidney Colvin of its progress explains much of the curious fluctuations it presents. The opening scenes are equal to anything he ever wrote. There is a vigor and a continuity of interest, yet withal a restraint and a mastery of the unfolding plot, which is quite irresistible. And as for the style—it is doubtful if even the author's own exquisite word-sense and hard work ever achieved a more notable triumph than in the first chapters of *St. Ives*. Crisp yet fluent, full of individuality and unusual and inimitable phrases which make an observant reader fairly gasp with appreciation, yet fitting the sense as the "skin of an athlete fits his muscles"—this is the real Stevenson. After the hero's arrival at his uncle's, however, there is a falling off, both in manner and matter, which would be incomprehensible without the explanation of ill-health and discouragement afforded by the letters above mentioned. The plot becomes more mechanical, the various adventures are jerky and disconnected, and the "Adventure of the Attorney's Clerk" is the sort of failure which makes a sensitive person turn his head. The claret-colored chaise, too, drags somewhat spiritlessly and Rowley is not worthy of the mind which created Mackellar in *The Master of Ballantrae*. Even the buoyancy and certitude of the style exhibit clipped wings, and despite a few flashes of the true Stevenson the tale never again reaches the high level of its inception. The latter part of the story has been written by Mr. Quiller-Couch from the outlines given by the author to his stepdaughter and amanuensis, Mrs. Strong. It must be said that the former has attempted the impossible, with results highly creditable to his native gifts and his powers of imitation.

BENJAMIN SWIFT'S UNPLEASANT BOOK.

Mr. "Benjamin Swift" in *The Tormentor* succeeds in convincing the reader that his Mrs. Crippen is right: "The world is quite full of devils," indeed, when in a typical little Scotch village one finds a crippled old woman who has poisoned her sister and repeats the operation on her niece that the deceased sister's property may not pass from her control; a doctor who has assisted in some degree in making the widow he afterward marries, and has "wickedly rejoiced" at his success; a drunken and dissolute lord who is a little worse openly than his sister is in secret; a neighboring lady who is hardly as good as she should be; and, by no means least, the Tormentor himself, who is a regular Beelzebub, chief of the devils! The kail-yard school will have to watch out for its public if such strong drink as this shall become popular. This is hardly probable, however, for *The Tormentor* is as disagreeable a story as can be found in a long day's reading, and although it exhibits the same tremendous force, the same intense, surcharged emotion that made *Nancy Noon* one of the literary sensations a year ago, it is even less restrained than that remarkable tale, and is in this respect a disappointment to those who prophesied a great future for this meteoric apparition. It is a thousand pities that Mr. "Swift" has not yet learned to turn the tremendous strength he has into the channels of true artistic endeavor. His next work will help much to decide the question as to whether or no he is capable of this, for it seems hardly possible that the literary artist in any man can survive a third such story as these two.

"HIS EXCELLENCY," BY ZOLA.

In his preface to the recently published translation of Zola's *His Excellency* (*Son Excellence Eugène Rougon*), M. Vizetelly assures the reader, from his own personal knowledge, of the remarkable accuracy of both the personages and scenes described. Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie are here without any disguise; Rougon himself is not altogether Rouher, but a composite, with Rouher's face, build, and gestures, yet with the actions, opinions, and characters of half a dozen others combined. Marsy is the Duke de Morny, Rusconi the Sardinian Minister, Chevalier Nigra, etc. M. Vizetelly says of the baptism scene: "I have an account of the day's proceedings written for the *Illustrated Times* by my uncle, the late Frank Vizetelly, who was killed in the Soudan; and I find him laying stress on the very points which M. Zola brings into prominence, often indeed using almost the same words. However, this is but one of the curious coincidences on which malicious critics found ridiculous charges of plagiarism, for I am convinced that M. Zola never saw the *Illustrated Times* in his life, and moreover, he knows no English"—all of which is admirably calculated to make every reader thirst greatly for knowledge as to the precise source from which M. Zola did get his data. As for the book itself, it is not very satisfactory. It has little of the brutality which is inextricably connected in English minds with the author's name, but it has almost as little of his astonishing vigor, his overwhelming presentation of conditions or emotions through the medium of his characters. Rougon sym-

bolizes "a certain form of the principle of authority," and one gets too much vital hold upon the man, too much interest in his great, gross, power-loving nature to be contented with the nebulous ending, in which, "to satisfy his rageful craving for power," he "gives the lie to all his previous political life." There is no climax about that. One feels Rougon would have changed his political convictions just as often as he deemed desirable. He and Clorinde are curiously analogous, and she, with feminine subtlety, at once revenges herself upon him and satisfies her own cravings for domination by ruining him and setting up in his place the husband he had picked out for her.

LOTI AMONG THE BASQUES.

Pierre Loti has made a double use of his sojourn in the Basque country. His novel, *Ramuntcho*, has been supplemented by a volume of note-book scraps, *Figures et Choses qui Passaient*, describing scenes in that unique region. In truth, *Ramuntcho* itself has but a slender thread of fiction; its charm lies in the sensitively poetic apprehension and appreciation and expression of the forms which nature takes in these Pyreneean lands, and which are so plainly reflected in the simple peasant-folk. The languorous south wind, the pelota and the fandango, the grave and serious following of immutable tradition through all their daily lives, the half-sad sentiment—all these blend together in the story and create an atmosphere of peculiar and seductive charm. It is nature and innocence seen through great sophistication, yet none the less real for all that.

THE CLEVER MRS. PEARL CRAIGIE.

"John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Pearl Craigie) presents what is decidedly her most ambitious literary venture thus far in her last book, *The School for Saints*. Five hundred pages, with the threat of a sequel, are required to carry her hero through his checkered career of politician, idealist, literary worker, and society wit. The scene is laid in the time of Disraeli's ministry, and the author expends all her powers in placing a vitalized portrait of that brilliant author-politician before the reader. The Carlist outbreak of 1868 and the flamboyancy of the Second Empire also figure prominently in the book, and the hero's conversion to the Roman Church is the cause of much insistence upon the virtues and efficacies of that fold. Indeed, there are parts of the volume so persistently proselytizing in nature that we may not unreasonably expect to hear from the A. P. A. upon the subject. The book is, of course, exceedingly clever, as is everything the author has done, and although the effort to be epigrammatic is still occasionally discernible, this is less of a blemish than in some of her former stories. Brigit, the heroine, is perhaps the least convincing character of all, exhibiting a knowledge of the world and a *savoir faire* which are difficult to accept in a girl of fifteen fresh from a convent.

DAUDET'S EARTHLY REWARDS.

There are few names for whose elision the year 1897 is responsible which we could not better spare than that of Alphonse Daudet. For thirty years, ever since the publication of *Le Petit Chose*, his fame has been firmly established, and it is pleasant to think that the last two decades of his life were crowned with financial success as well. *Sapho* ran to 170,000 copies, *Le Nabab* 160,000, *Le Petit Chose* 150,000, *Tartarin* was worth some $30,000 to his creator, and the receipts from his plays and novels were never less than $20,000 a year from 1878 to the time of his death, last December. Rarely indeed has any literary artist who so revered his art and who was such a consummate master of both thought and expression, received at the same time the popular appreciation and the whole-hearted admiration of his co-workers which fell to the lot of this draper's son, leaving his sixteen brothers and sisters in the parental nest at Nimes and plunging into the whirl of Paris life at the age of seventeen. Two of his works are just to be issued, *Quinze Ans de Marriage* and his last story, *Soutien de Famille*, which has concluded its course as a *feuilleton* in *L'Illustration*. When all is said, it is doubtful if Daudet ever achieved anything more permanent, more utterly delightful, than that irresistible Tartarin, who, as has been so often declared, ranks along with Falstaff and Don Quixote as one of the world's lasting possessions.

THE NEW ROMANCE BY GEORG EBERS.

Barbara Blomberg is the rotund title of Georg Ebers' last romance, which is translated by Mary J. Safford. It is as different from *An Egyptian Princess* or *Uarda* as Egyptian history is different from German history, and it is evident that the inspiration which served the famous Egyptologist so well in those delightful tales is somewhat hampered by the change of scene. Barbara Blomberg was the mother of the Emperor Charles V.'s illegitimate son, that famous Don John of Austria who broke the power of the Moors in Granada in 1569 and gloriously defeated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto two years later. The story lacks the entertainment, the facility, and the charm of some of Mr. Ebers' earlier works, but it exhibits the sterling qualities of careful unity and conscientiousness which are characteristic of all that he writes.

A SUCCESSOR TO "LORNA DOONE."

There is something truly pathetic about a tremendous literary success too early in life. The inducements to keep on writing are practically irresistible, yet the more lofty the first triumph the more numbing is the shadow which hangs over all subsequent work. All the rest of his life Sheridan was afraid of the author of *A School for Scandal;* Du Maurier's last work was undoubtedly tinged with some bitterness, however little perceptible in the book itself, by the realization that, be what it might, the popular acclaim that greeted *Trilby* could not again be evoked; and—perhaps most signal instance of all—the author of *Lorna Doone* has been patiently putting forth his novels for over a quarter of a century, since the appearance of that famous tale, only to fall as unnoticed in the crowd as is possible for the work of one who has produced such a masterpiece. Now, in his seventy-second year, comes *Dariel: A Romance of Surrey*, in which the heroine is a dark foreign girl, the hero a blunt, stupid, strong Englishman—all cast in the same mold as *Lorna Doone* despite the difference of detail. Yet if even then we were to get another version of that fascinating tale! But instead of that we have a very mediocre romance, indeed, alternating between Surrey and certain Caucasian wilds, where dwell Lesghians and Ossets and Svâns and other tribes with peculiar names. Now, Mr. Blackmore knows his own part of England about as well as any writer alive, and is at his very best when he is with his farmers and shepherds and laborers. These people of his have the very breath of life and are a part of the landscape he

knows and loves so well; but "Marva" and "Sûr Imar" and the wilds of the Caucasus, where there are mysterious underground dungeons with massive bronze doors—all these have a smack of the cyclopedia and Rider Haggard. It is too much like the old-time plays where the audience must be told that the curtain before them represents a noble castle standing on the jutting rocks. Mr. Blackmore does himself less than justice in the attempt to handle scenery and adventures so far from his proper field, and *Dariel* falls far short even of those other books of his which have not equaled *Lorna Doone*, but which have at least been faithful renderings of people and conditions intimately known to the author.

MORE FUN FROM "F. ANSTEY."

One might apply the beginning of the above paragraph to another author whose latest book, *Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B.A.*, has just appeared. It seems improbable that Mr. Guthrie ("F. Anstey") will ever be able to equal his high-water mark reached in *Vice Versa* sixteen years ago. It is rash to prophesy, though, and Mr. "Anstey" is only forty, so he may surprise us yet. Were it not for the remembrance of *Vice Versa* and *The Tinted Venus*, this caricature of the anglicised Indian gentleman would probably be considered very amusing, and it certainly is good in places. Mr. Jabberjee relates his experiences through his contributions to *Punch*, and besides the humor of the presentation the book is interesting in a side way as showing the boundless contempt of the Briton for the "civilized" Bengali. The illustrations, by J. Bernard Partridge, are exceptionally clever.

MAX NORDAU AS A NOVELIST.

The Shackles of Fate, by Max Nordau, will probably surprise those who have read that gentleman's previously translated works. No one could accuse him of any weak truckling to the desire for happy endings in any of the other books, and the opening scenes of *The Shackles of Fate* do not seem to promise any particularly agreeable outlook. But lo! the thief, seducer, coachman's-son-determined-to-rise-in-the-world, who is engaged to be married to a lady of noble birth when all his rascality comes tumbling down on him at once; this exposed scoundrel, who has hidden away his mother, the ex-cook, because she might disgrace him, turns out in the last scene a Man, and, accepting the consequences of his misdoings, grapples with the world again on an honester basis. May Dr. Nordau think it worth while to try his hand at optimism again! It is a relief to have done with degeneration for a time.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GIRLS OF EUROPE AND THOSE OF AMERICA.

The author of *American Nobility*, who writes under the name of "Pierre de Coulevain," presents a very careful study of French and American character. The American heiress who marries the French marquis is well drawn in many ways, and it is quite unusual to find a foreigner capable of getting at the inner feelings of so complex a product. Complex as we think her, however, the author assures us that Annie, the heroine, was "the simple and prosaic Eve of the New World, and as different from the complex Eve of the Old World as two creatures of the same species can be;" and it is to this essential difference between the nations that most of the troubles of international marriages may be traced. The book has many shrewd sayings, some of them epigrammatic to a degree: "She gave him the sensation of biting some beautiful fruit, sound and not yet ripe, the slight sourness of which was nevertheless agreeable;" and again: "A European girl would relate what she has felt; an American girl relates what she has seen;" "the American girl has found out the way to play with fire without burning herself. She takes of love what is the best and most exquisite, and leaves the rest to women of a lower stamp." *American Nobility* is crude enough in places, it is business-like and almost mechanical at times in its endeavor to map accurately the exact differences between French and American women, but it is distinctly out of the common and well worth reading.

NEW BOOKS FROM THREE INDUSTRIOUS NOVELISTS.

Besides the dedication to *Brichanteau, Actor*, in which M. Jules Claretie does not fail to inform the uninstructed reader of his importance and positions, the volume contains a prefatory notice of the author in the shape of a lengthy review by "Francisque Sarcey, staff contributor to Arts and Letters Department in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*." It is surely more than obliging of the publishers to put this most laudatory notice of the volume where the reader will get it in time to know what to think of the work itself when he comes to it. We are told that M. Claretie is "what is called a polygraph," that one of his novels has reached the seventieth edition, that the present work is witty and sprightly, that M. Sarcey thinks it will be as much appreciated in this country as it "has been in Paris," and that the author's "ease and felicity of expression" does not exclude "habits of precise observation and profound reflection." Undoubtedly one of the most exact and profound passages is to be found on page 33: "I have always found, in my provincial tours, an authorized critic who was called, according to the time, sometimes the Janin, sometimes the Sarcey of the town. Somebody would say to me when I arrived: 'You must leave your card on Richardin or Verdinet; he's the Sarcey of the town.' Thus there is a Sarcey at Lyons, a Sarcey at Bordeaux, a Sarcey at Lille. Formerly it was a Janin." In Brichanteau the author has endeavored to depict the typical French actor of yesterday, with all his lovable vanities, his artless importance, and his deep love for his art beneath the crust of harmless affectation.

For the Cause, a volume of five short stories by Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, presents a rather sudden transition in its subject-matter which has been most ingeniously obviated by the author. The titular story is of Paris and the persecuted Huguenots in 1589, adapting French history quite after Mr. Weyman's usual pattern. All the rest of the stories are of England and to-day, and the beautifully simple expedient for bridging the three centuries and the channel, for hitching the Dean of Bicester to Henry of Orleans, is to give the hero of the second story the nickname of "King Pepin" and call the tale "King Pepin and Sweet Clive," conducting the reader's mind thus gradually to modernity. Mr. Weyman's modern English stories are decidedly below his French historical ones.

It is not necessary to characterize Mr. Clark Russell's books. Each new installment has the flavor we know so well, and it is a flavor hard to replace by any other brand. *The Two Captains* is different from a good many of the sea stories in its details. It is a tale of piracy in 1820, a piratical cruise which ends most unhappily for the two captains themselves, one first killing the

other and then making away with himself when captured by a government corvette. The book is thin compared with *The Wreck of the Grosvenor* or *The Frozen Pirate*, but it has the feeling in places of those absorbing yarns, and that is all one can reasonably expect in these days of shocking overproduction.

It is an ungrateful saying, but the title of Sir Walter Besant's new book is one that his admirers will hardly fail to apply. *A Fountain Sealed* is apparently only too close to the condition of Sir Walter's great abilities. It is much pity that the man who gave us, if not genius, such eminently sane ability and grasp of his subject in at least half a dozen of the earlier books should be constrained to put out such watery and eminently unnecessary stuff as this is. One can read it, but surely it is not worthy to come as a riper product than *All Sorts and Conditions of Men.*

A SCOTCH ROMANCE AND A GREEK ROMANCE.

There is no end to the historical novel. Scotch history of three hundred years ago is the background which Lord Ernest Hamilton has chosen for *The Outlaws of the Marches*, and an increase of reality and verisimilitude is obtained by illustrating the book with photographs of the places described. "Romance revives!" has sung one of our poetesses recently; but somewhat strangely accoutered in many of her incarnations. Real photographs and a "glossary" which informs us that *cuttie* means "a short girl" and that for "kail-yard" the English reader should substitute "kitchen garden" are somewhat heavy burdens for a romance still rather dizzy from a long swoon. His lordship tells of the wild days when the bloody feuds of the Armstrongs and the Elliotts kept the Middle Marches in an uproar. Plenty of fighting, plenty of love-making, perils passed, and a retrospect of forty happy years with Joan to leave a sweet taste in the reader's mouth—the tale does not violate any of the traditions of its class.

Andronike, the Heroine of the Greek Revolution, by Stephanos Theodoros Xenos, is a most ambitious example of the school just under discussion. Romance must needs thrive in the atmosphere of the Greek struggle and in the companionship of Byron, Markos Botsaris, Mavrocordatos, Odysseus, and Trelawney. The translator, Prof. Edward A. Grosvenor, declares that "no other book in so realistic manner describes the birth-throes of modern Greece. No other portrays more vividly the political and moral medley and chaos of the East." In addition to his excellent translation, the reader owes Professor Grosvenor a weighty debt of gratitude for withstanding the temptation to explain and annotate. "I have judged it better," he says, "to let the tale in the gradual unwinding be its own interpreter." Which example should be held up before every translator of fiction.

OTHER STORIES FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Charles Benham goes history one better, and places *The Fourth Napoleon* (up to the opening of the romance a briefless barrister, known as Walter Sadler) in the year 189–. After some truly remarkable and ingenious history-making (nearly six hundred pages of it) the unfortunate Bonaparte comes face to face with the brother of the young lady whose ruin he has had to follow by her murder. There is some unusual dialogue, the Emperor refusing to fight his accuser. It may be worth while to give Mr. Benham's rendering of the imperial demeanor when Mendul insists upon immediate explanations: "'I won't be ordered about in this way,' shouted poor Bonaparte, flinging both feet in the air and bringing them down with a whack upon the springs. 'I will have both you young men thrown into prison. . . .'" The sister is lying dead in the next room, but the Emperor struggles bravely to extricate himself from the corner. "'Or look here, Mendul,' that potentate goes on, 'why can't you get some decent fellow to marry her and set up a happy home for her? There must be a heap of men over in dear old England who would only be too glad. Some one a *leetle* bit her social inferior, I mean. In a month or two she will be just as pretty as ever she was. Poor girl! we all want her to have a little peace. She's been through so much. . . .'" And then the avengers discover the dead body of the missing girl—and the "Fourth Napoleon" is no more. And when the premier and the palace servants pour in De Morin mutters: "'Poor nephew Louis! The best way out of it, I think.'"

To continue the peregrination—*An Imperial Lover*, by M. Imlay Taylor, deals with Russia two centuries back. The "imperial lover" is Peter the Great, and he proves his right to the title by renouncing his passion when the object of it marries some one else. "'Love and hate cannot touch my heart,' he added with supreme bitterness. 'I am not a man—I am the Czar!'" The tale is full of intrigues and typical complications at the Moscow court, with a full complement of duels and escapades in which various well-known personages, including the great Mentchikof, are involved. A still earlier romance is Mr. Joseph Hatton's *The Dagger and the Cross*, which deals with the middle of the seventeenth century, and brings together the little English village of Eyam and the complex life of the Italian cities, of Verona and Venice and Florence. When Giovanni Ziletto and Reuben Clegg are rivals for the hand of Mary Talbot one may expect sharp contrasts, and the author does not spare his colors.

George Malcolm, by Gabriel Setoun, is a story of Scottish life and character which emphasizes by its own differences the tendencies of the modern Scottish school. *George Malcolm* is distinctly along the lines of the novel of forty years ago rather than of the school of humorous minutiæ which has been so largely exploited during the last decade. Certain exponents of the latter have brought it into some discredit, but compared with the rather turgid, long-drawn-out, and uninteresting studies in the present volume the most trivial and vapid attempts at humorous sketches are welcome.

Mr. S. R. Crockett seems to write his stories in the same spirit of precision and continuity with which he plays golf. *Lochinvar* will satisfy all those who like the author's methods; and without having any "inside" data, it may be confidently predicted that there will be another volume to take its place without too long an interval of loneliness for his admirers.

Edna Lyall's latest book, *Wayfaring Men*, is much in the same style as those which have already made her so well known; and it is doubtful if a much more definite description could well be given of two other volumes from the pens of a couple of English women novelists: *Other People's Lives*, by Rosa Nouchette Carey, and *At the Cross Roads*, by F. F. Montrésor. These are writers who strike certain chords quite unerringly—and it makes so little real difference whether the notes are evoked in Surrey or in London that the details are quite unessential. One picks up volume after volume with the certainty of getting a particular mental taste, no matter how diverse the food may appear at first sight.

Of the thirty-odd books already bestowed by Mr. Silas K. Hocking upon a breathlessly expectant world, "over one million copies have now been sold," and yet Mr. Hocking is not yet allowed to retire into that peaceful tranquillity of which such arduous labors have surely made him deserving. *In Spite of Fate* will have to attain wide circulation to be worthy of its predecessors, from the latest, *For Such is Life* (which has only had time to run into three editions, aggregating sixteen thousand copies), up to *Her Benny*, the last edition of which brought its record up to one hundred and fifteen thousand. There was a good deal of fate to contend with, as is evident from even a few of the chapter headings—"The Hand of Fate," "Never Again," "A Fruitless Quest," "A Dangerous Enterprise," "Adrift," "In the Shadow," "The Darkness Deepens," "Foiled," "Flight," "Vendetta," "Nemesis," and still two chapters to come—and yet on page 408, facing the list and the "thousands" of "Silas K. Hocking's works," "He looked her full in the face and their eyes met in one swift revealing glance. He saw the color mount to her cheeks; he felt it mount to his own. 'I will always call you Pearl,' he said in a voice that was scarcely above a whisper. 'And I,' she answered sweetly, 'will always call you Jack.'"

Defiant Hearts is translated from the German of W. Heimburg. It is a love-story and ends happily—and one would think we had enough native literary stupidity without importing anything so absolutely dull.

Mr. W. J. Dawson dedicates his series of English character sketches, *Thro' Lattice Windows*, to that indefatigable discoverer of genius, W. Robertson Nicoll, "to whom many writers besides myself owe a debt not easily computed and but inadequately acknowledged in honest admiration, true respect, and warm affection." Mr. Dawson describes the moors admirably and seems to feel much of their strange charm to which many writers have testified. If one must give an opinion of the book, however, it cannot be said to be particularly compelling; a little has been made to go a long way to result even in so unpretentious a volume, and one hungers for more nutritious diet even after reaching "The Gate of Heaven."

Of the half a dozen tales in G. S. Godkin's *Stories from Italy*, the first, "The Soldier and the Monk," takes up nearly half the volume. The book ends with an amusing little fantasy called "The Bodkin Letter," in which an Irish and an Italian descendant of the Bodkin family quarrel at the Florence post-office over the letter which announces a fortune coming to both of them. Naturally the Irishman falls in love with and marries out of hand the sister of his Italian cousin. An interesting side light on Florentine manners is afforded by the Italian's walking in the middle of the street because of "the fatal tendency people have to throw themselves down from third-story windows."

Paul Carus is represented by two unusual-looking volumes—a third edition of *Karma: A Story of Early Buddhism*, and a new book called *Nirvâna: A Story of Buddhist Philosophy*, both printed on Japanese crêpe paper, tied with silk, and with illustrations whose fascinating delicacy and subtlety of coloring more than compensate for the lack of perspective. What is here given of Buddha's teaching can be taken by every Christian with advantage, as for instance: "Purity and impurity belong to one's self; no one can purify another;" "He who hurts others injures himself—he who helps others advances his own interests. Let the illusion of self disappear, and you will naturally walk in the path of truth." This is a recognition of the sacred claims of personality and of the equally inevitable interdependence of personalities which is simple enough to be divine.

II.—RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Progress and Poverty: An Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depression and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth. The Remedy. By Henry George. 12mo, pp. 575. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1. (Paper, 25 cents.)

It is believed that the sale of Henry George's unique work has been as great in the eighteen years since it was first put on the market as that of all other books on economics combined. Messrs. Doubleday & McClure have brought out a new edition, printed from new plates, and it is announced that the same publishers have acquired the copyrights of all of Mr. George's works.

Inequality and Progress. By George Harris. 12mo, pp. 164. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This book was written to combat the very generally accepted notion held by many as an axiom that inequality of social, economic, or political condition is always and necessarily an evil, and to show that inequality is in fact a condition of true progress. The author's method is empirical rather than theoretical.

The Workers: An Experiment in Reality. By Walter A. Wyckoff. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

In this book are recorded the experiences and impressions of a young college graduate starting out to earn a living as an unskilled laborer, passing from one employment to another, and remaining long enough in each to catch something of the spirit and disposition of the toilers, as well as a knowledge of the hard conditions of their toil. He begins as common day laborer, and becomes in turn a hotel porter, a "hired man" at an asylum, a farm hand, and a worker in a logging-camp. In the present volume, the chapters of which have already appeared in successive numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*, Mr. Wyckoff concludes the story of his journeyings in the Atlantic seaboard States. During the present year the narrative is to be continued in the pages of *Scribner's*, the scene being shifted to Chicago and the middle West.

Social Facts and Forces: The Factory—the Labor Union—the Corporation—the Railway—the City—the Church. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This volume contains the course of six lectures given by Dr. Gladden in Chicago on the Ryder foundation and repeated before the students of Iowa College. As the preface states, "the interest of all these studies is primarily ethical." "To discover in what manner the well-being of the people is affected by the changes which are taking place in our industrial and social life" is the author's chief aim in this series of lectures.

Tendencies in American Economic Thought. By Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 48. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

In this paper Professor Sherwood summarizes the economic speculation of the first century of our republic. During

that period, as the writer points out, our political economists were less influenced than now by the work of foreign schools. In a sense there was an American political economy, though the national contribution to the world's economic life far exceeded all that American scholars did for economic science.

The Finances of New York City. By Edward Dana Durand, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Company.

At the beginning of Greater New York's career it is well to take an inventory of the old city's assets and liabilities and to review her business record. This is what Dr. Durand has done in his compact and well-digested treatise. The financial experience of old New York must strongly influence the fiscal operations of the consolidated city, whose yearly expenditures will be more than five times greater than those of New York State, nearly two-thirds as great as those of all the States in the Union combined, and more than a seventh as great as those of the Federal Government, while the gross municipal debt will exceed that of all the States. The subject has even a broader interest as affording a field for an investigation that may serve as the basis of a more comprehensive discussion of municipal finance in general. From either point of view Dr. Durand's rigidly scientific study and clear presentation of the facts and problems involved in New York's financial history cannot fail to prove in the highest degree profitable.

Street-Cleaning, and the Disposal of a City's Wastes. By George E. Waring, Jr. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Colonel Waring's qualifications for writing such a book as this are so obvious as hardly to require mention. Whoever wishes to inform himself about the approved methods of cleaning city streets will assuredly seek first as an authority the man who has cleaned them. What Colonel Waring has done for New York's streets in the past three years has rescued the city's good name, and, better still, it has lowered the death-rate. Colonel Waring tells very frankly and concisely in this volume how he has accomplished these results. The ex-commissioner's literary style, like his administrative methods, is direct, vigorous, and pointed. The comment on street-cleaning methods in foreign cities is also suggestive.

Partisan Politics: The Evil and the Remedy. By James Sayles Brown. 12mo, pp. 221. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Brown uses up 170 pages of his book in describing the evils of partisanship, while a scant eight pages suffices for his outline of a remedy for these evils. His readers, we imagine, would have preferred that this proportion of space should be reversed. The evils are obvious; what we need at this stage is a rational discussion and weighing of proposed remedies. Mr. Brown proposes a law declaring any candidate nominated by a political party ineligible to office. It goes without saying that so radical a proposition as this will find few adherents in this country. Mr. Brown's book is of value, nevertheless, in bringing to public attention the crying need of reform in our nominating methods.

Outlines of Elementary Economics. By Herbert J. Davenport. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

The Social Mind and Education. By George Edgar Vincent. 12mo, pp. 155. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Recent Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration. By William Clarence Webster, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 78. New York: Columbia University. 75 cents.

State Tax Commissions in the United States. By James Wilkinson Chapman, Jr. Paper, 8vo, pp. 114. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The New Era: Presenting the Plans for the New Era Union to Help and Utilize the Best Resources of this Country. 4to, pp. 192. Denver: The New Era Union.

A Government Class-Book of the State of Michigan. By Charles W. Nichols. 16mo, pp. 308. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

Essays on Social Topics. By Lady Cook. 12mo, pp. 126. London: The Roxburghe Press.

American Democracy. By Charles P. Robinson, A.B. 8vo, pp. 26. Pittsburg: Published by the author.

Ours is the Rule of Dead Men; or, The Vote of the Masses, the Support and Check of the Classes. By J. H. Boozer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 178. Atlanta, Ga.: Progressive Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Bi-Metallism as Social Evolution at the Tri-Millennial, 1900. By J. M. Milne. Paper, 8vo, pp. 89. Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Printing Company.

The Real Trouble and the Way Out. By Jasper Earle. Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company.

An Essay on Value. With a Short Account of American Currency. By John Borden. 12mo, pp. 232. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Principles of Insurance Legislation. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: The Humboldt Library.

Twenty-first Year Book of the New York State Reformatory, for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1897. 8vo, pp. 150. Printed at the Reformatory.

Free Banking a Natural Right. By James A. B. Dilworth. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

Industrial Freedom. By David MacGregor Means. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Anarchism: A Criticism and History of the Anarchist Theory. By E. V. Zenker. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

American Railway Management: Addresses Delivered Before the American Railway Association and Miscellaneous Addresses and Papers. By Henry S. Haines. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Westward Movement: The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1763–1798. By Justin Winsor. 8vo, pp. 603. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

The last volume in Mr. Winsor's valuable series of historical works, completed only a few months before his death, has just made its appearance. Like its predecessors it is a solid, serious piece of work, devoted to matter-of-fact statement and comparatively free from generalization. Mr. Winsor's studies, as is well known, were made from the sources and were exhaustive. It would seem, however, that the eloquence of the long succession of eulogizers of the famous Ordinance of 1787 has been wasted on Mr. Winsor, for he rather summarily dismisses it with the remark that it "introduces us to nothing new in human progress." The cartographic illustration of the volume is remarkably full and interesting.

The Story of the Palatines: An Episode in Colonial History. By Sanford H. Cobb. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The record of the Palatine German migrations and settlements in New York and Pennsylvania has been either slighted or falsified by most American historians. The Palatines, indeed, contributed a unique element to our national stock, and it is quite fitting that the story of their early hardships and resolute endurance should be told for the benefit of the present generation. The Rev. Mr. Cobb has described in this volume the exodus of the Palatines from their native land, their wanderings in the American colonies, and their final dispersion and settlements on the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Schoharie, in New York State, and in Lehigh, Berks, and Lebanon counties, Pa.

Nullification and Secession in the United States: A History of the Six Attempts During the First Century of the Republic. By Edward Payson Powell. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The "six attempts" in the direction of nullification and secession described by Mr. Powell are the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, the plot for a Northern confederacy in 1803-04. Burr's conspiracy, the Hartford Convention in 1814, the South Carolina nullification measures of 1832, and the final secession of the Southern Confederacy in 1861. Mr. Powell, though a Northern man by birth and education, is not at all disposed to take the customary Northern view of Southern secession. In fact, the tone of his book is distinctly favorable to the defense made by Southern leaders just prior to the civil war.

Historic New York: Being the First Series of the Half Moon Papers. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, and Ruth Putnam. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Many of the monthly issues of the "Half Moon Papers" have been separately noticed in the REVIEW. The completed volume of twelve numbers for 1897 has been illustrated and annotated, forming a valuable collection of monographs on the history of Manhattan Island. There are two interesting papers on "Old Wells and Water-Courses," by George Everett Hill and Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr. "Old Greenwich" is described by Elizabeth Bisland, "The Fourteen Miles Round" by Alfred Bishop Mason and Mary Murdoch Mason, "King's College" by John B. Pine, "The Bowery" by Edward R. Hewitt and Mary Ashley Hewitt, and "Governor's Island" by Blanche Wilder Bellamy. All of these papers are most entertaining and instructive, especially to dwellers in New York.

Historical Sketches of New Haven. By Ellen Strong Bartlett. 4to, pp. 98. Published by the author, Stamford, Conn. $1.50.

Persons who for any reason have a special interest in New Haven local history and others who have followed Miss Bartlett's charming sketches in the *New England Magazine* and elsewhere will be glad that those sketches, some of which had gone out of print, have been brought together and republished in a handsomely printed volume, beautifully illustrated and tastefully bound. The concluding paper in the series, on "John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter," is of far more than local interest.

REFERENCE AND MISCELLANY.

Commercial Nomenclature. Published by Recommendation of the International American Conference. 4to, pp. 670. Bureau of American Republics. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This elaborate work has been prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Pan American Congress in 1890 calling for the publication of a code of equivalent terms, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, to designate the articles on which import duties are levied by American countries and to be used in all customs documents. The code now issued, after six years of labor on the part of the compilers, includes more than twenty-eight thousand commercial terms employed in the Latin-American trade. These are arranged alphabetically, in three columns, the Spanish and Portuguese editions appearing separately, so that the whole work embraces three volumes. The code as thus published should prove a great convenience in Central and South American commerce.

Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1898: A Handbook of Information on Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands. Paper, 8vo, pp. 199. New York: Baker & Taylor Company.

This popular encyclopedia of Hawaii contains an abundance of data that must be "interesting reading" just now in Washington. In addition to the ordinary statistical tables, there are numerous special articles on important industrial and political topics. Almost every question about Hawaii that is likely to occur to the intelligent American in considering the annexation problem is answered, directly or indirectly, by this annual.

Maryland Geological Survey. Vol. I. 4to, pp. 539. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

A book quite out of the ordinary line of stale scientific publications has been published at Baltimore as the first volume of the report of the Maryland Geological Survey. The work on this survey has had close relations with advanced university instruction. The commission in charge consists of the Governor of Maryland, the comptroller, the president of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and the president of the Maryland Agricultural College; William B. Clark, professor of geology in the Johns Hopkins University, was appointed State geologist, and the survey has been prosecuted under his direction. The present volume gives a preliminary account of the physiography, geology, and mineral resources of the State. Professor Clark contributes an admirable historical sketch of previous surveys and a summary of existing knowledge. Perhaps the most important feature of the present survey is its new line of magnetic investigation, the first report of which is included in this volume.

Magic, Stage Illusions, and Scientific Diversions, Including Trick Photography. Compiled by Albert A. Hopkins. With an introduction by Henry R. Evans. 8vo, pp. 566. New York: Munn & Co. $2.50.

This work is remarkable for the thoroughness with which the author has gone into the subject of modern stage illusions. No other books on magic with which we are acquainted have attempted so exhaustive a treatment of this modern development of the magician's art. Mr. Hopkins' *exposé* of the various illusions, especially of those in which photography is employed, have a scientific as well as a merely curious interest.

Curiosities of Popular Customs and of Rites, Ceremonies, Observances, and Miscellaneous Antiquities. By William S. Walsh. 8vo, pp. 1018. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

Mr. Walsh announces as his modest and useful function in the compiling of this and other books the supplying of supplements to the existing cyclopedias, rather than attempting to bring out works of an encyclopedic character in themselves. In other words, Mr. Walsh deals with the odds and ends of information—the things that are often sought for in books of reference and seldom found. The present volume contains some very striking and interesting illustrations, many of which are reproduced from Picart's "Religious Ceremonies and Customs" (1723).

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LIV. May, 1897, to October, 1897. New York: The Century Company. $3.

Generous portions of a number of this season's successful books are bound up in the last completed volume of the *Century Magazine*. For example, Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," Gen. John M. Schofield's reminiscences, and Miss Scidmore's sketch of Java and the Javanese are among the noteworthy contributions to this volume, while in fiction the last part of Dr. Mitchell's great historical novel, "Hugh Wynne," runs through the six monthly numbers, together with Mrs. Catherwood's "The

Days of Jeanne d'Arc." The other noteworthy features of the volume are too numerous to admit of mention here, but have received attention, at the time of first appearance, in our monthly comment on the *Century's* contents in our department of "Periodicals Reviewed."

St. Nicholas: An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. XXIV., in two parts. November, 1896, to October, 1897. New York: The Century Company. $4.

Among the interesting features of the last volume of *St. Nicholas* are Laurence Hatton's glimpses of boy life in New York City at the middle of the century in his reminiscences of "A Boy I Knew;" an article on "The Birthplace of Lincoln," by George H. Yenowine; several papers on adventure in Siberia, by George Kennan, and the usual complement of delightful and wholesome serial stories.

Uncle Henry's Letters to the Farm Boy. By Henry Wallace. 16mo, pp. 218. Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace Publishing Company. 55 cents.

In writing this series of letters Mr. Wallace had in mind the needs of that large element in our American population from which are recruited the ranks of almost every profession and industry. The letters give the best of advice to the farm boy, and give it in such a way that the boy can hardly refuse the proffered guidance. The author's sense of humor, united with a rich fund of common sense, has saved his book from many of the ordinary faults of didactic discourse. From prosiness and cant the letters are refreshingly free. Their frank discussion of matters vitally important in the life of every farmer's son has a basis of experience, for Mr. Wallace has been both a farm boy and a father of boys.

What Dress Makes of Us. By Dorothy Quigley. 16mo, pp. 144. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

In this little book the author has been effectively aided in making her points by the illustrator, Annie Blakeslee, whose drawings appeal irresistibly to one's sense of the ludicrous and serve to drive home the common-sense suggestions made in the text. Hardly any one, young or old, can fail to get a useful hint or two from the perusal of these pages. The book is not addressed to the ultra-fashionable, nor does it lay down a great number of positive dicta as to the detail of dress, but it amplifies and emphasizes certain principles by which all may be guided in the choice and adaptation of dress.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

National Educational Association: Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, Held at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6–9, 1897. 8vo, pp. 1132. Chicago: Published by the association.

The proceedings and papers of the Milwaukee meeting of the National Educational Association are especially interesting. The volume just issued includes the now celebrated report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools presented at that meeting and much discussed then and since among American educationists.

University of the State of New York: Extension Bulletin, No. 21, November, 1897. Study Clubs. 8vo, pp. 92. Albany: University of the State of New York. 10 cents.

The last bulletin descriptive of the work carried on by study clubs in New York State is full of encouragement to all interested in the progress of the university extension movement. Mr. Melvil Dewey, who represents the State's paternal interest in this work, declares that a larger constituency is reached and more practical good done through these study clubs, aided by the traveling libraries sent out from Albany, than through the system of extension lecture courses. Students making their preparation in these clubs are encouraged to take the academic examinations set by the State.

Stepping Stones to Literature: A Series of Graded Readers for Primary and Grammar Schools. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. A First Reader, 8vo, pp. 128; A Second Reader, 8vo, pp. 160; A Third Reader, 8vo, pp. 224. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

This new series of school readers has several points of excellence. The aim of the compilers has been to secure genuine literary quality throughout the eight books (corresponding to the eight public-school grades) which make up the series. In the first and second readers they have certainly been unusually successful. Furthermore, the educational experience of the compilers (Miss Arnold is the supervisor of schools for the city of Boston and Mr. Gilbert is superintendent of the Newark, N. J., schools) has enabled them to prepare a scheme of instruction in reading which has practical merits and is adapted to school work. Finally, the books have been artistically made. The typography is clear and large and the illustration is of the best quality for the purpose. Several of the pictures are reproductions from famous works of art. These books will do more than provide mere practice lessons in reading. They cannot fail to stimulate a thirst for true culture, in the broadest sense.

Specimens of the Pre-Shakespearean Drama. With an introduction, notes, and glossary, by John Matthews Manley. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 655—590. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Poems of William Wordsworth. A Selection Edited by Edward Dowden. 12mo, pp. 619. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.

Selections from Sir Thomas Malory's Morte Darthur. Edited, with notes, by William E. Mead, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 410. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America. Edited, with notes, by Hammond Lamont. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Stories of Insect Life. By Clarence Moores Weed. 8vo, pp. 54. Boston: Ginn & Co.

The Story of Jean Valjean, from Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Edited by Sara E. Wiltse. 12mo, pp. 1022. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Carlyle's Essay on Burns. Edited by Charles L. Hanson. 12mo, pp. 109. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Enoch Arden, and the Two Locksley Halls. By Alfred Tennyson. Edited by Calvin S. Brown. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

The Ancient Mariner. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited, with notes, by Andrew J. George. 16mo, pp. 93. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

De Quincey's Flight of a Tartar. With introduction and notes by George A. Wauchope. 16mo, pp. 111. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

Standard Literature Series: "The Sketch Book," by Washington Irving; "Knickerbocker Stories," by Washington Irving; "Enoch Arden, and Other Poems," by Alfred Lord Tennyson; "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe; "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadie," by Henry W. Longfellow—each 12½ cents; "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott, 20 cents; "The Lady of the Lake," by Sir Walter Scott, 30 cents. Paper, 12mo. New York: University Publishing Company.

Tennyson's The Princess. Edited, with notes, by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

III.—NEW TITLES IN FOREIGN FICTION.

The Beth Book. By Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 573. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In the Permanent Way. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo, pp. 400. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Let Us Follow Him, and Other Stories. By the author of "Quo Vadis." Translated by V. A. Hlasko and T. H. Bullick. 12mo, pp. 241. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

St. Ives : Being the Adventures of a French Prisoner in England. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 438. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Tormentor. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo, pp. 271. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

His Excellency. (*Son Exc. Eugène Rougon.*) By Émile Zola. With a preface by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Sole authorized edition. 18mo, pp. 376. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Ramuntcho. By Pierre Loti. 12mo, pp. 279. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The School for Saints. By Mrs. Mary Craigie. 12mo, pp. 406. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Barbara Blomberg. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Two vols. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Dariel : A Romance of Surrey. By R. D. Blackmore. 12mo, pp. 505. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberee, B.A. By F. Anstey. 16mo, pp. 272. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Shackles of Fate : A Play in Five Acts. By Max Nordau. 16mo, pp. 199. New York : F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

American Nobility. By Pierre de Coulevain. 12mo, pp. 458. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Brichanteau, Actor. Translated from the French of Jules Claretie. 12mo, pp. 379. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

For the Cause. By Stanley J. Weyman. 16mo, pp. 212. Chicago : Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.

The Two Captains. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 372. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A Fountain Sealed : A Novel. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Outlaws of the Marches. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 348. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Andronike : The Heroine of the Greek Revolution. By Stephanos Theodoros Xenos. Translated by Edwin A. Grosvenor. 8vo, pp. 539. Boston : Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Fourth Napoleon : A Romance. By Charles Benham. 12mo, pp. 600. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

An Imperial Lover. By M. Imlay Taylor. 12mo, pp. 377. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Dagger and the Cross : A Romance. By Joseph Hatton. 12mo, pp. 383. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

George Malcolm. By Gabriel Setoun. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Lochinvar : A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 412. New York : Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Wayfaring Men : A Novel. By Edna Lyall. 12mo, pp. 452. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Other People's Lives. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 299. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

At the Cross Roads. By F. F. Montrésor. 16mo, pp. 425. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In Spite of Fate. By Silas K. Hocking. 12mo, pp. 408. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

Defiant Hearts. By W. Heimburg. 12mo, pp. 339. New York : R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Thro' Lattice Windows. By W. J. Dawson. 16mo, pp. 384. New York : Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Stories from Italy. By G. S. Godkin. 16mo, pp. 354. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Karma : A Story of Early Buddhism. By Paul Carus. Paper, 8vo, pp. 21. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Nirvâna : A Story of Early Buddhism. By Paul Carus. Paper, 8vo, pp. 46. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

The Capture of Government by Commercialism. John J. Chapman.
The Danger from Experimental Psychology. Hugo Münsterberg.
On the Outskirts of Public Life. Thomas W. Higginson.
The Labor Unions and the Negro. John S. Durham.
The True Education of an Architect. Russell Sturgis.
A Brief Survey of Recent Historical Work.

The Bookman.—New York. February.

Alphonse Daudet. Adolphe Cohn.
Theodore Watts-Dunton. C. Kernahan.
The Pædagogical Type. George M. Hyde.
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library. Helene L. Dickey.

The Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Heroes Who Fight Fire. Jacob A. Riis.
The Great Exposition at Omaha. Charles Howard Walker.
The Steerage of To-day. H. Phelps Whitmarsh.
My Bedouin Friends. R. Talbot Kelly.
An American Scholar: Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury. Brander Matthews.
President Lincoln's Visiting-Card. John M. Bullock.
The United States Revenue Cutter Service. H. D. Smith.
The Manuscript of "Auld Lang Syne." Cuyler Reynolds.
Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer. James M. Bryce.
How an Austrian Archduke Ruled an American Empire. Sara Y. Stevenson.
The First and Last Writings of Washington. S. M. Hamilton.
Flowers in the Pave. Charles M. Skinner.
Currency Reform. Robert S. Taylor.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

The Rhine Country. H. A. Guerber.
Colonial Household Industries. Alice M. Earle.
Insect Communities. Anna B. Comstock.
German Social Democracy. John W. Perrin.
The Financial Markets of Germany. Raphael-Georges Lévy.
Influence of Roman Law on English Law. H. W. Rogers.
Telegraphing Without Wires. Ernesto Mancini.
Justin S. Morrill, the Oldest United States Senator. E. J. Edwards.
Lohengrin. Charles Barnard.
Origin of the Democratic Party. Charles M. Harvey.
Indian Native Skill. Chief Pokagon.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

The Last of the Valois. Eleanor Lewis.
In the Realm of Woman's Dress. F. W. Fitzpatrick.
How the Banana is Grown. F. S. Lyman.
Personnel of the Supreme Court. Nannie-Belle Maury.
A Social Want. William D. Kempton.
The Utilization of Human Garbage. G. E. Waring, Jr.
The Selection of One's Life-Work. E. Benj. Andrews.

Educational Review.—New York. February.

Functions of the State Touching Education. Andrew S. Draper.
Religious Instruction in American Schools. Levi Seeley.
Student Life at Jena. Stuart H. Rowe.
The Public School and Community Life. J. K. Paulding.
The Economy in High Wages for Teachers. John Davidson.
History in the German Gymnasia. Lucy M. Salmon.
Principle of the New Education Applied in Algebra. J. V. Collins.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Triumphs in Amateur Photography.—II. C. I. Berg.
The "Celestials" of the City of St. Francis. G. Poynter.
Old Blue and White (Pottery). Jane W. Guthrie.
Preliminary Period of the American Revolution.—II. G. C. Lay.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. February.

Social Pictorial Satire.—I. George Du Maurier.
Projects for an Isthmian Canal. David Turpie.
Stuttgart.—II. Elise J. Allen.
Some Americans from Oversea. Kirk Munroe.
The Duc D'Aumale and the Condé Museum. Henri Bouchot.
Undercurrents in Indian Political Life. F. H. Skrine.
Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago. G. P. Upton.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. February.

Our Winter Birds. Addison Ellsworth.
A Sweet Reminiscence of Commercial Traveling. W. Hoge.
For Our Animal Friends. John Southworth.
The Names in Balzac's Books. Henry Haynie.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. February.

With Washington in the Minuet. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife.—IX.
A Private Audience with the Pope. Inez Merrill.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

The Land of the Winter Cucumber. R. G. Robinson.
How They Live on Nothing a Year. Dora E. W. Spratt.
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—III. T. F. Wolfe.
The Poetry of Shelter. Charles C. Abbott.
Odors. Samuel M. Warns.
Back from Altruria. Robert Timsol.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Future North Polar Exploration. Fridtjof Nansen.
The Last Days of George Washington. Tobias Lear.
Some Great Portraits of Lincoln.
Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences.—IV.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. February.

The Theories of Octave Thanet and Other Western Realists. Mary J. Reid.
Grant's Life in the West. J. W. Emerson.
Some Ladies of the New Administration. Juliette Babbitt.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Sir Walter Besant.
The National Library.
Rembrant van Ryn.
The Nicaragua Canal. Hernando De Soto Money.
Veterans of the Confederacy.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

The Cabot Celebrations of 1897. Edward G. Porter.
The Home of a Highland Noble. A. C. Shelley.
New England Influences in California. John E. Bennett.
The City of Holyoke. Edwin L. Kirtland.
Heads of Departments Before Legislatures. R. L. Bridgman.
Ancient and Modern Highways. Charles L. Whittle.
Forestal Resources from an Economic Standpoint. A. Chamberlain.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Police Control of a Great Election. Avery D. Andrews.
The Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain. A. T. Mahan.
Wilton Lockwood. T. R. Sullivan.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Historical Review.—New York. January.

Justin Winsor. Edward Channing.
Life of Mediæval Students as Illustrated by Their Letters. C. H. Haskins.
The Prussian Campaign of 1758.—II. Herbert Tuttle.
The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government.—III. H. L. Osgood.
The Taxation of Tea, 1767–1773. Max Farrand.
Office-Seekers During Jefferson's Administration. G. Hunt.
Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion. Arthur M. Mowry.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. January.

American Citizenship. James B. Clark.
The Hero of Fort Griswold.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. January.

The Future of Austria-Hungary.
Plans for Currency Reform. Charles A. Conant.
Three Patriarchs of Education.
New York's Civic Assets. William H. Tolman.
The Position of the British Navy. Lord Brassey.
The Rebuilt Navy of the United States.
Our Need of a Navy: Captain Mahan's New Book.
Count Tolstoi on Henry George's Doctrine.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.

The Ætiology and Geographic Distribution of Infectious Diseases. G. M. Sternberg.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—XII. The Aryan Question. W. Z. Ripley.
The King of the Woods. Norman Robinson.
Science and Morals. P. M. Berthelot.
Feet and Hands. Mrs. Henry Barnard.
Carl Ludwig and Carl Thiersch. Wilhelm His.
Principles of Taxation.—XIV. David A. Wells.
The Aborigines of the West Indies. Edith Blake.
The Foreign Element in American Civilization. A. H. Hyde.
The Cainguá of Paraguay. Dr. Machon.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.

Black and White Drawing in Wash. W. A. Rogers.
Still Life Painting. A. O. Moore.
Sketching from Nature. C. A. Vanderhoof.
Artistic Photography.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.

Furniture of the Colonial Period. H. O. Warner.
The Decorative Art of the Renaissance. E. H. Blashfield.
A Review of Book Illustrations. Ernest Knaufft.
Painting in Water Colors. Grace B. Barton.
Impressions of Norway.—VI.

Atalanta.—London. January.

The English Home of the Washingtons in Northamptonshire.
Shakespeare's Richard III. and Richard III. of History.
George Meredith; a Modern Poet. Kent Carr.

Badminton Magazine.—London. January.

Shooting Grijsbuck in the Orange Free State. H. B. Knoblauch.
Recollectons of Football at Cambridge. Frank Mitchell.
Shore Birds in Winter. A. S. Buckle.
Through Arctic Lapland. Cutcliffe Hyne.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
The Bank of England.—XII.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Nazareth, the Home of Jesus. Selah Merrill.
Jesus as a Man of Affairs. Austin Bierbower.
The Temptation in the Wilderness. William B. Hill.
Purpose and Plan of the Gospel of Matthew. Ernest D. Burton.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) January.

The Archæology of Baptism. Howard Osgood.
Gilead and Bashan. Henry Hayman.
The Song of Songs. Samuel I. Curtiss.
Early Religion of the Hindoos. Herbert W. Magoun.
Jonathan Edwards and the Great Awakening. E. H. Byington.
Civic Reform. Z. S. Holbrook.
The Social Failure of the City. Emma W. Rogers.
Lawlessness and Law Enforcement. C. B. Wilcox.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. January.

A Lady's Life on a Ranch. Moira O'Neill.
Cambridge. By an Oxonian.
Eye Language. Louis Robinson.
The Frontier Risings and the Government of India.
The New Humanitarianism.
The German Peril.
Long Credit.

Board of Trade Journal.—London.

German Association for the Promotion of Foreign Trade.
The Share of Great Britain in the Trade of Morocco.
Russian Competition with Indian Trade.
Joint Stock Companies in India.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Looking Down on Paris. Edmund R. Spearman.
Copenhagen; Capitals at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Old Bailey. A Member of the Bar.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Largest Steamship Afloat. Gustav H. Schwab.
American Cableways in Open-Pit Mining. Spencer Miller.
The Blight of Trade Unionism. Benjamin Taylor.
Carriage-Building on the Midland Railway, England. C. H. Jones.
Electric Power in the Machine Shop. E. H. Mullin.
A Record in Chimney Construction. E. D. Meier.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

Practical Citizenship.—I. Robert J. Mahon.
American Artists in Paris. E. L. Good.
Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome. George McDermott.
Savonarola—Monk, Patriot Martyr. F. M. Edselas.
The "Cui Bono?" of Infidelity. A. Oakey Hall.
The Indian Government and Silver.
Twenty Years' Growth of the Colored People of Baltimore.
Hardships of Catholic Exiles in Siberia. A. M. Clarke.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

The Canadian Mounted Police; "the Riders of the Plains." Roger Pocock.
The Fate of Sir Walter Scott's Manuscripts.
At the Making of Canada. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.
Water; the Modern Rival of Coal. J. B. C. Kershaw.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.

Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific. William Waith.
A Missionary Tour in Japan. B. C. Haworth.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

The Coming of the Slav. George Washburn.
"Who Fears to Speak of 1798?" William O'Brien.
The Jewish Workman. John A. Dyche.
The Fall of the Roman Empire and Its Lessons for Us. T. Hodgkin.
How Joseph Arch was Driven from the State Church. W. T. Stead.
A Day's Shoot in Chitral. Colonel Durand.
The Shortening of Parliament. T. C. Snow.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. January.

Sir John Moore at Corunna. W. H. Fitchett.
The Poetry of Byron. Stephen Phillips.
The Rush to the Klondike. T. C. Down.
A Literary Friendship. Elizabeth Lee.
Waterloo: A Contemporary Letter.
Ancient Methods of Signaling. Charles Bright.
The Strange Story of Madame Lafarge. A. H. Millar.

Cosmopolis.—London. January.

(In English.)
Socialism and the Future of England. H. M. Hyndman.
(In French.)
French Socialism. Jean Jarvis.
The Duke de Richelieu: Letters from Italy. R. de Cisternes.
(In German.)
German Socialism. W. Liebknecht.
Letter from Rome. P. D. Fischer.

The Dial.—Chicago.

December 16.

The Academy Game.

January 1.

Alphonse Daudet.

Education.—Boston. January.

Vocational Interests of Children. W. S. Monroe.
A Few Latin Difficulties. F. W. Coburn.
The Psychological Significance of the Parts of Speech. G. Beck.
Popularizing Art. Walter W. Hyde.
Children and Literature. Kate M. Cone.
The Stereopticon and Its Use in Schools. M. H. Paddock.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education.
School-Building in New York City. C. B. J. Snyder.
A New Profession. Charles F. Thwing.
Fatigue in School Children. Smith Baker.
Age at which Children Leave School. F. H. Law.
Education in Hawaii. F. B. Dressler.
Sub-Freshman English.—II. A. S. Hill, Elizabeth A. Withey.
How to Learn a Language. Louise Chauvet.
A Forgotten Factor in Medical Education. A. L. Benedict.

Educational Review.—London. January.

Our New Year's Policy.
Educational Developments in 1897. J. W. Longsdon.
The Schoolmaster in His Post. Continued. Foster Watson.
The Ancient Universities as Educational Leaders. John Gibson.
The London School Board Election. Agnes J. Ward.
Sir Joshua Fitch on the Two Arnolds. William K. Hill.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. January.

Possibilities and Limitations of Electric Traction. F. J. Sprague.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain. J. McKechnie.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World.—III. J. S. Jeans.
Automatic Machinery the Secret of Cheap Production. H. S. Maxim.
Control and Fixation of Shifting Sands. J. Gifford.
Economy of the Large Gas Engine. Dugald Clerk.
European Systems of House-Heating. J. L. Saunders.
Transmission of Power by Belts and Pulleys. C. L. Redfield.
Cyanid Process in Western America. Thomas Tonge.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

Booty from Benin. O. M. Dalton.
Vatican and Quirinal. Arthur Warren.
Studies and Sketches of the First Napoleon.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

The Future of Liberalism:
The Nemesis of Party.
Popular Feeling and Liberal Opportunities.
Cacœteus Literarum; a French Example. Ch. Bastide.
Rose-Leaves from Philostratus. Percy Osborn.
The Growth of a Thinker's Mind. Lewis Campbell.
Ideal Land Tenure and the Best Makeshift. W. E. Bear.
The Norwegian-Swedish Conflict. H. L. Braekstad.
State Adoption of Street-Arabs. Mrs. A. Samuels.
Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus Case. Lucien Wolf.
The Struggle of Religions and Races in Russia. E. J. Dillon.
Russia and Her Patients. Mme. Novikoff.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Our Coast Defenses. Nelson A. Miles.
The Future of Bimetallism. George G. Vest.
Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years. Elihu Thomson.
Exports and Wages. Jacob Schoenhof.
The Reconquest of New York by Tammany. Simon Sterne.
The Political Outlook. Henry Watterson.
The Incorporation of the Working Class. Hugh McGregor.
China and Chinese Railway Concessions. Clarence Cary.
Is it Worth While to Take Out a Patent? H. Huntington.
Education in Hawaii. Henry S. Townsend.
American Excavations at Sparta and Corinth. J. Gennadius.
The Relation of the Drama to Literature. Brander Matthews.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.

Mexico as It Is. Frederick S. Daniel.
Andrew Jackson.—III. John M. Tobin.
The Presbyterians. D. J. McMillan.
Beet-Sugar Manufacture in California. Frederick M. Turner.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Veddahs of Ceylon. E. O. Walker.
Prosper Mérimée. C. E. Meetkeke.
The Mountains of the English Lake District. Charles Edwardes.
Some Fatal Books. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

The Green Bag.—Boston. January.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat. William Clayton.
Election of United States Senators by the People. W. Clark.
Style in Judicial Opinions.—II. H. C. Merwin.
Some Virginia Lawyers, Past and Present.—I. Sallie E. M. Hardy.
Jury Challenge.
Barbaric Military Punishments. John De Morgan.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Need of a Navy. Theodore Roosevelt.
The President's Message.
New Economic Conceptions.
War Possibilities in Europe. S. G. Crouch.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. January.

The Seventh Peary Expedition. Albert Operti.
Old-Time Magazines. G. N. Lovejoy.
The Largest of Our Sauria. F. H. Sweet.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Pulpit Style. W. G. Blaikie.
Uncertainties of the Exact Date of the Birth of Jesus. D. Wortman.
Symbolism in Christian Art. H. C. Farrar.
Teaching of the Old Testament to Children. W. Sinclair.
How Far is the Flood Story Babylonian? J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. January.

The Origin of Symbolism.—II. Rufus E. Moore.
The Dogma of the Trinity. Henry Frank.
Arbitration—Force. Barnetta Brown.
The Soul's Eden.—I. Charlotte M. Woods.
Pythagoras and "Being."—XXVI. C. H. J. Bjerregaard.

International.—Chicago. January.

Winter Days in Jamaica, W. I.—I. Lillian D. Kelsey.
Who Will Exploit China?—II. René Pinon.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

The Ethical Basis of Collectivism. L. T. Hobhouse.
Deterrent Punishment. W. A. Wall.
The Essential Nature of Religion. L. F. Ward.
Presuppositions for a History of Moral Progress. W. R. Inge.
The Doctrine of Selection Upon the Social Problem. W. M. Daniels.
Suggestion as a Factor in Social Progress. Edmund Noble.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. January.

The Proposed International Dam.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. November.

Pipe Line No. 2 at Corona, California. H. C. Kellogg.
Plant Tests. W. J. Wilgus.
Visits to Scientific Institutions in Europe. E. W. Morley.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bimonthly.) January.

How Should Our Volunteer Armies Be Raised? S. M. Foote.
Physical Proportions of the American Soldier. H. S. Kilbourne.
Do Officers on the Retired List Hold Office? G. N. Lieber.
Military Department in Schools. James Regan.
To Promote the Efficiency of Non-Commissioned Officers. C. W. Faber.
Machine Guns: Their Tactics and Equipment. G. E. Benson.
A New Balloon Material. Gustave Hermite.
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Artillery Fire. W. C. Rafferty.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly). December.

Production of Gold Since 1850. Edward S. Meade.
International Indebtedness of the United States in 1789. W. P. Sterns.
Fundamental Laws of Anthropo-Sociology. G. Vacher de Lapouge.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. January.

Allendale—A Social Experiment with Chicago Boys. Henrietta Horton.
The Evolution of a Primary Teacher.—IV. Kate L. Brown.

Knowledge.—London. January.

The Karkinokosm; or, World of Crustacea.
A Drowned Continent. R. Lydekker.
Is Weather Affected by the Moon? Alex. B. MacDowall.
Serpents, and How to Recognize Them. Lionel Jervis.
Notes on Comets and Meteors. W. F. Denning.
Richard Proctor's Theory of the Universe. C. Easton.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Tale of the Flint. A. M. Bell.
The Author of "Monsieur Tonson." Austin Dobson.
The Story of the "Donna" from 1883 to 1897.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.

Modern Spiritualism. W. E. Parson.
Christian Socialism, or the Workingman's Kingdom. W. H. Wynn.
Specious Theological Phraseology. David H. Bauslin.
On Historic Ground. R. B. Peery.
Charge to a Pastor. T. F. Dornblaser.
Relation of Philosophy to Religion. G. C. Cromer.
The Synoptic Problem. E. J. Wolf.
The Temple in Worship. H. C. Alleman.
History of the Lutheran Church in New Jersey. A. Hiller.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.

India: In the Land of the White Poppy. G. Levett-Yeats.
Some Friends of Browning. J. C. Hadden.
An Episode in the History of the Comédie Française, 1789.
The French Invasion of Ireland. C. Litton Falkiner.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.

The Talmud. Wilhelm Knöpfelmacher.
Addison on the Jews.
Heinrich Heine.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb

The Church Missionary Society. J. M. Thoburn.
A Glory of Our Century. A. B. Hyde.
Christ and Buddha: Resemblances and Contrasts. J. W. Johnston.
Beginnings of Humanism in Germany. Clyde Ford.
Value of Browning's Interpretation of Euripides. Mary Daniels.
Theory of Knowledge and Theism. George A. Coe.
The Mileage and Tonnage of the Universe. William Harrison.
Acts and Galatians as Sources of the History of St. Paul.
The Kenosis. Ensign McChesney.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.

The Great Kokkaido.—J. H. Deforest.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.

The Revival of the Prayer-Spirit. A. T. Pierson.
The Present Situation in Asia. Robert E. Speer.
"Rejoice, ye Heavens!" F. B. Meyer.
Recent Missionary Books. A. T. Pierson.
Julian Hawthorne on India.
The Progress of Christianity. R. M. Patterson.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) January.

The Aryans and the Ancient Italians. G. Sergi.
The Evolution of Religion. John W. Powell.
Love as a Factor in Evolution. Woods Hutchinson.
Causation, Physical and Metaphysical. C. Lloyd Morgan.
On the Philosophy of Laughing. Paul Carus.
Christianity and Buddhism. Rudolf Eucken.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly). December.

Public Control, Ownership, or Operation of Municipal Franchises. R. R. Bowker.
Municipal Electric Lighting. John R. Commons.
Municipal Art. Frederick S. Lamb.
Relations of the City and State. F. J. Goodnow.
Civic Service of the Merchants' Associatien of San Francisco, J. R. Freud.
Greater New York a Century Hence. George E. Waring, Jr.
The Philadelphia Gas Lease. Frederick W. Speirs.
Improved Tenement Homes for American Cities. G. A. Weber.

Music.—Chicago. January.

Gounod. Camille Saint-Saëns.
La Scala and Guiseppe Verdi. E. B. Perry.
Puccini: Rival of Mascagni and Leoncavallo. Alfred Veit.
The Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church. E. Dickinson.
Ancient and Modern Violin-Making.—III. W. W. Oakes.

The National Review.—London. January.

An Object-Lesson from the West Indies. N. Lubbock.
The Trade-Union Triumph. Godfrey Lushington.
Suicide by Typhoid Fever. Arthur Shadwell.
Prisoners in the Witness-Box. Evelyn Ashley.
A Defense of the Muzzle. G. Arbuthnot.
Edmund Burke, Statesman and Prophet. William Barry.
Education and the Conservative Party. A. Riley.

New Review.—London. December.

William Blackwood and His Men. J. H. Millar.
Imagination in History. Standish O'Grady.
The Nationality of Persons of British Origin Born Abroad.
The Decline of the Politician. James Annand.
Imperialism. Continued. C. de Thierry.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.

The War Office and Its Sham Army.
Do We Need an Army for Home Defense? E. Du Cane.
A Walk Through Deserted London. Algernon West.
Parish Life in England Before the Great Pillage. Dr. Jessopp.
The Childhood and School Days of Byron. R. E. Prothero.
The Prisoners of the Gods; Irish Superstitions. W. B. Yeats.
The Higher Education of Women in Russia. Princess Kropotkin.
Is the Liberal Party in Collapse? J. Guinness Rogers.
The Partition of China. Holt S. Hallett.

North American Review.—New York. January.

Why Homicide Has Increased in the United States.—II. C. Lombroso.
Passing of the People's Party. W. A. Peffer.
The Speaker and the Committees of the House. A. W. Greely.
America's Opportunity in Asia. Charles Denby, Jr.
The Intellectual Powers of Woman. Fabian Franklin.
Industrial Advance of Germany. M. G. Mulhall.
A Paradise of Good Government. Max O'Rell.
Commercial Superiority of the United States. W. C. Ford.
The Farce of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. J. T. Scharf.
Conditions Governing Torpedo-Boat Design. R. C. Smith.
The Irish Question in a New Light. Horace Plunkett.

The Open Court.—Chicago. January.

Solomonic Literature. Moncure D. Conway.
History of the People of Israel.—VII. C. H. Cornill.
The Dances of Death. Paul Carus.
Pierre Simon Laplace.

Outing.—New York. January.

Canadian Winter Pastimes. George W. Orton.
The Knights of the Lance in the South. Hanson Hiss.
Rabbits and Rabbiting. E. W. Sandys.
Philistines on the Nile. Emma P. Telford.
Ice-Yachting Up to Date. H. P. Ashley.

The Outlook.—New York. January.

James Russell Lowell and His Friends. Edward Everett Hale.
The Picturesque in American Life and Nature. Charles Dudley Warner.
Sloyd: The Swedish Manual-Training System. W. S. Harwood.
The New York Public Library. John S. Billings.
The Life and Letters of Paul.—I. Lyman Abbott.
Some Seventeeth Century Liberals.—III. Benj. Whichcote, E. A. George.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

The Great Seal from Saxon Times to the Commonwealth.
South London. Walter Besant.
The First Crossing of Spitzbergen. Martin Conway.
The Campaign of the Nile. With Plan. O'Connor Morris.
Old St. Paul's; the Largest Church of Olden Times.

The Peterson Magazine.—New York. January.

Mount Vernon, the Mecca of America. Bushrod C. Washington.
John Brown, the American Reformer.—I. Will M. Clemens.

Philosophical Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.

The Genesis of Critical Philosophy.—I. J. G. Schurman.
The Metaphysics of Aristotle.—I. John Watson.
The Empirical Theory of Causation. James B. Peterson.
Hegel's Theory of Punishment. S. W. Dyde.

Photo-American.—New York. January.

Photography in Winter. Henry Somerville.
Distorted Pictures. Paul Maybridge.
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—XII. Edward W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Union vs. Competition.
The Magic and Mystery of Photography.
Frames. W. J. Warren.
Negatives—Some Defects and Their Causes.
Manipulation of American Aristo Papers. H. M. Fell.

The Photographic Times.—New York. January.

A Note Upon Lantern Slides. John H. Gear.
The Gates Double Microscope. C. F. Jenkins.
The Naturalist and the Camera. R. W. Shufeldt.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) January.

Ibsen and the Ethical Drama of the Nineteenth Century. H. Knorr.
Renaissance Pictures in Robert Browning's Poetry. R. Burton.
Emerson. Maurice Maeterlinck.
Kindliness as an Element of Faith. Emily S. Hamblen.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

The National Finances, 1893-97. A. E. Noyes.
The Scholar's Opportunity. J. B. Clark.
The Silver Situation in India. J. C. Harrison.
The Proportion of Children. W. A. King.
Federal Trust Legislation. C. F. Randolph.
Government and Press in England. Edward Porritt.
Ada Smith's Lectures. W. Hasbach.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Theistic Evolution. George Macloskie.
Apostolic Literature and Apostolic History. George T. Purves.
The England of the Westminster Assembly. E. D. Warfield.
The Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics. W. B. Greene, Jr.
Two Phases of the History of the Huguenots. Edward Böhl.
Zahn's History of Sunday. S. T. Lowrie.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

Cournot and Mathematical Economics. Irving Fisher.
Canada and the Silver Question. John Davidson.
Monetary Changes in Japan. Garrett Droppers.
The Coal Miners' Strike of 1897. J. E. George.
The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works. W. D. Lewis.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. January.

Father Ryan.—IV. Louis B. James.
Preparation for the Reading of Dante. Joseph Selinger.
The Pope's First Mass. William D. Kelly,
Intentions of the Rosary. J. L. M. Monsabré.
Some Polish Poets. Richard M. Johnston.
The Dominican Sisters of Charity. Paul Leladier.
A Bird of Sacred Art. Francis D. New.

The Sanitarian.—New York. January.

Dependent Children and Family Homes. W. P. Letchworth.
Investigations of Water Supply. F. H. Newell.
Unsatisfactory Condition of Garbage Disposal in America.
Ocean and High Altitude Health Resorts.
The Windward Islands—An Ocean Winter Voyage. A. N. Bell.
A New Method of Inducing Sleep. J. B. Learned.
New Orleans and the Yellow Fever. A. N. Bell.

The School Review.—Chicago. January.

The Growth of Mind as a Real. S. S. Laurie.
Teaching of Economics in the Secondary Schools. F. H. Dixon.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. January.

Touch Typewriting and Its Keyboard. Bates Torrey.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) January.

Snow Statues. Thomas E. Curtis.
The Compleat Novelist. James Payn.
Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan. A. H. Lawrence.
Those Horrid Earwigs. Grant Allen.
Foolhardy Feats.—II. George Dollar.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

The Art of Holiday-Making. Lady Battersea.
A Royal Example. Countess of Jersey.
The Decoration of St. Paul's.—I. W. C. E. Newbolt.
Misapplied Texts. William C. Preston.
Philip James Bailey and His Work. J. A. Habberton.

The Treasury.—New York. January.

The Tuskegee Institute.
A Call to Inspect the Church's Strength and Beauty. T. S. Negley.
The New Art-Windows—Their Mission. David Gregg.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.

Organization of Our Infantry with Reference to Foreign Reliefs.
Russian Landing Maneuvers on the Black Sea Coast.
The Strategy of Alexander in Asia. C. Holmes Wilson.
General Principles of the Attack.
Old-Time Sailors. A. R. McMahon.
Celebrated Italian Duels.
The Armament of British Cavalry.

Westminster Review.—London. Jannary.

The Case of Captain Dreyfus. E. Austin Farleigh.
Reform of Disestablishment. A. G. B. Atkinson.
Parnellism and Practical Politics.
Political Disturbances in India. Lionel Ashburner.
The Colliery Strikes of 1892 and 1893. Samuel Fothergill.
A Protest Against Low Works of Fiction. T. M. Hopkins.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. January.

The Gum Bichromate Process. James Packham.
The Best Lens for a Beginner. J. A. Mackenzie.
Development by Modern Means. W. Thomas.
A New Basis for Photo-Mechanical Processes. R. E. Liesegang.
Acetylene. Chapman Jones.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig. December 25.

Hayti. With Map.
Scandinavia. Dr. Paul Kaiser.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 3.

Knecht Ruprecht and St. Nicolas. M. Lilie.
Clovis, Ethelbert, Wittekind. F. J. Holly.
National Dress in Germany. A. von Heyden.

Heft 4.

Melchior Cardinal of Diepenbrock. E. Kreusch.
The Pope at Home. A. de Waal.
Bozen. F. Peters.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. December.

Position of the Historical Sciences at the Present Day.
Theodor Mommsen. F. Jonas.
1847 and 1897.
When was Heinrich Heine Born? H. Huffer.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. December.

Russian Policy in the Far East. Concluded. M. Reader.
State-Ownership of Swiss Railways. Concluded. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

December 1.

Champollion's Childhood. M. de la Brière.
Through Lisbon, Senegal and the Soudan.—I. M. Muteau.
The Real Captain Coignet.—I. M. de Ganniers.
Justice Under Parliamentary Government. M. Broussel.
Agriculture and Tariff Reform. M. Wickersheimer.

December 15.

The Eighteenth Versus the Nineteenth Centuries. Comte C. de Mouy.
The Entry of the Prussians Into Paris. M. Herbette.
The Real Captain Coignet. Conclusion. M. de Ganniers.
Through Lisbon, Senegal and the Soudan. Conclusion. M. Muteau.
A Vanished Continent (Atlantis). M. d'Abartiague.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris. December 16.

The Jurisprudence of Life Insurance. M. Thaller.
The Conditions of Fiscal Reform. M. de Sablemont.
Colonization of France, Beginning of the Sixteenth Century.
The Law Affecting Duels. Sidney Dean.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

December 1.

Austria-Hungary; the Parties and the Men. M. Benoist.
Medical Responsibility. M. Brouardel.
German Influence in French Romanticism. M. Texte.

December 15.

Europe and the Directory; the Loss of Italy. M. Sorel.
Bourse-Gambling and Company-Promoting. M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Paris a Seaport. M. de la Grye.
An Apotheosis of Naturalism. M. Doumic.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. December.

The Real Needs of the Army.
Unpublished Records of the Belgian Revolution of 1830.
The Clergy and the Social Question. A. Van den Broeck.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

December 1.

Cretan Affairs.—I. With Map. M. Bérard.
Nietzsche and Wagner.—II. M. Halévy.
The Austro-Hungarian Crisis. * * *

December 15.

After Waterloo.—I. Paris. Marshal Davout.
Cretan Affairs.—II. M. Bérard.
The Industrial War in England. Sidney Webb.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. December 10.

Democracy and Education. A. Fouillée.
The Berlin Conference and International Regulatian of Labor.
The Supervision of the Police in France. Poux Franklin.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

December 1.

Brazilian Literature. L. de Freitas.
Unpublished Memoirs of Bouissingault. P. d'Estrée.

December 15.

The International Peace Movement. Fr. Passy.
New French Writers. H. Berenger.
Japanese Ivory Masks. Comte L. de Norvins.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. December.

Socialism. Continued. G. Renard.
Christian Missionaries in China. A. de Pouvourville.
The Budget of the Third French Republic. P. Louis.
The Eighth Peace Congress at Hamburg. E. Ducommun.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Aborigines, Australian, George W. Bell, MidM.
Aborigines of the West Indies, The, Edith Blake, APS.
Anthropo-Sociology, Fundamental Laws of, JPEcon.
Apologetics, Christian, The Metaphysics of, PRR.
Apostolic Literature and History, G. T. Purves, PRR.
Arbitration—Force, Barnetta Brown, Int.
Arctic Expedition, The Seventh Peary, Albert Operti, HM.
Aristotle, The Metaphysics of—II., John Watson, PRev.
Armies: See contents of JMS; USM.
Art: See contents of AA; AI.
Aryans and Ancient Italians, G. Sergi, Mon.
Asia, The Present Situation in, R. E. Speer, MisR.
Asia, America's Opportunity in, C. Denby, Jr., NAR.
Australian Aborigines, George W. Bell, MidM.
Austria-Hungary, The Future of, AMRR.
Bailey, The Old, London, CEM.
Balloon Materiai, A New, Gustave Hermite, JMSI.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Baptism, The Archæology of, H. Osgood, BSac.
Beet-Sugar Manufacture in California, F. M. Turner, FrL.
Berlin, The City of, Emily M. Burbank, Chaut.
Bimetallism, The Future of, G. G. Vest, F.
Birds: The King of the Woods, Norman Robinson, APS.
Blackwood, William, and His Men, NewR.
Brown, John, Reminiscences of, Daniel B. Hadley, McCl.
Browning, Some Friends of, Mac.
Buddha, Christ and: Resemblances and Contrasts, MR.
Buddhism, Christianity and, Rudolf Eucken, Mon.
Burke, Edmund, Statesman and Prophet, W. Barry, NatR.
Byron, The Childhood and School Days of, NC.
Byron, The Poetry of, Stephen Phillips, C.
Cableways, American, in Open-Pit Mining, S. Miller, CasM.
Cainguá of Paraguay, The, Dr. Machon, APS.
Cambridge, Black.
Canada, Imperial, Charles A. Eaton, NatM.
Canada and the Silver Question, John Davidson, QJEcon.
Canals: Old Middlesex Canal, A. T. Hopkins, NEM.
Canals, Ship, Economic Effects of, J. A. Fairlie, AAPS.
Catholic Exiles in Siberia, Hardships of, A. M. Clarke, CW.
Causation, The Empirical Theory of, J. B. Peterson, PRev.
Cazin, Jean Charles, William A. Coffin, CM.
Centralization and Decentralization in France, J. T. Young, AAPS.
Charity, Dominican Sisters of, R.
Children, Dependent, and Family Homes, W. P. Letchworth, San.
Children, The Proportion of, W. A. King, PSQ.
Children and Literature, Kate M. Cone, Ed.
Children, Vocational Interests of, W. S. Monroe, Ed.
Chimney Construction, A Record in, E. D. Meier, CasM.
China, The Partition of, H. S. Hallett, NC.
China? Who Will Exploit, René Pinon, Chaut.
China and Chinese Railway Concessions, C. Carey, F.
Chinese Exclusion Laws, The Farce of the, J. T. Scharf, NAR.
Christ and Buddha: Resemblances and Contrasts, MR.
Christ and His Time—XV., D. L. Sharp, NatM.
Christian Socialism, or the Working Man's Kingdom, LQ.
Citizenship, Practical—I. R., J. Mahon, CW.
Civic Reform, Z. S. Holbrook, BSac.
Civilization, Foreign Element in American, A. H. Hyde, APS.
Clark, J. G., the American Laureate of Labor, B. O. Flower, A.
Coal-Miners' Strike of 1897, J. E. George, QJEcon.
Coal Strikes of 1892 and 1893, WR.
Coast Defenses, Our, Nelson A. Miles, F.
Collectivism, The Ethical Basis of, L. T. Hobhouse, IJE.
Comets and Meteors, Notes on, K.
Congressional Parade, The, George G. Bain, MM.
Copenhagen, B. F. Robinson, CFM.
Cournot and the Mathematical Economics, Irving Fisher, QJEcon.
Cowboy, The Breaking of a, C. L. Andrews, MidM.
Currency Reform, Plans for, C. A. Conant, AMRR.
Dana, Charles A.: Reminiscences—III., McCl.
Dances of Death, The, Paul Carus, OCY.
Dante, Preparation for the Reading of, J. Selinger, R.
Diseases, Infectious, Ætiology and Distribution of, APS.
Disestablishment, Reform of, WR.
Drama, Relation of, to Literature, Brander Matthews, F.
Dramatists, Three Contemporary German, J. F. Coar, AM.
Dreyfus, Captain, The Case of, WR.
Dreyfus Case, Anti-Semitism and the, FR.
Duels, Celebrated Italian, USM.
Earwigs, Those Horrid, Grant Allen, Str.
Economic Conceptions, New, GM.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdRA; EdR; SRev.
  Three Patriarchs of Education, AMRR.
  A New Profession, C. F. Thwing, EdRNY.
  Ideals of College Education, F. S. Baldwin, NEM.
  Schools and Education in the American Colonies, Chaut.
  Some Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education, EdRNY.
  Education in Hawaii, H. S. Townsend, F; F. S. Dresslar, EdRNY.
Edwards, Jonathan, and the Great Awakening, E. H. Byington, BSac.
Electrical Advance in Ten Years, Elihu Thomson, F.
Electricity: See contents of CasM; EngM.
Electric Lighting, Municipal, J. R. Commons, MunA.
Engineering: See contents of EngM.
England of the Westminster Assembly, E. D. Warfield, PRR.
England, Socialism and the Future of, H. M. Hyndman, Cos.
English, Sub-Freshman—II., EdRNY.
Evolution, Love as a Factor in, W. Hutchinson, Mon.
Exclusion Laws, Farce of the Chinese, J. T. Scharf, NAR.
Eye Language, Louis Robinson, Black.
Fatigue in School Children, Smith Baker, EdRNY.
Feet and Hands, Mrs. Henry Barnard, APS.
Feudalism, Belated, in America—II., H. G. Chapman, AM.
Fever, Typhoid, Suicide by, A. Shadwell, NatR.
Fever, Yellow, New Orleans and the, A. N. Bell, San.
Finances, The National, 1893-97, A. D. Noyes, PSQ.
Fishing Industry of the United States, G. A. Copeland, Chaut.
Flint, The Tale of the, A. M. Bell, Long.
Flood Story Babylonia, How Far is the, True? J. F. McCurdy, HomR.

France, Centralization and Decentralization in, J. T. Young, AAPS.
Franchises, Municipal, Public Ownership or Operation of, MunA.
Freedom and Its Opportunities—II., J. R. Rogers, A.
Frescoes of Runkelstein, W. D. McCracken, Harp.
Froissart, Emily S. Whitely, Lipp.
Furniture of the Colonial Period, H. O. Warner, AI.
Garbage Disposal, Unsatisfactory Condition of, San.
Gas-Works, The Lease of the Philadelphia, W. D. Lewis, QJEcon.
George, Henry, an Apostle of Reform, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.
George, Henry: Count Tolstoi on Henry George's Doctrine, AMRR.
Germany, The Hierographical Position of, C. C. Adams, Chaut.
Germany, Industrial Advance of, M. G. Mulhall, NAR.
Germany: The German Peril, Black.
Gilead and Bashan, Henry Hayman, DSac.
Girard, Stephen, and His College, J. M. Beck, Cos.
Government, The Present Scope of, E. Wambaugh, AM.
Gold, Production of, Since 1850, E. S. Meade, JPEcon.
Grant's Life in the West—XVI., J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Greece: American Excavations at Sparta and Corinth, F.
Greene, General Nathanael, Mary A. Greene, NEM.
Hampton Court Palace, Anna Leach, MM.
Hawaii:
Education in Hawaii, H. S. Townsend, F; F. S. Dresslar, EdRNY.
A Glimpse of Hawaii, Carrie W. Banks, MidM.
Hawaii as an American Possession, G. H. Barton, NatM.
Heating, House, European Systems of, J. L. Saunders, EngM.
Heroism, Every-Day, Gustav Kobbé, CM.
Hindoos, Early Religion of the, H. W. Magoun, BSac.
Holiday-Making, The Art of, Lady Battersea, SunM.
Homicide in the United States; Why It Has Increased—II., NAR.
Honduras, The Mysterious City of, George B. Gordon, CM.
Huguenots, Two Phases of the History of the, E. Bohl, PRR.
Humanism in Germany, Beginnings of, C. Ford, MR.
Humanitarianism, The New, Black,
Huxley's Home Life, Scenes from, L. Huxley, CM.
Ibsen and the Ethical Drama of the Nineteenth Century, PL.
Ice-Yachting Up to Date, H. P. Ashley, O.
Imagination in History, NewR.
Imperialism, C. de Thierry, NewR.
Indebtedness, International, of the United States in 1789, JPEcon.
India:
The Frontier Risings and the Government of India, Black.
The Silver Situation in India, J. C. Harrison, PSQ.
Julian Hawthorne on India, MisR.
Infidelity, The "Cui Bono" of, A. Oakey Hall, CW.
Insects, The Social Habits of, Anna B. Comstock, Chaut.
Ireland, The Freuch Invasion of, Mac.
Irish Question in a New Light, H. Plunkett, NAR.
Irrigation from Under Ground, John E. Bennett, Lipp.
Italy, In the Chestnut Groves of Northern, Susan N. Carter, Scrib.
Jackson, Andrew—III., J. M. Tobin, FrL.
Japan, Monetary Changes in, G. Droppers, QJECON.
Jesus, Uncertainties of Exact Date of Birth of, HomR.
Jews:
Addison and the Jews, Men.
Anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus Case, FR.
History of the People of Israel—VII., C. H. Cornill, OC.
The Jewish Workman, J. A. Dyche, CR.
Jury Challenge, GBag.
Klondike, The Real, James S. Easby-Smith, Cos.
Klondike, The Rush to the, T. C. Down, C.
Lafarge, Madame, The Strange Story of, A. H. Millar, C.
Land Tenure, Ideal, and the Best Makeshift, FR.
Laplace, Pierre Simon, OC.
Laughing, On the Philosophy of, Paul Carus, Mon.
Lawlessness and Law Enforcement, C. B. Wilcox, BSac.
Lawrence, Massachusetts, The City of, G. H. Young, NEM.
Language, The Way to Learn a, Louise Chauvet, EdRNY.
Lapland, Through Arctic, Bad.
Lessing, Chaut.
Liberalism, The Future of, FR.
Liberals, Some Seventeenth Century—III., Out.
Libraries:
The New York Public Library, J. S. Billings, Out.
Libraries and Librarians, J. D. Millar, Bkman.
Fostering Public Libraries, Kate M. True, MidM.
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library, E. Fane, Bkman.
London: The Lord Mayor's Show, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
Love as a Factor in Evolution, W. Hutchinson, Mon.
Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends, E. E. Hale, Out.
Lutheran Church in New Jersey, History of the, LQ.
Maximilian's Empire, Sarah Y. Stevenson, CM.
Medical Education, A Forgotten Factor in, EdRNY.
Melodrama to Order, Modern, AM.
Mérimée, Prosper, GM.
Mexico as It Is, Frederick S. Daniel, FrL.
Moore, Sir John, at Corunna, W. H. Fitchett, C.
Morgue, The Paris, Henry Haynie, NatM.
Municipal Proprietorship, A. L. Nason, A.
Music: See contents of Mus.
Napoleon, Studies and Sketches of the First, EI.
Navies:
The Position of the British Navy, Lord Brassey, AMRR.
The Rebuilt Navy of the United States, AMRR.
The Need of a Navy: Captain Mahan's New Book, AMRR.
The Need of a Navy: Theodore Roosevelt, GM.
Nazareth, the Home of Jesus, Selah Merrill, BW.
Negro Problems, The Study of the, W. E. B. Du Bois, AAPS.
New York, Greater, a Century Hence, G. E. Waring, Jr., MunA.
New York, the Greater, Inauguration of, E. M. Shepard, AM.
New York's Civic Assets, W. H. Tolman, AMRR.
Norfolk, Quaint Old, Malinda C. Faville, MidM.
Northwest, The New, J. A. Wheelock, Harp.
Norway, Impressions of—VI., AI.
Norwegian-Swedish Conflict, The, FR.
Office-Seekers During Jefferson's Administration, AHR.
Ohio in National Affairs, C. M. Harvey, Chaut.
Paris, Literary, Twenty Years Ago, T. W. Higginson, AM.
Parks, Wild, and Forest Reservations of the West, J. Muir, AM.
Parliament, Shortening of the British, CR.
Parnellism and Practical Politics, WR.
Patents? Is it Worth While to Take Out, H. Huntington, F.
Paul, The Life and Letters of—I., Lyman Abbott, Out.
Penal Institutions, Boston's, William I. Cole, NEM.
People's Party, Passing of the, W. A. Peffer, NAR.
Philosophy, The Genesis of Critical—I., J. G. Schurman, PRev.
Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Photography, Artistic, AA.
Plutocracy and War, John C. Ridpath, A.
Police, The Canadian Mounted, CJ.
Political Outlook, The, Henry Watterson, F.
Postal Savings Banks, Relation of, to Commercial Banks, AAPS.
Prayer-Spirit, The Revival of the, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Presbyterians, The, D. J. McMillan, FrL.
Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government—III., AHR.
Prussian Campaign of 1758, The—II., Herbert Tuttle, AHR.
Public Opinion, Growth and Expression of, E. L. Godkin, AM.
Punishment, Deterrent, W. A. Wall, IJE.
Punishment, Hegel's Theory of, S. W. Dyde, PRev.
Punishments, Barbaric Military, J. DeMorgan, GBag.
Pythagoras and "Being"—XXVI., C. H. J. Bjerregaard, Int.
Racial Geography of Europe, The—XII., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railroad Men, The Life of the, H. E. Hamblen, McCl.
Railway Concessions, China and Chinese, C. Carey, F.
Religion, The Essential Nature of, L. F. Ward, IJE.
Religion, The Evolution of, J. W. Powell, Mon.
Restaurant Types, American, Joe M. Chapple, NatM.
Revolution, The Preliminary Period of the American—I., G.
Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church, E. Dickinson, Mus.
Rome, Ruins and Excavations of Ancient, CW.
Rosary, Intentions of the, J. L. M. Monsabre, R.
Russia, Struggles of Races and Religions in, DER.
Sands, Shifting, Control and Fixation of, EngM.
Savonarola—Monk, Patriot, Martyr, F. M. Edselas, CW.
Sauria, The Largest of Our, F. H. Sweet, HM.
Science and Morals, P. M. Berthelot, APS.
School Building in New York City, C. B. J. Snyder, EdRNY.
Schools, Superintendent of: A New Profession, EdRNY.
Scott, Sir Walter, Fate of the Manuscripts of, CJ.
Selection Upon the Social Problem, The Doctrine of, IJE.
Senators, Election of, by the People, W. Clark, G.Bag.
Serpents, and How to Recognize Them, K.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain, EngM.
Siberia, Hardships of Catholic Exiles in, A. M. Clarke, CW.
Signaling, Ancient Methods of, C. Bright, C.
Silver: The Silver Situation in India, J. C. Harrison, PSQ.
Silver Question, Canada and the, John Davidson, QJEcon.
Slav, The Coming of the, G. Washburn, CR.
Sleep, A New Method of Inducing, J. B. Leonard, San.
Sloyd: The Swedish Manual-Training System, W. S. Harwood, Out.
Socialism, French and German, Cos.
Socialism, Christian, or the Workingman's Kingdom, LQ.
Socialism and the Future of England, H. M. Hyndman, Cos.
Sociology, Congress of the International Institute of, AAPS.
Song of Songs, The, S. I. Curtiss, BSac.
Solomonic Literature, M. D. Conway, OC.
Spiritualism, Modern, W. E. Parsons, LQ.
Spitzbergen, The First Crossing of, M. Conway, PMM.
Sports: See contents of O; Bad.
Steamships: The Largest Steamship Afloat, CasM.
Students, Mediæval, Life of, C. H. Haskins, AHR.
Stuttgart—I.: The Ancient City, Elise J. Allen, Harp.

Suggestion as a Factor in Social Progress, Edmund Noble, IJE.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, A. H. Lawrence, Str.
Sunday, Zahn's History of, PRR.
Symbolism, The Origin of—II., R. E. Moore, Int.
Tableaux, Some Society, M. E. W. Sherwood, Cos.
Talmud, The, Wilhelm Knöpfelmacher, Men.
Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion, A. M. Mowry, AHR.
Tammany, The Reconquest of New York by, S. Sterne, F.
Tariffs, Our Interstate Protective, J. J. Wait, A.
Taxation, Principles of—XIV., D. A. Wells, APS.
Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773, Max Farrand. AHR.
Taylor, Bayard, The Haunts of, T. Dreiser, MM.
Tenement Homes for American Cities, G. A. Weber, MunA.
Theistic Evolution, George Macloskie, PRR.
Tolstoi, Count, on Henry George's Doctrine, AMRR.
Torpedo Boat Design, Conditions Governing, R. C. Smith, NAR.
Trade: See contents of DTJ.
Trade Unionism, The Blight of, T. Taylor, CasM.
Trades-Union Triumph, The, G. Lushington, NatR.
Trees, The Great and Small Family of, A. L. Benedict, Cos.
Trinity, The Dogma of the, H. Frank, Int.
Trust Legislation, Federal, S. F. Randolph, PSQ.
Tuskegee Institute, The, Treas.
Universe, Mileage and Tonnage of the, W. Harrison, MR.
Vatican and Quirinal, A. Warren, EI.
Veddahs of Ceylon, The, E. O. Walker, GM.
Violin Making, Ancient and Modern—III., Mus.
Wages, Exports and, Jacob Schoenhof, F.
War Office, The British, and Its Sham Army, NC.
War Possibilities in Europe, S. G. Crouch, GM.
Washingtons, English Home of the, in England, Ata.
Washington and His Friends, Martha L. Phillips, CM.
Waterloo: A Contemporary Letter, C.
Waterloo, A Myth of, Archibald Forbes, CM.
Water Supply, Investigations of, F. H. Newell, San.
West Indies, An Object-Lesson from the, N. Lubbock, NewR.
West Indies, The Aborigines of the, Edith Blake, APS.
Whitman Walt, M. A. De D. Howe, Bkman.
Winsor, Justin, Edward Channing.
Wives and Mothers, French, Anna L. Bicknell, CM.
Wolfe, General, Portraits of, Paul Leicester Ford, CM.
Woman, The Intellectual Powers of, F. Franklin, NAR.
Women and Reforms, Helen Watterson Moody, Scrib.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The American Monthly Review of Reviews.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1898.

Emile Zola ..... Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Destruction of the "Maine" 259
A Strained Situation 260
De Lome's Unlucky Letter 260
An Apology in Order 261
De Lome's Recent Activities in This Country ... 262
Coastwise Defenses 263
Starvation in Cuba 263
Are the Bonds Payable in Silver? 263
Logic Versus Facts 264
House Against Senate 265
Position of the Republican Party 265
The Lost Cause of "16 to 1" 266
Face the Facts as They Are 266
The Gold Standard a Fact to be Accepted 266
Its Position Abroad 267
Real Questions to be Settled 267
Reform the Currency 267
Silver Men Uniting for Fall Elections 267
The Issue Taking Shape 267
Speaker Reed's Assumption of a Protectorate .. 268
His Attitude on Cuba and Hawaii 268
On Financial Bills 268
New York Affairs 269
Philadelphia and Its Politics 269
Some New Men at Washington 270
Famines and Relief Work 271
China and Europe 272
A Monroe Doctrine for China 273
The Cretan Deadlock 273
English Politics 275
End of the Engineers' Strike 275
Municipal Issues in England 275
The Trial of Zola 275
Germany and American Food Products 276
Assassination of Barrios 276

With portraits of Captain Sigsbee, Senator Teller, David B. Hill, Senator Louis E. McComas, Senator Thomas Battle Turley, Dr. Francisco Coll y Zamuy, Sir Robert Hart, and Colonel Dyer, a map of China, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events 277

With portraits of John W. Griggs, the late President Barrios, Charles H. Duell, George E. Roberts, the late James P. Smith, Mark S. Brewer, Augustus Hemming, Gilbert T. Carter, Walter J. Sendall, and the late Frances E. Willard.

Cartoons and Current History 282

With reproductions from various American and foreign periodicals.

The Rush to the Klondike: Alaska's New Gold-Fields—Their Present Output and Future Promise 289

By Sam Stone Bush.
With many illustrations.

Zola, the Dreyfus Case, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France—

I. Threats of a New St. Bartholomew in France 309

II. M. Drumont, who Rings the Tocsin 311
An interview by Valerian Gribayedoff.

III. Dr. Nordau on the Jews and Their Fears .. 315
An interview by Robert H. Sherard.

IV. M. Zola on French Anti-Semitism 318
An interview by Robert H. Sherard.

With portraits of M. Drumont, M. Max Nordau, and M. Zola.

The Prevention of Lynch-Law Epidemics 321
By Edward Leigh Pell.

The St. Louis Election Schools 326
By William Flewellyn Saunders.
With illustrations.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Nine Routes to the Klondike 331
Shall We Annex Leprosy? 332
German Ambitions Over Seas 333
German Trade Successes in the Far East 333
The Future of Germany, Austria, and Turkey .. 334
Decentralization in France 335
The Dwindling Population of France 336
The Ascendency of Russia 336
The New Russian Minister of War 337
"England's Economic and Political Crisis" 338
"Europe at War with England" 339
The London County Council 340
Coöperative Credit for Small Farmers 341
The Social Problem in Germany and Russia 343
Adolph Wagner on Socialism 344
Savings in the Postal Service 345
American Labor Unions and Strikes 345
Agricultural Training for Women 346
School Gardens 347
The Scientific Bureaus at Washington 348
Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington 348
A French View of Sir Wilfrid Laurier 349
A British View of the Spanish-Cuban Crisis 350
The Hero of the Yalu 351
Du Maurier on Pictorial Satire 352
Tributes to Alphonse Daudet 354
The Literary "Claque" 354
Office-Seeking Under Jefferson 355
Were the First American Colonists Irish? 356
Milan's Great Theater 357

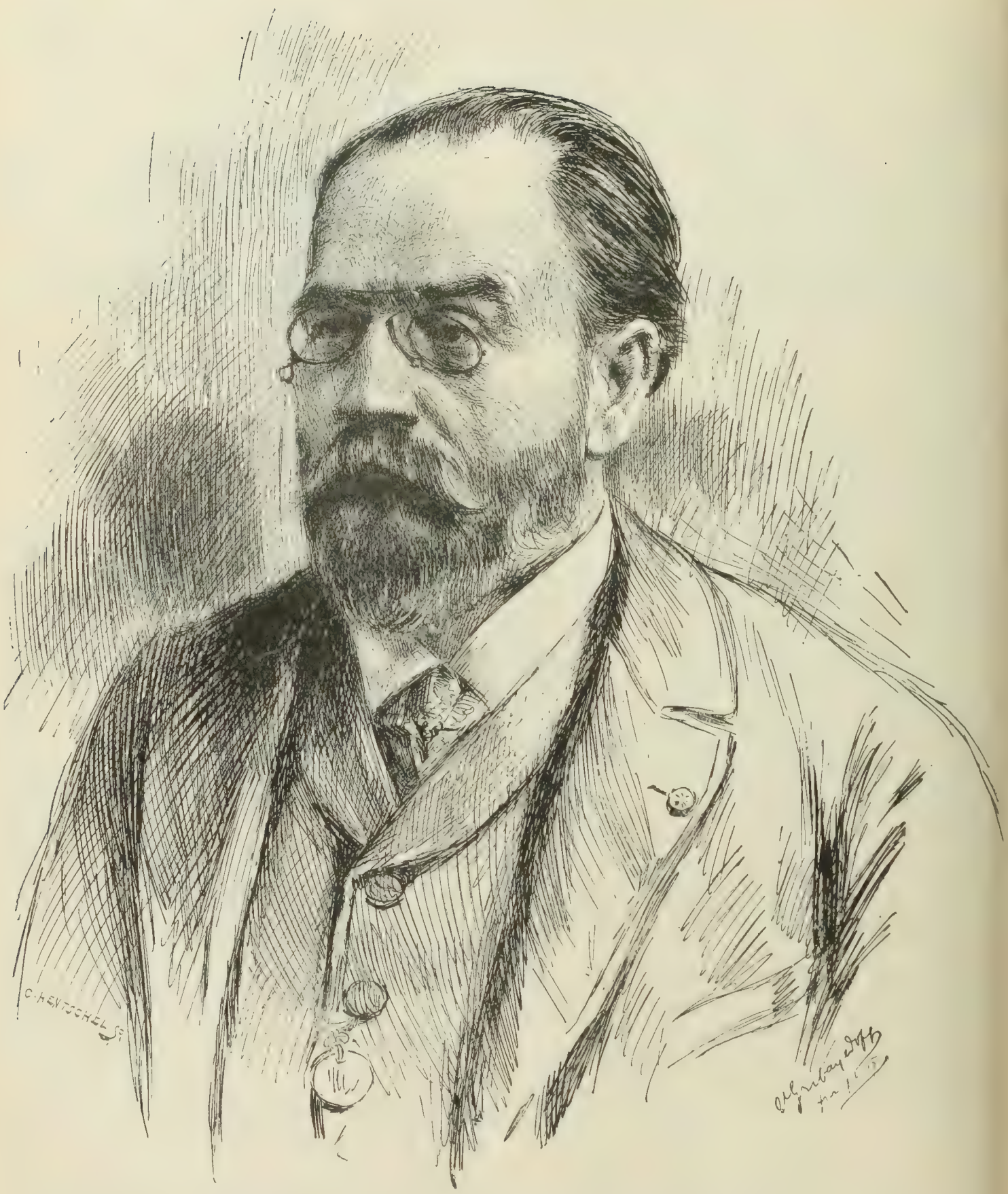
The Periodicals Reviewed 358

The New Books 372

Contents of Reviews and Magazines 377

Index to Periodicals 382

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



EMILE ZOLA, from a new drawing by Gribayedoff.

(See page 309.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1898. NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Destruction of the "Maine."

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of February 15 the United States battleship *Maine*, lying in the harbor of Havana, was destroyed and sunk by an explosion. The sacrifice of life was great, including a large majority of the ship's men. Some of the officers, it is said, were visiting on board another ship in the harbor, and so escaped all injury. Of the officers who were on board at the time of the explosion, including Captain Sigsbee, commanding the vessel, all were rescued but two. This is due to the fact that the officers' quarters were toward the stern, while the explosion was relatively near the bows, in the more immediate vicinity of the quarters of the crew. The number of men killed seems to have ex-



REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N.
(In command of the American fleet.)

ceeded 250. Many of the survivors were severely injured. It is supposed that this shocking occurrence was caused by fire communicated in some way to a carefully guarded magazine where explosives were stored. Whether the firing of the magazine was a pure accident or a fiendish plot will perhaps never be known. Our record last month announced the sailing of the Atlantic squadron to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and the assembling at the Dry Tortugas as a rendezvous of a very formidable American fleet. Some days later, on January 25, by order of the Navy Department, the battleship *Maine* took leave of the rest of the fleet and proceeded to the harbor of Havana. There had been serious rioting in the Cuban capital, and it was considered that the American consulate and the interests of the United States in general would be better safeguarded by the presence of an American man-of-war. The Spanish Government had formally expressed its entire acquiescence in this plan, although the movement looked enough like the entering wedge in a policy of intervention to occasion much hostile comment on the part of the Spanish newspapers. It was at once announced that as a return courtesy the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* would at the earliest possible moment be dispatched to the United States. By a singular coincidence the *Vizcaya* was due to arrive off Sandy Hook at almost exactly the time when the *Maine* was blown up at Havana. The *Vizcaya* is a very large, heavily armored cruiser, equipped with the largest guns used in the Spanish navy, and supplied with engines capable



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, OF THE "MAINE."



Copyright by J. S. Johnston, N. Y.
THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE," DESTROYED IN HAVANA HARBOR FEBRUARY 15.

of giving her a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. Her visit to New York occurred at a time when all our vessels in any manner able to cope with her were said to be a long distance away. In the case of the *Maine*, the loss of the ship was a trifling matter compared with the shocking loss of life. The *Maine* was a fine ship, but she had met with various minor mishaps in her brief history, and was regarded by naval men as unlucky. But for a change of plans at Washington she would have left Cuba a day or two previous to the explosion. A naval inquiry was duly begun

A Strained Situation.

The Spanish authorities at Havana rendered every assistance in their power to the work of rescuing the sailors who had either been blown into the water or else had jumped overboard from the rapidly sinking ship. There was no general disposition in the United States to lay the disaster at the door of the Spanish Government, although it was not an uncommon opinion that some of the fanatical supporters of Spain and haters of America, who had precipitated the recent riots in Havana, might have carried their desperation far enough to perpetrate an atrocity which in its very nature could only injure the Spanish cause. The accident occurred at a peculiarly unfortunate moment because of the somewhat strained relations between Spain and the United States due to the disclosure of a grave indiscretion on the part of the Spanish minister at Washington. Spain had accepted Señor De Lome's resignation, but had seemed very reluctant to make the frank and straightforward disavowals that the circumstances plainly required. The tardiness of Spain in meeting reasonable expectations in this matter of disavowal or apology had produced a very unpleasant impression throughout the United States, and had justified Congress in calling upon the President for a full report of the facts that show the total failure of Spain to meet her promises regarding the relief of the *reconcentrados* and the practical application of the autonomy scheme. The President was on the point of making the desired report to Congress when the news was received of the destruction of the *Maine*.

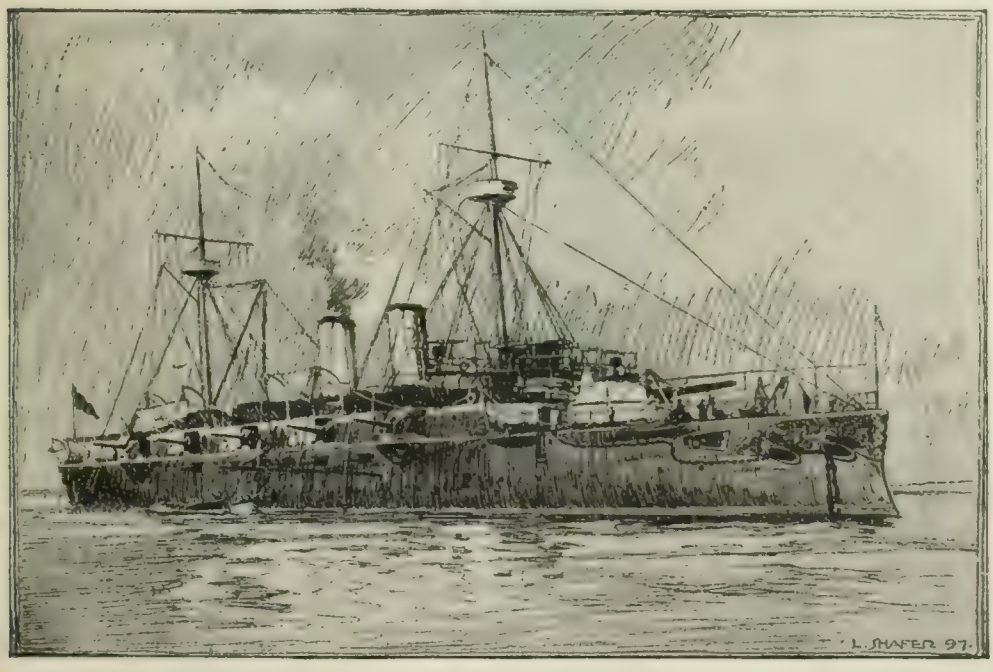
De Lome's Unlucky Letter.

The publication of an imprudent letter early in February brought to a sudden end the American residence of Señor De Lome, the minister of Spain at Washington.

The letter had been written to Señor Canalejas, a Spanish public man of high rank who had recently been in the United States and subsequently in Havana, supposedly to make observations for the Spanish Government. It is to be remembered that De Lome had been particularly attached to the fortunes of the late Prime Minister Canovas. The new prime minister, Sagasta, had thought it best not to make an immediate change at Washington in view of the intricacies of the situation. Señor Canalejas, however, belongs to Prime Minister Sagasta's party ; and it may be taken for granted that he visited this country and Cuba at the instance of the new cabinet in order that he might make a confidential report. The importance of Canalejas and his quasi-official status seemed to be understood in Washington when De Lome felt obliged to use his utmost endeavor to secure for the visitor a favorable reception. Subsequently, Canalejas went to Havana ; and the letter which has since made trouble for De Lome was sent to him there. It seems to have been abstracted from Canalejas' apartments by some one acting on behalf of the Cuban insurgents. The letter contained phrases concerning the President of the United States that were both disparaging and insulting. Further than that, there were other phrases which made it plain that neither De Lome nor Canalejas took the autonomy proposals seriously, but regarded them as a mere blind for the sake of gaining time for military operations while diverting public opinion in the United States. Furthermore, the letter suggested that it would be a good idea for Spain, also for purposes of effect at Washington, to enter very industriously upon the discussion of a new commercial treaty with this country. At first De Lome denied the genuineness of the letter ; but its full publication in *facsimile* by the New York *Journal*, together with the examination of the original at the State Department, made further denial impossible. De Lome, knowing the United States would either give him his passports and order him out of the country or else demand that Spain should recall him, hastily telegraphed his resignation to Madrid. The Spanish cabinet lost no time in accepting the resignation ; and so it came to pass that De Lome was already a private citizen when our minister, General Woodford, presented the request of the United States for his recall.



EX-MINISTER DUPUY DE LOME, OF SPAIN.



SPANISH ARMORED CRUISER "VIZCAYA," ARRIVED AT NEW YORK FEBRUARY 18.

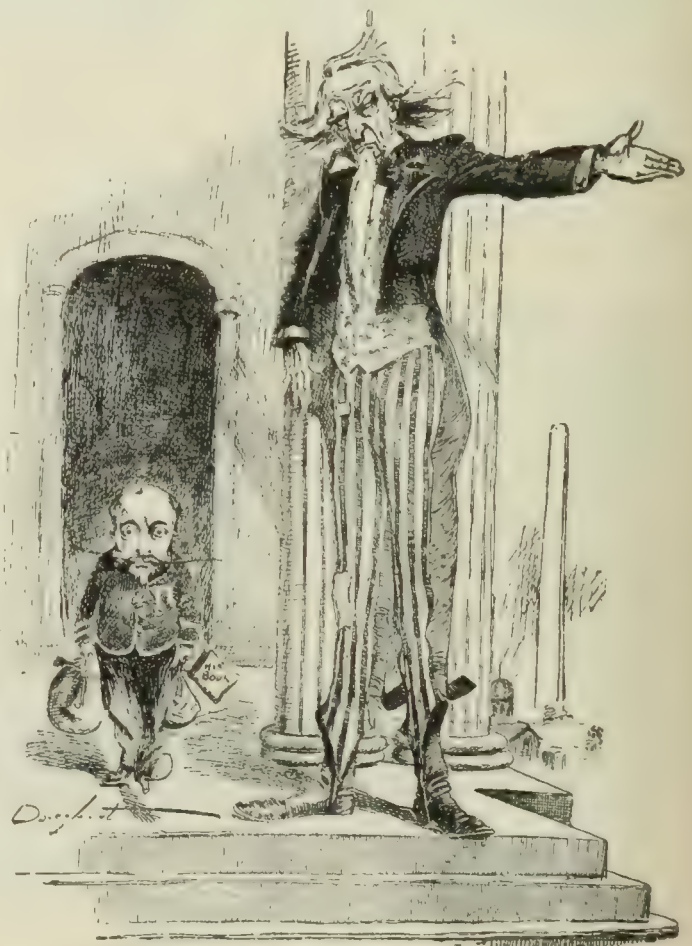
An Apology in Order.

Our State Department instructed General Woodford to inform the Spanish Government that this country would naturally expect to receive from the Madrid cab-

inet an expression of regret for the incident and a disavowal of the sentiments contained in Señor De Lome's letter. The Spanish view, however, was that the letter was purely private and personal, and that the disappearance of Señor De Lome from further official life at Washington ought to suffice without further action. It seems to us that this was scarcely a tenable position, for several reasons. In the first place, an elaborate letter on current diplomatic questions of great importance, written by the Spanish minister to a prominent Spanish statesman, who at that very moment was presumably a confidential emissary of his government, was not in fact a merely personal affair. It is true that the letter was not phrased as a formal communication to the Spanish Foreign Office ; nevertheless its whole object, on its very face, was serious and official, and its point of view was manifestly intended by De Lome to be presented through Canalejas to the Madrid government. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States had nothing whatever to do with the circumstances under which the letter was procured and made public, that phase of the matter has no diplomatic importance. President McKinley generously made light of the insulting language that concerned him personally. But, very properly indeed, he was disposed to regard other parts of the letter as serious and significant. Everything in the De Lome letter confirms from beginning to end the statements made in these pages last month, to the effect that the autonomy project has been hopeless from its very inception. The vacancy created by the resignation of Señor De Lome was promptly filled for the time being by the appointment of a secretary of the Spanish legation, Señor Du Bosc, as *chargé d'affaires*. On February 15 it was announced that Señor Luis Polo y Bernabe had been selected as the permanent successor of De Lome. The new minister is a son of Admiral Polo, formerly minister at Washington, and has been employed in the Foreign Office at Madrid as chief of the consular and commercial department.

De Lome's Recent Activities in This Country.

The De Lome incident was on many accounts an extremely irritating one. The recent Spanish minister had cut a very wide swath during the past three years. He had exploited a large corps of detectives and had spent great sums of Spanish secret-service money in this country to thwart and destroy by all possible means a perfectly legitimate American traffic. For it must be remembered that although the United States Government has spent not less than two million dollars, practically under Mr. De Lome's instructions, in preventing the movement of so-called filibustering expeditions, only a small percentage of the expeditions interfered with have in fact been of a filibustering character. It is, indeed, against the law to use American soil for the fitting out of armed expeditions to make war upon a friendly power. It is not, however, against the law to sell arms and supplies. The Cuban insurgents have not desired the equipment of armed expeditions in the United States, but have merely wished in a perfectly legitimate way to buy various munitions. It is true that they intended to smuggle these wares into Cuba ; but the prevention of smuggling is a matter for the Spanish revenue service in Cuba to deal with. The United States has no more proper concern with Cuban smuggling than with Australian smuggling. There are many people who would much like to know why our Government, both under Mr. Cleveland's administration and also under Mr. McKinley's, has not drawn more sharply the line between the unlawful fitting out of military expeditions and the lawful export of supplies. It is to be hoped that Mr. De Lome's successor will not be accorded so large a freedom as the late Spanish minister enjoyed in the utilization of the official resources of this country as auxiliary to Spain's foul warfare against her Cuban subjects.



UNCLE SAM TO THE SPANISH MINISTER: "GIT!"
From the *Journal* (New York).

Coastwise Defenses.

Our Atlantic seaboard cities have begun to perceive that the possibility of a bombardment from the sea is to be regarded in a practical light. The New York Chamber of Commerce recently passed resolutions calling upon the Government to increase the number of its trained artillerymen. The improvement of our coast defenses by means of great guns of modern construction has now made considerable progress; and the rapid crowding of work during the past few months will soon have resulted in the completion of a large number of these powerful fortification guns, which will be put in place at numerous points along the coast. It is obvious, however, that trained men for the manipulation of these heavy batteries are quite as requisite as the guns themselves. Even if the very imminent danger of a war with Spain should pass away, this country would have been the permanent gainer by reason of the efforts put forth in this flurry of preparation. The safety and dignity of the nation demand that its defenses be modern and ample. We have no need of a huge navy, but the cause of peace in the world requires that our navy should be manifestly efficient, and that it should be easily stronger than that of any other country excepting the two or three principal naval and colonial powers of Europe. With a navy considerably stronger than we now possess, we might have dictated peace in Cuba long ago, without the firing of a single gun, upon terms which would have been greatly to the advantage of Spain herself, and would have saved her great cost and misery. A moderate but progressive increase in our military and naval strength, together with defensive preparations along the coast, will constitute our best and cheapest insurance against war, and will redound in many ways to our national advantage.

Starvation in Cuba.

All reports concerning starvation in Cuba and the condition of the *reconcentrados* have of late concurred at least in admitting an extremely grave situation. Supplies have been forwarded in considerable quantities from this country, and Miss Clara Barton, as the leader of the Red Cross Association for America, has gone to Havana to aid in the distribution of relief. Julian Hawthorne, who went to India to study the famine last year, has now been in Cuba and reports a worse condition of starvation than he found in the Indian famine districts. On February 14 action was taken at Washington which seemed to point to the beginning of a changed policy on the part of our Government. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a unanimously favorable report on a resolution which had a few days previously been referred to it, calling upon the Secretary of State for full information regarding the condition of the *reconcentrados* in Cuba and the progress of autonomy. A similar resolution was on the same day reported in the Senate. In both houses the vote was immediately reached, and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. It was understood, as a matter of course, that the action of the House was based upon a perfect understanding with President McKinley. The United States consuls



AND SPAIN CALLS THIS WAR!
From the *World* (New York).

in Cuba had kept the Department of State supplied with information of the most harrowing description respecting the widespread distress throughout the island; and it now seemed advisable to the administration that Congress and the country should be put in possession of the Government's official news. The course of events seemed, as these pages were closed for the press, to be impelling this country toward some form of intervention in Cuba.

Are the Bonds Payable in Silver?

The closing days of January were occupied in Congress with a discussion which might well seem to the plain business man to have no proper right of way at a time when matters of actual current importance ought to be faced and decided. The discussion to which we refer was precipitated by Senator Teller, of Colorado, who introduced a resolution to the effect that the bonds of the United States Government are payable in silver as well as in gold, at the option of the Government. The United States Government is not at present

engaged in the business of paying off bonds; and so far as we are aware nobody in the financial world was asking Congress to explain the nature of the Government's liability for its outstanding obligations. The question is one that has been repeatedly discussed in the past, and this latest debate has thrown no new light upon it. The subject is one that naturally divides itself into two entirely distinct parts. The first part is legal and technical, and belongs, as a matter of last resort, in the domain of the judiciary. The second phase of the matter lies in the domain of public policy and involves questions of an ethical nature. There would seem to be no doubt whatever about the legal part of the question. The United States bonds, on their face, are made payable in coin. Coined silver dollars, being full legal tender, are legally available for the payment of the Government's bonded indebtedness. So much for the technical side of the question. When it comes to the question of public policy a serious difference of opinion exists. But it is precisely the same difference that was faced at the polls in November, 1896, when the verdict of the American people was pronounced against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. When the word coin was originally inserted in the bonds it was the avowed and perfectly understood intention that the creditor should be entitled to receive the best available current money. The purpose was to make it assured that the printing presses should not at some time be set to work to print irredeemable paper money to pay off public indebtedness. It has been the policy of the Government, in so far as silver dollars have been made a part of our circulating medium, to keep those dollars at par with gold. The real standard has been gold, and nothing else. If a jury of highly intelligent and absolutely impartial men could be assembled from other countries and could weigh the evidence and hear the arguments, in order to decide what were the requirements of honor and good faith, it is our opinion that they would be compelled, in view of all the facts in our financial history, to decide that the bonds of the United States Government are, as a matter of sound policy and high public morality, payable in money of as good purchasing power as our gold coins.

Logic Versus Facts.

We have not the slightest desire or intention to impugn the integrity or good faith of the men who think otherwise. It is a well-linked and powerful chain of logic that men like Senator Teller use when they argue that our Government has a perfect right to throw open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the existing legal coinage ratio, and subsequently from time to time to use gold or silver coins indiscriminately in paying off public debts which are expressly payable in coin. But nations do not rise and grow great by logic alone, nor does legal right furnish the sole guide to what is just and wise, whether in private or in public affairs. It is true that twenty years ago many of the men who are now opposing Senator Teller, including President McKinley himself, voted that the bonds were payable in silver—meaning thereby to express their views of public policy no less than their understanding of the law. But twenty years ago the market value of silver was about twice as much as it is to-day; and it was at least entirely pardonable to believe that free coinage would have so affected the current market price of bullion that it would have been a matter of practical indifference to the bondholder whether he was paid in silver or gold. The bullion value of the silver dollar was at that time from 84 to 93 cents. At present the bullion value of the silver dollar is less than 44 cents. The monetary value of our silver dollar is of course exactly 100 cents, for the reason that the Government employs a policy which makes all parts of our circulating medium equivalent to gold. If Mr. Teller's resolution was intended to affirm that under existing conditions and policies the public debt is payable in silver, there could have been little objection to it, but it would have had no point or meaning. And certainly the resolution was meant to have a deep significance. If Mr. Teller had asked Congress to declare the public debt of the United States to be payable in Mexican dollars—that is to say, in any silver coins having as great intrinsic value as American silver dollars—its point would have been more easily grasped by the public. Twenty years ago Mexican dollars circulated to a very considerable extent in the United States at par with our own dollars. To-day Mexican dollars, containing exactly the same amount of silver, are worth in the United States 45 or 46 cents. Laying aside all illusions and estimating carefully all the factors in the case, it is well to admit that the adoption of the free-silver policy by the United States Government alone might not very greatly improve the price of silver. In that case we should have nominally a bimetallic



SENATOR TELLER.

money, but in practice our money would have become Mexicanized. That is to say, the gold would have disappeared from circulation because of its superior intrinsic value, and the silver dollar would have become, as in Mexico, the ordinary standard coin, with a purchasing power probably not much greater than that which the Mexican dollar to-day possesses in the United States. This is the prevailing opinion.

House Against Senate.

Senator Teller and his fellow-believers in free coinage of silver think that the opening of the mints would of itself so greatly change the situation that the bullion market throughout the world would be radically altered—silver either at once or within a reasonable time recovering something like the relative value that belonged to it twenty years ago. The burden of proof, however, rests with the advocates of free coinage; and all the more recent tendencies and indications have made their thesis more difficult and less plausible. To sum up, therefore, our comments upon the Teller resolution, we may remark that of course the proposition was intended as a serious and significant one; and that what it really involved might be better understood if it had been so worded that Congress should have been asked explicitly to declare the public debt of the United States payable in any silver dollars containing as much good silver as a dollar of the United States contains. There may be a way to avoid this conclusion, but we do not see any such way. The resolution meant something or nothing; and if it had any meaning at all it meant that the government debt is payable in silver bullion. The debate occupied a considerable part of the time and attention of the Senate for eight days. A vote was reached on Friday, January 28, and the resolution was adopted. The division stood 47 to 32, which accounts for all the members of the Senate except ten, who were absent and paired, making the full division 52 to 37. Senator Teller's resolution was worded in a manner that was, to say the least, ingenious; and several men who voted for it have been counted as advocates of the maintenance of the existing gold standard. But their action would seem to be accounted for only on the ground that they regarded the resolution as having no significance. The so-called "sound-money Democrats" all voted with the silver Senators with the single exception of Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was the only Eastern Republican who voted for the resolution. The Republican members of the other branch of Congress, however, took the Teller resolution seriously, and attached to it the only significance that it could possess if it were to be taken to mean anything at all. It was promptly decided that the best manner in which to inform the country and the world that the United States might be relied upon at whatever cost to pay its obligations in gold or its equivalent was to take up the Teller resolution promptly and vote it down. This was done accordingly on January 31, after a discussion limited to five hours; and the majority against the resolution was 50. Every Republican in the House voted against the resolution with the exception of two members from North Carolina, who, though nominally Republicans, were elected by Populist votes on the understanding that they were silver men.

Position of the Republican Party.

It has taken the Republican party nearly a quarter of a century to find an agreed and unambiguous position on this extremely important question of the coinage. To-day, the unquestionable Republican doctrine is that the existing gold standard must be maintained so far as any independent action or policy of the United States is concerned, and this sums up all that has any practical significance. It is true that it still remains a Republican tenet that international bimetallism would be desirable, and ought, if possible, to be brought about. The efforts made, however, in 1897, have quite convinced all well-informed persons, whether gold-standard men or free-silver men, that international bimetallism cannot now nor in the immediate future be brought about any more than European disarmament can



THE PROMPT RETURN OF THE TELLER BILL TO ITS FATHER.—Minneapolis *Tribune*.

be accomplished. International bimetallism may therefore be said to have disappeared wholly from the horizon of things now practicable. Furthermore, it must be frankly confessed that even as an academic proposition the once-alluring theory of bimetallism has suffered a good deal of damage in the light of recent economic tendencies. The steadfast readers of the REVIEW need not be reminded that this remark is not due to any inveterate bias against bimetallism.

The Lost Cause of "16 to 1."

The great army of American voters who gathered about the standard of "16 to 1" in 1896 was not composed of men inferior either in interest or intelligence. On the contrary, so far as the West and South were concerned, they were men of an uncommonly high and keen sense of justice, and with more than the average American endowment of the reasoning or logical faculties. The people who disparage them are not possessed of large breadth of view. Nevertheless these Western and Southern voters, high-minded and sincere as we believe them to have been, made the mistake of attempting to settle practical business questions by history and by logic, somewhat as the Southern people a generation ago attempted to settle a great practical controversy by an appeal to the history and the theory of the rights of the sovereign States in the Federal Union. It is a hard thing and a bitter thing for conscientious men who have believed that great principles were at stake to abandon a cherished cause. It is all the harder for the West and South to abandon the "16-to-1" contention, for the very reason that the East has never been willing to see that the silver banner has been borne in those parts of the country with a very large measure of idealism as well as gallantry—while the East has never done half justice to the strength of the logical and historical argument for the free coinage of silver at the time-honored American ratio.

Face the Facts as They Are.

But while it is true that the motives as well as the arguments of the silver men have not been duly appreciated, it is none the less the duty of the West and South to look at present-day economic facts with open eyes. Chivalric as it may be to stick stubbornly to a lost cause or to support the historical claims of a dispossessed ruler, it is always bad for a country to have any large portion of its citizens blindly unwilling to accept existing facts. Irreconcilables are very much in the way of progress. When the war was over, the wise Southerner abandoned the doctrine of secession. When the republic was established, the more sensible Frenchmen declined to coöperate with the followers of the several rival monarchical claimants. Now it is a plain fact that the silver cause, so far as summed up in the old Latin Union ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or the American ratio of 16 to 1, is a hopelessly lost cause, for the reason that economic conditions and tendencies, which the governments of the world either cannot or will not alter, have brought about a totally changed relationship between the two great money metals. The West and the South are relatively new regions, in the process of rapid economic development, with the aid of large amounts of borrowed capital. They have naturally been keenly alive to the question whether or not the general disuse of silver and the general reliance upon gold as a single money standard was not resulting in a serious appreciation of the purchasing power of money. They had a perfect right to be apprehensive on that point. They have, however, attached by far too much importance to very imperfect evidence. And they have not seen with sufficient clearness that the depression that has visited the West with peculiar severity in recent years has been the result of a reaction due to world-wide causes attributable rather to the organization of credit than to faults in coinage or currency systems.

The Gold Standard a Fact to be Accepted.

For better or for worse, the great commercial nations of the world have concluded to transact their business and measure their exchanges in terms of the single gold standard. The people of the United States in 1896 decided that, quite apart from the theory of the question, it was expedient for this country to stand with the rest of the world in this particular matter of the measure of value. For all practical purposes the existing monetary standard might well be accepted as if it were a fundamental physical factor in the position of the country, like the Mississippi River or the Rocky Mountains. Tunneling, irrigation, and other works of man may gradually alter the economic significance of the Rocky Mountains; while the improvement of navigation and the regulation of overflow may also affect the relations of the Mississippi River to the welfare of the great valley that it drains. In like manner there may gradually come about important changes in so fundamental a thing as the standard by which men measure values. But great nations are likely to make such changes gradually and conservatively, and laws may be expected to follow timidly and tardily where practical business facts have led the way. Taking all things into account, it is hardly a rash or exaggerated thing to say that for the present in this country the gold standard is about as firmly established a fact as a republican form of government. We are not

iscussing what ought to be or what ought not to be. ut we are asking men to admit the hard facts.

Its osition broad.

In England, certainly, the gold standard is a much firmer fact than the Established Church, the privileges of landed property, ne hereditary House of Lords, or even the institu- on of royalty. India's silver circulation is soon in- vitably to be made subsidiary to gold as the standard f reckoning. Russia has now completed all her rrangements for the practical adoption of the old standard. Japan has entered the list of the old-standard nations, and nothing but the lack f a really authoritative central government in hina can long prevent some important steps in nat country in the same direction. Theory in nese matters is one thing and practice is another. he theory of international bimetallism may con- nue to be cherished by a man who allows him- elf to perceive that for the present and near ture no international coinage agreement in vor of silver can possibly be secured.

eal Ques- ions to be Settled.

Meanwhile we have some actually de- sirable improvements to make in our currency system that have no bearing n the question of standards ; and it is a great ity that the United States Senate, with its implac- ble and irreconcilable stand upon the silver uestion, is not willing to allow the people of the nited States to simplify their paper-money sues and improve their banking laws. If banks re to be allowed to issue circulating notes at all, ought to be easy to prove that they should be lowed to issue notes in a way that would enable nem to serve the currency needs of the country s well as possible. There is no reason, for stance, why the national banking law should revent rather than encourage the establishment f small banks or branch banks in country vil- ges now devoid of banking facilities. Nor is nere any good reason why banks which are equired to deposit government bonds as a secu- ty for their circulation ought not to be allowed issue notes to the full par value of those bonds. or would it seem to be good policy, if it is esirable that there should be a bank circulation, tax such circulation so heavily as to discourage it.

Reform the urrency.

In short, if the banks are to furnish the flexible element in the country's circulating medium, the banking laws ought to permit ast as high a state of elasticity as is consistent with fety. Furthermore, the country has had ample nd painful experience to show that it is a foolish olicy to make the United States Treasury carry ne gold reserve of the country without any roper means to protect that reserve. When the Government pays out gold for greenbacks or treasury notes, those redeemed notes either ought to be canceled and destroyed, or else ought to be laid aside and held until somebody wants them and is ready to present gold in order to get them. There are other steps, and important ones, which it would be wise to take in the simplification and reform of our monetary system without affecting in any way the standard of value ; and it is greatly to be regretted that reforms so reasonable and sensible in themselves—and so generally desired by the business people of the country apart from their views on questions of a political nature—should be blocked by the stubbornness of the United States Senate, whose opposition to these needed reforms rests not upon the merits of the questions directly involved, but upon the demand for something else—namely, a change in the standard of value.

Silver Men Uniting for Fall Elections.

In the middle of February there was held at Minneapolis, according to the newspaper reports, a private and confidential session of the leaders of the silver men. Mr. Bryan is understood to be working for a union throughout the United States of Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans for the purposes of this year's Congressional elections, with a view to capturing the next House of Representatives. He addressed an elaborate letter to the New York *Journal* in February, in which he maintains, without a shadow of compromise, his persistent belief in the paramount importance of the silver question and in the necessity of sticking to the old ratio of 16 to 1. It is to be observed that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has lately shown a disposition to weaken by advocating the ratio of 20 to 1. Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, who was in fact Mr. Bryan's most formidable rival for the nomination at Chicago on the silver platform, has now completely revised his opinions and has issued a manifesto favoring a currency to be based upon deposits of gold and silver bullion, redeemable from time to time on the basis of the actual market values of the metals. Apart from the question of its practical feasibility, the essence of Governor Boies' plan is not seriously antagonistic to the position of the sound-money men; and the underlying idea is suggestive of ex-Secretary Windom's favorite scheme.

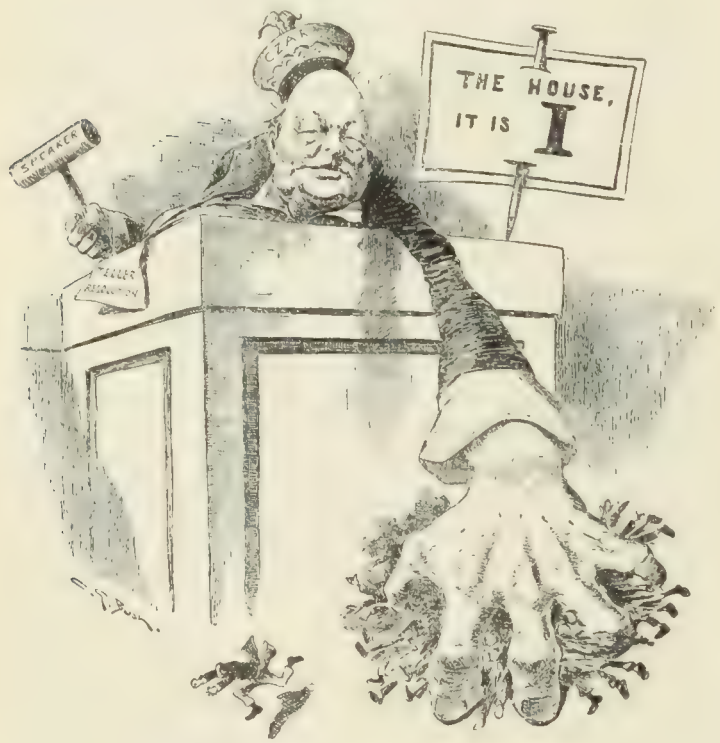
The Issue Taking Shape.

While Mr. Bryan is proclaiming the 16-to-1 doctrine as steadfastly as ever, and the free-silver leaders—Senator Jones for the Democrats, Senator Marion Butler for the Populists, and Mr. Towne for the silver Republicans—have been issuing union pronuncia-

mentos to their followers, the force of circumstances has made the Republican leaders in general much bolder than ever before in their acceptance of the gold standard. President McKinley recently made a speech at a great banquet of associated manufacturers in New York, and took that occasion to express himself with unwonted vigor in favor of measures for the maintenance of the existing standard and the reform of the currency and banking laws. The Secretary of the Treasury has also of late expressed himself in the most uncompromising manner. Republican sentiment throughout the country is evidently in favor of fighting the forthcoming Congressional campaign upon the money question, and Republicans are disposed to look upon the recent vote in Congress on the question of paying bonds in silver as giving them the advantage of position.

Speaker Reed's Assumption of a Protectorate.

It is announced that Speaker Reed has decided that the present term of Congress is to be about the briefest in the recent history of the country, and that Senator Platt has decided that the New York Legislature, also, must reach an early adjournment. The extraordinary power exercised by these two public men rests upon leadership acquired by methods wholly dissimilar. It is perhaps true that an early adjournment, both at Albany and at Washington, would be a good thing for public interests. Nevertheless, it can hardly be agreeable at Albany to have Mr. Platt's mastery of the Legislature so calmly taken for granted everywhere; and it is complained in many quarters that Speaker Reed's assumptions have grown rapidly in the past year. Mr. Reed, it is true, derives his authority from the House itself by virtue of a more perfect solidarity of parties than is to be found in any other great country in the world. A striking instance of this solidarity was presented, as we have already shown on a previous page, in the vote upon the Teller resolution respecting the right of the Government to pay the bonded debt in silver. The Republican House caucus selects the Speaker, authorizes him to appoint all committees, and virtually puts in his hands the power to make the rules under which business shall be carried on. Again and again Mr. Reed has violated the parliamentary rights of individual members of the House by refusing to recognize them or to allow motions to be entertained.



SPEAKER REED KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.
From the *World* (New York).

His Attitude on Cuba and Hawaii.

Take, for example, the question of Cuban belligerency. If any of these pro-Cuban resolutions could have been brought to a vote, the affirmative would have had a large majority. But Mr. Reed has arbitrarily excluded the subject altogether. It now happens that Mr. Reed is personally opposed to the policy of President McKinley and of the great majority of the Republican party respecting the annexation of Hawaii. It has been very generally reported that in view of the probable failure of the Senate to give the needful two-thirds vote for the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty, Mr. Reed would defeat annexation by preventing a vote in the House upon a concurrent resolution. It is the judgment of a large majority of the ablest business men of the country that the House of Representatives ought by all means at this session to enact legislation on the question of banking and currency —more or less in the line of the plan adopted by the Indianapolis convention. But it has been understood that Mr. Reed is not personally in favor of such action, and that his proposed early adjournment has been intended not only to prevent the annexation of Hawaii and the consideration of the Cuban question, but also to rule out any serious attempt to pass a bill for banking and currency reform. Perhaps this is not true; but it is what has been commonly stated.

On Financial Bills.

Strenuous efforts continue to be made by its sponsors to show that the Dingley tariff is about to produce an ample revenue. Impartial figures, however, make it certain enough that the current fiscal year will end with a heavy deficit. Mr. Reed could probably at this session have secured the enactment of some simple

endment to the measure, such as a doubling the tax on beer, for the sake of public revenue. t it is understood that he is adverse to the a, and that he rules the Ways and Means mmittee. We are not at this moment deny- Mr. Reed's disinterestedness; but we are posed, somewhat timidly, to question his in- libility. He is trying to save the country m the consequences of what he believes would serious mistakes; and he is saving it by a re- t to methods and practices wholly new on the t of a presiding officer.

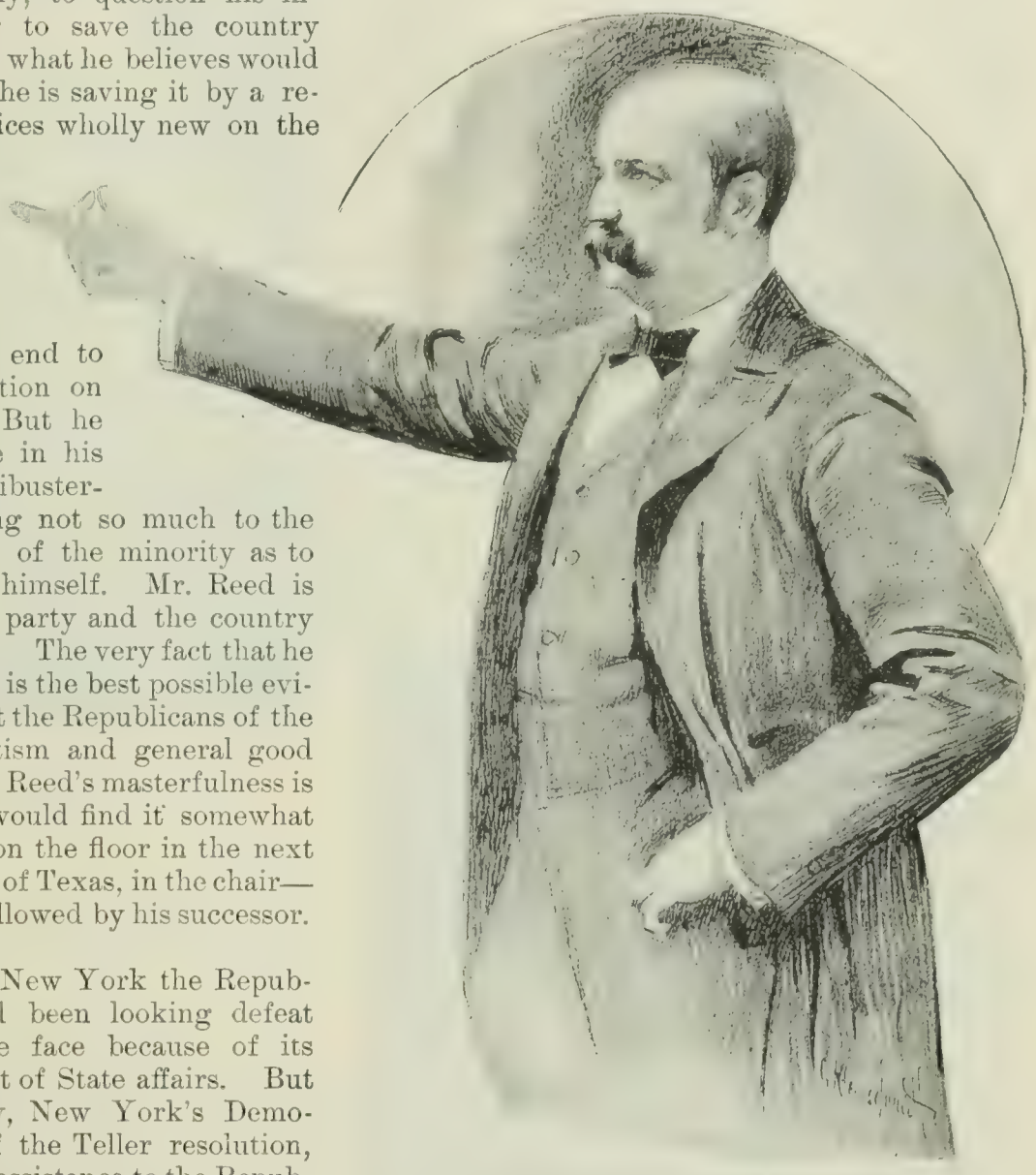
hen Mr. Reed began career as a so-called zar" he was in fact leavoring to restore liamentary freedom action by putting an end to bustering and obstruction on part of minorities. But he now reached the stage in his eer as a czar where filibuster- and obstruction belong not so much to the tics of the majority or of the minority as to tactics of the Speaker himself. Mr. Reed is ery able man, and his party and the country y well be proud of him. The very fact that he ds a sway so undisputed is the best possible evi- ice of the confidence that the Republicans of the use feel in his patriotism and general good se. None the less, Mr. Reed's masterfulness is times excessive. He would find it somewhat some—if he should be on the floor in the next ngress, with Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in the chair— ave his own methods followed by his successor.

w York fairs.

In the State of New York the Republican party had been looking defeat squarely in the face because of its ndalous mismanagement of State affairs. But vote of Mr. Murphy, New York's Democ- tic Senator, in favor of the Teller resolution, xpected to be of great assistance to the Repub- ns in a campaign that will determine the ty complexion of Mr. Murphy's successor. It been decided by the New York Legislature t the recent expenditure of money in canal provement shall be investigated, but that vernor Black shall appoint the investigators. at is to say, the very administration which is ler criticism shall proceed in its own way to estigate itself. There has been much talk of independent Republican nomination for the vernorship of New York as a protest against chine domination. In the Democratic camp, reover, ex-Senator David B. Hill is supposed e endeavoring to organize a movement which l dispute Mr. Croker's rising authority.

Philadelphia and Its Politics.

In Pennsylvania, as well as in New York, there is an increasing restlessness under the rule of the political machines and bosses, and it has been proposed to put Mr. John Wanamaker in the field as an anti-machine Republican candidate for governor.



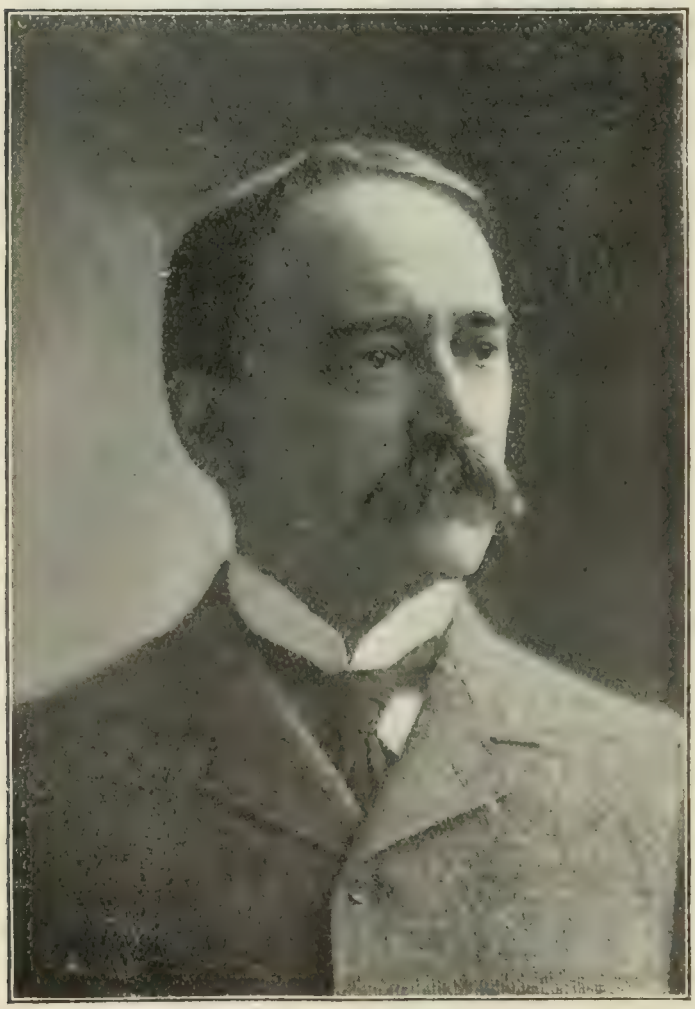
HON. DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

The absolute domination of the city of Philadelphia by Martin and his henchmen has brought about a depraved condition of municipal politics perhaps never paralleled elsewhere in the history of the United States. The young David that has stepped into the arena to challenge this Goliath of machine misrule is known as the Municipal League. An election was held last month for magistrates and a tax receiver. A branch of the Republican organization had broken away from the machine and made its own nominations. This branch eventually withdrew its candidate for tax receiver and indorsed that of the Municipal League. The reformers threw them-

selves into the contest with great energy, and with hopes of success which were tempered chiefly by the knowledge that in Philadelphia the votes are not usually counted in the same way that they are cast. They elected one magistrate, and polled an impressive vote for their other candidates. Their protest was worth making. Subsequent disclosures touching the famous deal by which the municipal gas works of Philadelphia have been turned over to a private corporation do not improve the appearance of that mysterious transaction; and there are hosts of responsible men in Philadelphia who do not hesitate to say that no other such gigantic piece of corruption has ever been perpetrated in any city. It is further charged by these responsible citizens that there is serious danger that Philadelphia's public water supply may also be given by the existing municipal authorities to a private corporation.

Some New Men at Washington.

The Senate of the United States is to be congratulated upon the quality of two new Senators, one from Maryland, the other from Tennessee. The Maryland Republicans have sent Judge Louis E. McComas to Washington to succeed Mr Gorman, while the Democrats of Tennessee have now permanently filled the vacancy caused by the death of the venerable Senator Harris by the choice of the Hon. Thomas B. Turley, who had been temporarily appointed to the place by the governor. Another conspicuous addition to official life in Washington is the new Attorney-General, the Hon John W. Griggs, who resigned the governorship of New Jersey to enter the cabinet on the promotion of Attorney-General McKenna to the place on the Supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Field. The death of the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth made a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Duell, of New York, whose selection has been generally approved. The new Director of the Mint is Mr. George E. Roberts, an Iowa editor from the town of Fort Dodge, whose recent discussions of monetary questions have given him prominence in the West, and whose appointment has been received in a manner that must be highly gratifying to his friends.



HON. LOUIS E. M'COMAS.
(New Senator from Maryland.)



HON. THOMAS BATTLE TURLEY.
(New Senator from Tennessee.)



THE INDIAN FAMINE—A NATIVE PRINCE SUPERINTENDING DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN TO FAMISHED MEN.

Famines and Relief Work.

There is never a year when the failure of food supplies in one or more large districts of our planet does not cause fearful suffering and much loss of life from famine. The chief necessity for relief work in India is now at an end, although famine conditions have not wholly disappeared. But for the relief measures instituted there, it is probable that the deaths from starvation, appallingly numerous as they were, would have been multiplied several fold. It is now reported that famine conditions prevail again in certain interior provinces of Russia, although no relief from other countries is needed, as was the case several years ago. A small but distressing famine has been afflicting parts of Ireland this past season. An illustration published on this page shows the distribution of relief under French auspices in



DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN ADVANCED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE DESTITUTE IN TUNIS, NORTH AFRICA.

Tunis, North Africa, where serious shortage of crops has caused great suffering. Our benevolent American people are beginning to comprehend the fact that during the past year a considerable percentage of the population of Cuba has been swept away by sheer starvation under the diabolical policy instituted by Weyler as governor-general. Only a small fraction of the needful supplies has yet been forwarded, but the relief movement is now gaining in volume, and it will save thousands of lives. It was greatly feared that a shortage of food supplies in the Klondike mining region might result in a frightful state of distress, but the danger would now appear to have been overestimated. The emergency relief measures undertaken by the United States Government some weeks ago have not appeared to progress very rapidily, and the schemes for importing reindeer from Lapland to carry food over the stretches of snowy waste will probably not have materialized successfully. So far as we can learn, the population of Dawson City and vicinity has come through the winter quite comfortably, thanks to a careful husbanding of food resources, and the absence of anything like an attempt to corner provisions for starvation prices. The common, every-day bill of fare at Dawson City can hardly have been so varied and festive as Bowman, the cartoonist of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, would indicate in the drawing which we reproduce herewith. Nevertheless, the Klondikers are to be congratulated that things are not worse; and everything now promises favorably for the creation of transportation facilities that will prevent all possible danger in the coming season. Our Klondike article is notably instructive.



DR. FRANCISCO COLL Y ZAMUY.
(Organizer of hospitals in Cuba.)

China and Europe.

The British Parliament is in session again, and the statesmen of the cabinet, who had only a few days before been making very tall and warlike speeches about their determination to maintain open markets in China, have wholly subsided. In view of their explanations at Westminster, one may well wonder why they had been causing the British lion to roar so furiously. Lord Salisbury announced to the House of Lords that far from any misunderstanding with either Russia or Germany, he had been assured in the most satisfactory manner by the German Government that Kaio-Chau should be kept open to the commerce of the world, and equally assured by the Russian Government that the occupation of Port Arthur as an outlet for the Siberian railway system was not intended to curtail the trade facilities of England or of any other nation. It is possible, however, that the peremptory manner



SOMETHING AWFUL! "STARVING IN DAWSON CITY." (From telegraphic description.)—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

of England in the early stages of the discussion had something to do with procuring these assurances from Berlin and St. Petersburg. The manufacturers and merchants of the United States are importantly concerned in the whole matter, and England's attitude has manifestly furthered the interests of this country. It is rather amusing that while the strain was most severe, and there did seem to be some symptoms of a European coalition against England in the East, the ships of France and Russia, as well as of Germany, were constantly dependant upon English courtesy for coaling privileges and the like at one point and another. The fact is that the development of trade and of intimate relationships throughout the world is beginning to make the very idea of war seem ridiculous, because international courtesies in a hundred directions have come to be a part of everyday existence. We may take it for granted that there is now not even the slightest shadow of a war-cloud on the Chinese coast, although there will be rivalries among the nations for profitable trade in that direction. It is settled that Germany is to retain Kaio-Chau, with certain concessions for railroad-building in the adjacent province. Russia also is to remain at Port Arthur, while England has obtained permission to extend her railroad system from Burmah across the line into the adjoining Chinese provinces. For a while there was a good deal of stormy talk by reason of the British demand that the Chinese Government should make Talien Wan, which adjoins Port Arthur, a free port. China had certain reasons for greatly desiring not to open that port until after the completion of the Siberian Railway. Assurances all around have now been given that in due time Port Arthur and Talien Wan will be freely accessible to the commerce of the world.



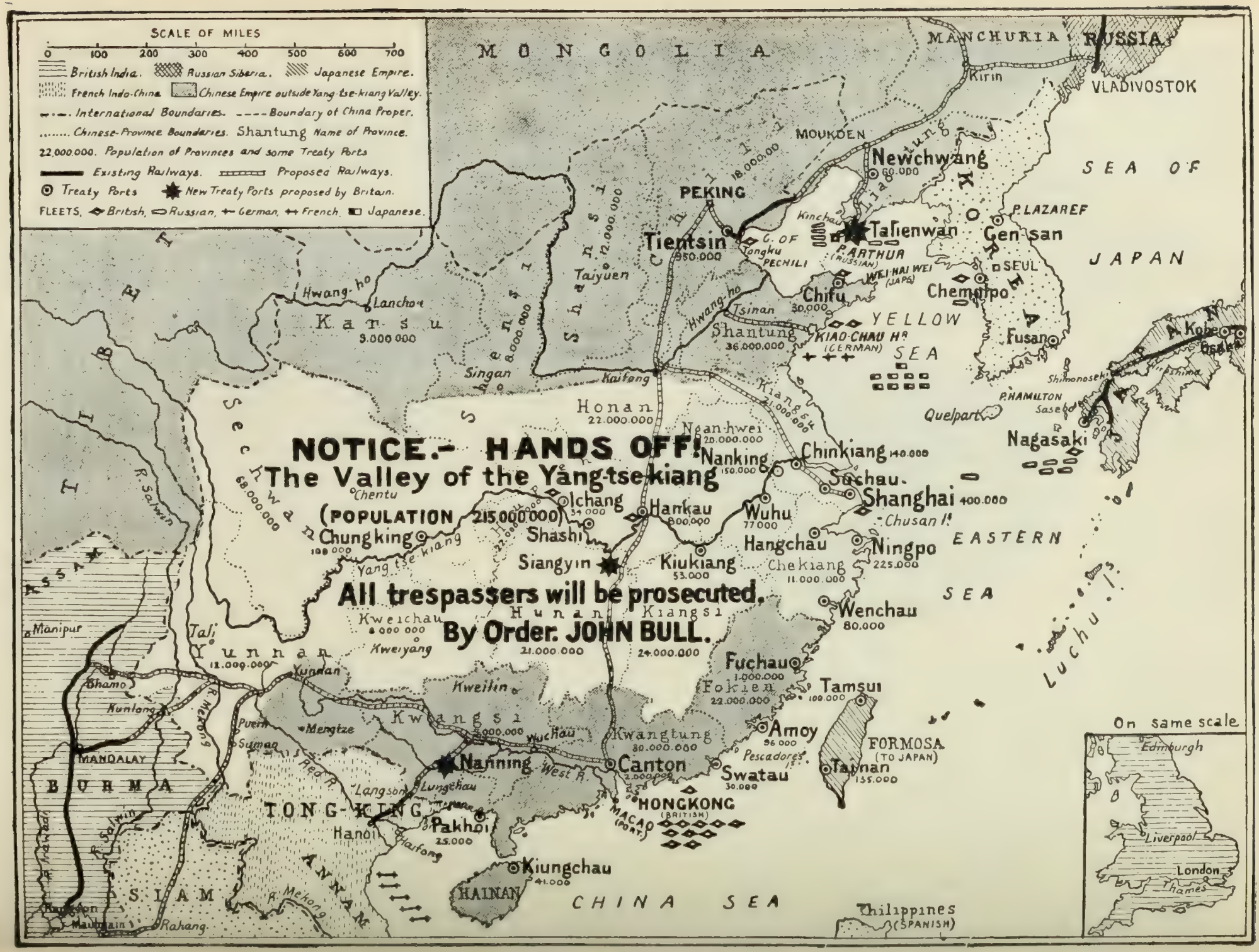
SIR ROBERT HART, THE ENGLISHMAN WHO CONTROLS CHINA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE.

A Monroe Doctrine for China.

The map on the following page is extremely interesting as showing the respective positions of the powers in China, and as indicating certain prospective railroad connections. It is drawn from the English point of view, and it indicates in a general way the boundaries of the great Yang-tse Kiang valley, which England declares that none of the European powers must attempt to appropriate. If not for China as a whole, at least for its richest region, inhabited by more than two hundred million people, England has announced something like a Monroe doctrine, warning the powers of continental Europe that they must not seek to make territorial acquisitions in that vast area. This interesting map, among other things, gives some clew to the present position and strength of the fleets of the five powers that are taking an active interest in the Chinese question. Judging from present indications there is to be no attempt whatever at a partition of China, but a most energetic effort on the part of Europe to open up Chinese trade and to build railroads. Thus in due time it is hoped to add 30 or 40 per cent. to the number of people in the world who are engaged to a greater or less extent in the production and consumption of goods that enter into international commerce. Meanwhile the question of a European loan to China has not been finally settled, various attempts having been made by Russia and other continental powers to outbid England and obtain the coveted privileges that will be incidental to the loan. Sir Robert Hart will remain, as for many years past, in full control of the customs service from which China derives her principal revenue. This means much to English commerce.

The Cretan Deadlock.

The later phases of the everlasting Cretan question would be highly absurd if they were not so serious for the poor Cretans themselves. The European concert has remained deadlocked on the question of a Cretan governor. Russia last month came to the conclusion that Prince George of Greece was after all the right man, and in this selection France and England readily concurred. And yet it was only a little time ago that these great powers allowed Turkey to make war upon Greece as a punishment for having sent Prince George to Crete for the restoration of order. If only Russia and England had pursued a sensible course at that time, Crete would have been pacified and happy long ago, and the world would have been spared the hideous spectacle of a Turkish invasion of Greece through the connivance of Christian Europe. The Sultan, of course, is desperately opposed to Prince George, but his selection would be gratifying to the Cretans and appropriate on many accounts.



THE BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

English Politics.

The Tories maintain their large working majority in Parliament, but the periodical reaction has begun to set in very plainly. This is shown by the results of a number of elections in all parts of the United Kingdom to fill vacant seats caused by the death or retirement of members of the House of Commons. The domestic policies of the Salisbury administration have not been very successful, and the colonial and foreign policies have by no means strengthened the confidence of the British public. The determination to pay a subsidy to West Indian planters, to help them meet the losses due to the decline in the sugar market, does not please the average English taxpayer. Nor is the conscience of England convinced of the righteousness of the campaign against the tribes on the northwestern frontier of India—a campaign which continues to be disastrous to the British troops. There is a highly complicated series of pending African questions, several of which are proving to be thorns in the side of the Salisbury administration. England is not proud of the English record as respects the various recent phases of the Turkish question. And there is an uneasy impression in England that the Salisbury government has really, after all, been worsted by Russia and Germany in the Chinese negotiations.

End of the Engineers' Strike.

The trades unionists of England have met with a heavy loss of prestige in the complete collapse of the great engineering strike. The employers were triumphant at every point, and the men have gone back to their work with far less relative strength as against the masters' organization than they possessed before the strike was begun. The money loss to the strikers themselves has been a large sum, while English manufactures and commerce have suffered losses in foreign markets that it will be hard for them to make good. The contest was a disastrous mistake from every point of view, and the employers have gained a victory by far too costly.



COLONEL DYER, WHO DEFEATED THE STRIKERS.

Municipal Issues in England.

The election of a new county council for London will take place early in March. The contest involves the whole policy of London's metropolitan government for the coming three years, and is almost as important in its way as was the election of last November in the Greater New York. A victory for the Progressives will mean the energetic resumption of those hopeful lines of advance that were begun some years ago when London's new form of government was established. The success of the Moderates, on the other hand, will mean a reactionary policy, influenced by the great water companies, landlord monopolists, and other private interests. It is to be hoped that the Progressives may be successful, in order that they may bring London up to the standard of municipal administration that exists in Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. It is to be remarked, by the way, that the municipal government of the great city of Manchester has decided not only to adopt the electrical system for street railroads, but to enter three years hence upon the direct municipal operation of the entire system of local transit. The municipal street-railroad system of Glasgow is now considered by English and Scotch observers to be a thoroughgoing success, and various other British towns have either already entered upon the same policy or intend to do so at an early date.

The Trial of Zola.

As these pages are written, the trial of M. Émile Zola in Paris is approaching its conclusion. The impression produced by the testimony, as daily reported in the cablegrams, has been upon the whole favorable to Zola's contentions, at least in part. No one can deny that Zola's attorneys have succeeded in showing that every step in the successive phases of the Dreyfus affair has been involved in mysteries of a very suspicious nature, which the high officials of the army and of the government are in league not to unravel. Dreyfus was condemned upon testimony which neither he nor his legal counsel was permitted to know anything about. Esterhazy was acquitted by secret process, and, as most people believe, without any actual trial whatever. Zola, having denounced the authorities as perjurers and challenged them to prosecute him, has in the course of his trial labored under the constant difficulty that there was no way to compel the high officials of the army or the government to testify; while the court again and again excluded, as irrelevant to the indictment, much of the most essential evidence upon which Zola had relied for his vindication and for the eventual reopening of the Dreyfus case. Every one of course is permitted to have his own

tentative theory while waiting for the time when the truth must inevitably be disclosed. Perhaps it will eventually appear that Dreyfus was guilty in the sense of having been made the unwitting tool of more designing men, who subsequently were ingenious enough to throw the guilt upon him and to make their own escape. We publish elsewhere some highly interesting interviews with Drumont, Zola, and Nordau, on one phase of this unhappy situation in France, namely, its bearing upon the question of the Jews. Circumstances are easily conceivable under which the riots and mobs which have destroyed Jewish property and sacrificed Jewish life in French Algeria, and to some extent in France itself, might develop into a veritable frenzy of persecution, pillage, arson, and even massacre.

Germany and American Food Products.

The German Reichstag is now in session. Europe, as well as Germany, has paid close attention to the speeches of Baron von Buelow, whose methods and policies as the minister for foreign affairs have begun to mark him as one of the strongest men that have come to the front in Germany for a long time. The German policy in China and elsewhere will have succeeded, of course, in securing for the Emperor and his ministers the success of his cherished scheme for the enlargement of the navy. The German Government is evidently supporting the policies of the landed interest—the Agrarian movement as it is usually called—more completely than ever before. The extreme leader of this party is Count von Kanitz, while the minister of the interior, Count Posadowsky, has in his recent speeches gone almost as far as von Kanitz himself. The particular feature of this policy that concerns the United States is the employment of pretended scientific and sanitary precautions in such a way as to exclude American food supplies. For example, last month a peremptory order was issued forbidding the importation of American fruit. This was directed particularly against the exceedingly large trade in American apples which had recently been developed. The excuse for the exclusion was the pretense that the admission of American apples might cause German orchards to become infected with a certain insect that has been found troublesome in California and elsewhere. Protests on the part of the United States have secured the modification of the order. Every effort has been made by the German officials to find pretexts for excluding American meat supplies and other articles of food, in deference to the demand of the German land-owners. The people of the United States are ready to concede to Germany the right to make its protective tariff as rigid as it chooses; but we have also a good right to demand that there should be no discrimination against our products by means of unfair rulings. American fruit and meat supplies are deservedly



"SEEIN' THINGS" IN GERMANY.—From the *Herald* (N. Y.).

popular in England, and their arbitrary exclusion from continental countries on alleged sanitary grounds, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a retaliatory policy against German goods at our American custom-houses.

Assassination of Barrios.

Unless one has some very particular reason for understanding the political movements of Central America, he will hardly find the result worth the effort. We are at least reminded, however, that assassination has not been abandoned as a political resource in that part of the world by the news of the slaying of José Barrios, the president of the republic of Guatemala. Barrios was nearing the end of his presidential term when last June he proclaimed himself dictator; in consequence of which the Congress amiably consented to extend his term of office four years. A formidable revolution resulted, however, to dispute his authority; and although Barrios crushed it, he was in constant fear of assassination, knowing that he was surrounded by plots against his life. Barrios was only thirty-nine years of age. He entered upon his stormy political career under the auspices of his uncle, Rufino Barrios, who was himself president of Guatemala and was killed in 1885. There is much uneasiness throughout Central America, and a strained state of affairs between Nicaragua and Costa Rica last month threatened to result in war.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 20 to February 16, 1898.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 20.—In the Senate Mr. Teller's resolution providing that government bonds may be paid in either silver or gold is taken up by a vote of 41 to 25....The House passes diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

January 21.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, with but one dissenting vote.... The House sends the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to a conference committee.

January 22.—The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 15, confirms the nomination of Gen. James Longstreet to be Commissioner of Railroads....The House considers the Indian appropriation bill.

January 24.—The Senate considers the pension appropriation bill....The House debates the Indian appropriation bill.

January 25.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill....The House debates the Indian bill.... The Senate confirms the nomination of John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General.



HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS.
(The new Attorney-General.)

January 26.—The Teller resolution on payment of bonds in silver occupies the entire day in the Senate.... The House continues debate of the Indian bill.

January 27.—The Senate postpones final vote on the Teller silver resolution for one day....The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

January 28.—The Senate passes the Teller resolution declaring that government bonds may be paid in silver, by a vote of 47 to 32....The House, by a vote of 188 to 67, passes a bill to pay the Book Publishing Company of the Methodist Episcopal Church South $288,000 for damages sustained in the civil war.



PRESIDENT BARRIOS, OF GAUTEMALA.
(Who was assassinated February 8, 1898.)

January 29.—The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill....The fortifications bill, carrying a total of $4,144,912, against estimates of $13,378,571, is reported to the House.

January 31.—The Senate passes the army and the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bills ....After a debate of five hours, the House defeats the Teller silver resolution by a vote of 182 to 132.

February 2.—The House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and begins consideration of the fortifications bill.

February 3.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill ($3,527,202)....The House debates the fortifications bill.

February 4.—In the Senate Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) makes a reply to the resolutions of the Kentucky Legis-

lature demanding his resignatlon....The House discusses the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

February 5.—The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 7.—In the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduces a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii....The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill ($453,540).

February 8.—In the Senate several Cuban resolutions are introduced....The House discusses the contested election case of Aldrich against Plowman, from the Fourth District of Alabama.



HON. CHARLES H. DUELL.
(The new Commissioner of Patents.)

February 9.—The Senate discusses intervention in Cuba....The House decides the contested election case from the Fourth Alabama District in favor of Aldrich.

February 10.—The Senate passes a bill to amend the navigation laws and considers the Indian appropriation bill.

February 11.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

February 14.—Resolutions calling for information on Cuba are adopted in Senate and House.

February 15.—The Senate adopts a resolution of inquiry as to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.... The House passes minor bills.

February 16.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill....The House begins debate on the bankruptcy bill and adopts a resolution of sorrow for the loss of the *Maine*.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

January 22.—Gov. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney-General of the United States.

January 24.—George E. Roberts, of Iowa, Director of the Mint....Charles H. Duell, of New York, Commissioner of Patents.

February 1.—George M. Bowers, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.



HON. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.
(The new Director of the Mint.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 20.—Senator Stephen M. White, of California, is chosen chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

January 21.—The National Primary Election League is organized at a conference in New York City held in the interest of primary election reform....The Commissioners of Accounts in New York City are instructed by Mayor Van Wyck to investigate several city departments.

January 25.—The Maryland Legislature elects Judge Louis E. McComas (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman (Dem.).

January 26.—In the Illinois Senate committee's investigation of police corruption in Chicago, Chief of Police Kipley admits knowledge of the existence of open gambling in the city.

January 27.—The Philadelphia Common Council defeats the bill authorizing the city to borrow $11,200,000, by a vote of 62 yeas to 53 nays—less than the required two-thirds majority.



THE LATE JOSEPH P. SMITH.
Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

February 1.—Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature nominate Thomas B. Turley (Dem.) to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator George.... Foster M. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Senate, becomes acting governor, succeeding John W. Griggs, who accepts the Attorney-Generalship of the United States.

February 2.—A conference of about 400 Pennsylvania Republicans issues a protest against the political methods of Senator Quay, and decides to support John Wanamaker for nomination as governor....The Tennessee Legislature elects Senator Turley.

February 3.—The Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa.

February 8.—Town elections in New York State show Democratic gains.

February 15.—The Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican party leaders at Washington issue addresses seeking a union of voters on the money question.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 20.—The Australian federation convention meets....The Prussian Diet debates an increase of the fund for settling German proprietors in Polish districts.

January 21.—The bill providing for the issue of currency notes against gold in India is adopted.

January 22.—The sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies is suspended on account of a riot growing out of the debate on the Dreyfus case.

January 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies expresses confidence in the government by a vote of 376 to 133.

January 25.—The editor of *Kladderadatsch*, the German comic paper, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a cartoon reflecting on Emperor William.



A RECENT SCENE OF RIOT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OVER THE DREYFUS CASE.

February 7.—The trial of M. Zola by the French Government begins in Paris.

February 8.—The British Parliament is opened with the reading of the speech from the throne....President Barrios, of Gautemala, is assassinated .... The re-election of Paul Kruger as president of the South African republic is announced.



HON. MARK S. BREWER,
United States Civil Service Commissioner.

February 12.—The Norwegian ministry resigns.

February 16.—The British Liberals win a decisive victory in Pembrokeshire.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 26.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in Washington as the guest of the United States.

January 27.—The United States commission on the Nicaragua Canal is received at Managua by the Nicaraguan Government.

February 1.—Germany demands from China additional indemnity for the killing of a German sentry.

February 2.—Prussia forbids the importation of American fruits, on sanitary grounds.

February 4.—The representative of the United States at St. Petersburg is raised from the grade of minister to that of ambassador.

February 8.—The publication of a letter written by Señor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the minister's resignation of his post.

February 9.—Japan informs China that the terms for the payment of the war indemnity cannot be extended.

February 10.—In consequence of Japan's declaration of an intention to retain the naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei permanently, the Chinese Government states that no foreign loan is required.

February 14.—Señor Luis Polo y Bernabe is appointed Spanish minister to the United States to succeed Dupuy de Lome.

February 15.—Turkey sends Edhem Pacha to inquire into the outrages of which Bulgaria complains.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

January 25.—The monetary convention begins its sessions at Indianapolis.

January 26—The bituminous coal operators and miners grant an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining screened coal in Western Pennsylvania, the Hocking

Valley (Ohio), and Indiana, with a uniform day of eight hours, to take effect April 1.

January 27.—A majority of the men involved in the "engineering," or machinists', strike in England vote in favor of accepting the employers' terms, and the strike is ended.

January 31.—The International Paper Company, commonly known as "The American Paper Trust," is incorporated with a capital stock of $45,000,000.

February 4.—The consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway with the New York Central is officially announced.

February 14.—A meeting of representatives of New England textile unions votes to recommend the calling out of all the cotton-mill operatives in New England.

February 16.—May wheat in Chicago is bid up to $1.03⅛, the highest price reached since 1891.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 20.—The Japanese cruiser *Kasagi* is launched at Philadelphia.

January 21.—It is announced in the German Reichstag that women will be allowed to attend university lectures as guests.

January 22.—A total eclipse of the sun is successfully observed in India.

January 23.—Fierce anti-Jewish riots take place in Algiers.

January 24.—The celebration of the semi-centennial jubilee of the discovery of gold in California is begun ....Eight lives are lost in a fire at Spokane, Wash.

January 25.—The burning of a grain elevator at East St. Louis causes a loss estimated at $1,500,000.

January 31.—The British mail packet *Channel Queen* is wrecked off the island of Guernsey and 19 persons are drowned.

February 1.—A heavy snow-fall interferes with business in and about Boston, Mass.

February 5.—The United States government expedition for the relief of prospectors in the Klondike sails from Portland, Ore.

February 6.—The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at Savannah, Ga., is burned.

February 9.—The South Atlantic and Gulf States Quarantine Convention meets in Mobile, Ala.....In a warehouse fire at Pittsburg, Pa., 18 lives are lost and property valued at $1,500,000 destroyed.

February 11.—A serious office-building fire occurs in New York City.

February 15.—The United States battleship *Maine*, at anchor in the harbor of Havana, is blown to pieces; two officers and more than 250 members of the crew are killed; 104 survive, most of whom are injured, some of them fatally; the ship and all her contents are totally destroyed.

February 16.—The French Line steamer *Flachat* is wrecked on Teneriffe, of the Canary Islands; 38 of the crew and 49 passengers are lost.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Prof. Ernst Ludwig Taschenberg, entomologist, 80.

January 21.—M. Ernest Bazin, inventor of the roller



THE BRITISH IN CHINA—THE TOWN OF VICTORIA, HONG KONG.



SIR AUGUSTUS HEMMING.
(New Governor of Jamaica.)



SIR GILBERT T. CARTER.
(New Governor of the Bahamas.)



SIR WALTER J. SENDALL.
(New Governor of British Guiana.)

steamer....Ex-Judge John M. Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, 75.

January 22.—Ex-Mayor John G. Nichols, of Los Angeles, Cal., a pioneer of Southern California, 86.

January 23.—Ex-Chief Justice Thomas H. Hines, of Kentucky....Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer, ex-Minister to Denmark, 63.



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.
(Died in New York City February 18, 1898.)

January 24.—Gen. Sir Frederick D. Middleton, commander in the Riel rebellion in Canada, 72.

January 25.—John Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the *Alabama*, 63.

January 26.—Count Ludwig Tisza, Hungarian statesman, 66....Jules Emile Richebourg, French novelist, 65....Paul Félix Taillade, French actor, 71....Gen. F. J. Moberley, of the British Royal Engineers, 72.

January 29.—Ex-Mayor Stephen C. Foster, of Los Angeles, Cal., 78....Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Philadelphia, 72....Dr. Jules Emile Péan, eminent French surgeon, 67.

January 30.—Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N., retired, 69....Lord Carlingford, formerly president of the Board of Trade in the British Government, 75.... Ex-Gov. Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine, 69.

February 1.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carson, vice-provost of the University of Dublin.

February 4.—Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Indians, 75....Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, 61.

February 5.—Joseph P. Smith, director of the Bureau of American Republics, 41....Mgr. Edward McColgan, of Baltimore, 86.

February 7.—Gen. John Cochrane, New York politician, 84.

February 9.—Dr. Lucio Palido, eminent Venezuelan statesman, 74.

February 10.—Ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, of New York, 86.

February 11.—Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell, ex-president of Lafayette College, 70....Ferdinand Fabre, French novelist, 68.

February 13.—Count Kalnoky, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 65.

February 15.—Baron Ludwig von Erlanger, head of the Erlanger bank....Capt. William B. Jones, last of the builders of the famous Baltimore clipper ships. 85. ....Rt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, 73.

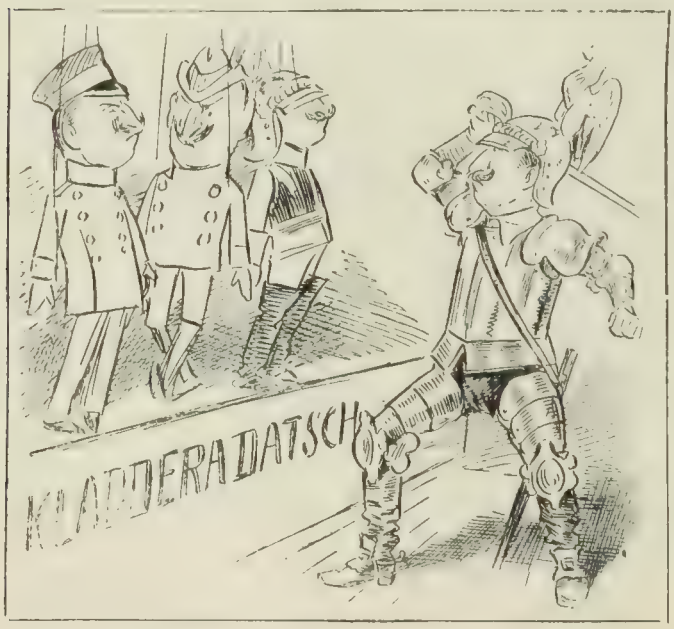
CARTOONS AND CURRENT HISTORY.

HERR TROJAN, the editor of the German paper *Kladderadatsch*, is serving a term in prison for the offense which he committed in publishing the cartoon reproduced on this page. The German Emperor some weeks ago had made an address to certain army recruits in which he declared that only good Christians could be good soldiers, and referred to his glorious ancestors who were looking down upon them from heavenly places. The cartoonist of *Kladderadatsch* proceeded to satirize the Emperor's remarks by a drawing in which Alexander the Great, Napoleon I., and Leonidas are represented as reading a newspaper account of the Emperor William's speech with considerable merriment; while the Emperor's illustrious ancestor, the infidel Frederick the Great, in the background, looks up from his newspaper with a disgusted expression, his boon friend Voltaire meanwhile hovering in the air above. Satan below is indulging in characteristic comments. All Europe has been ridiculing the Emperor William and the German judiciary for taking serious note of this bit of pleasantry. In Italy it is permissible to caricature the Pope; and the German and French papers are constantly distorting the features of his holiness of the Vatican. The only personage in Europe to-day who is too sacred to be dealt with directly or indirectly by cartoonists is the young German Emperor.



FROM THE CAMP OF THE ARMIES OF HEAVEN.

SATAN: "At last I know what the knot means that I made in my tail: I wanted to fetch the Old Fritz, for 'he who is no brave Christian is no brave man, and no brave Prussian soldier either, and can under no circumstances fulfill the duty required of a soldier in the Prussian army.' Nay, perhaps I may succeed, on a final revision, in recovering lost ground and in freeing the armies of heaven from the bad Christians and bad soldiers."



DON QUIXOTE KAISER AND THE PUPPETS.

The German Kaiser objects to be caricatured, and *Kladderadatsch*, which is the German *Punch*, has lately got into trouble over a cartoon satirizing the Emperor's recent speech to the recruits, in which he described his "glorious forefathers looking down upon them from the heavens."—From the *Westminster Budget*.

It is said that Mr. Richard Croker and Mr. Thomas Platt, of New York, one of whom rules the metropolitan city and the other the Empire State, have a kindred feeling with the German Emperor, and are disposed to suppress Mr. Bush, of the *World*, Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*, Mr. Nelan, of the *Herald*, Mr. Atwood, of *Life*, and the other audacious cartoonists who have been guilty of *lese majesté* in their treatment of these two political magnates. President McKinley is not known to object to being caricatured, and Mr. Hanna has borne much without intimating any intention to favor laws for the extermination of cartoonists.



THE MODERN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
From the *World* (New York).



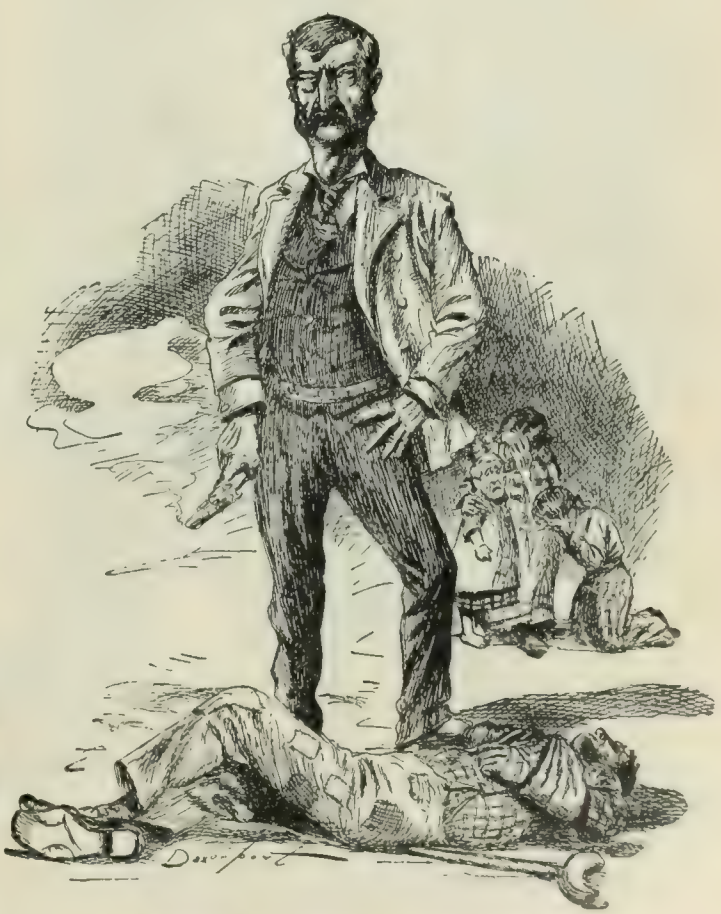
DANGER OF ASPHYXIATION.
From the *Herald* (New York).

Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*, was subjected to a severe reprimand last month from the Pennsylvania judge who has been conducting the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the slaughter of striking coal-miners at Latimer some months ago. We reproduce on this page the particular cartoon which excited the wrath of the judge. Its impropriety must be acknowledged ; for it dealt prejudicially with a matter then undergoing a judicial inquiry.

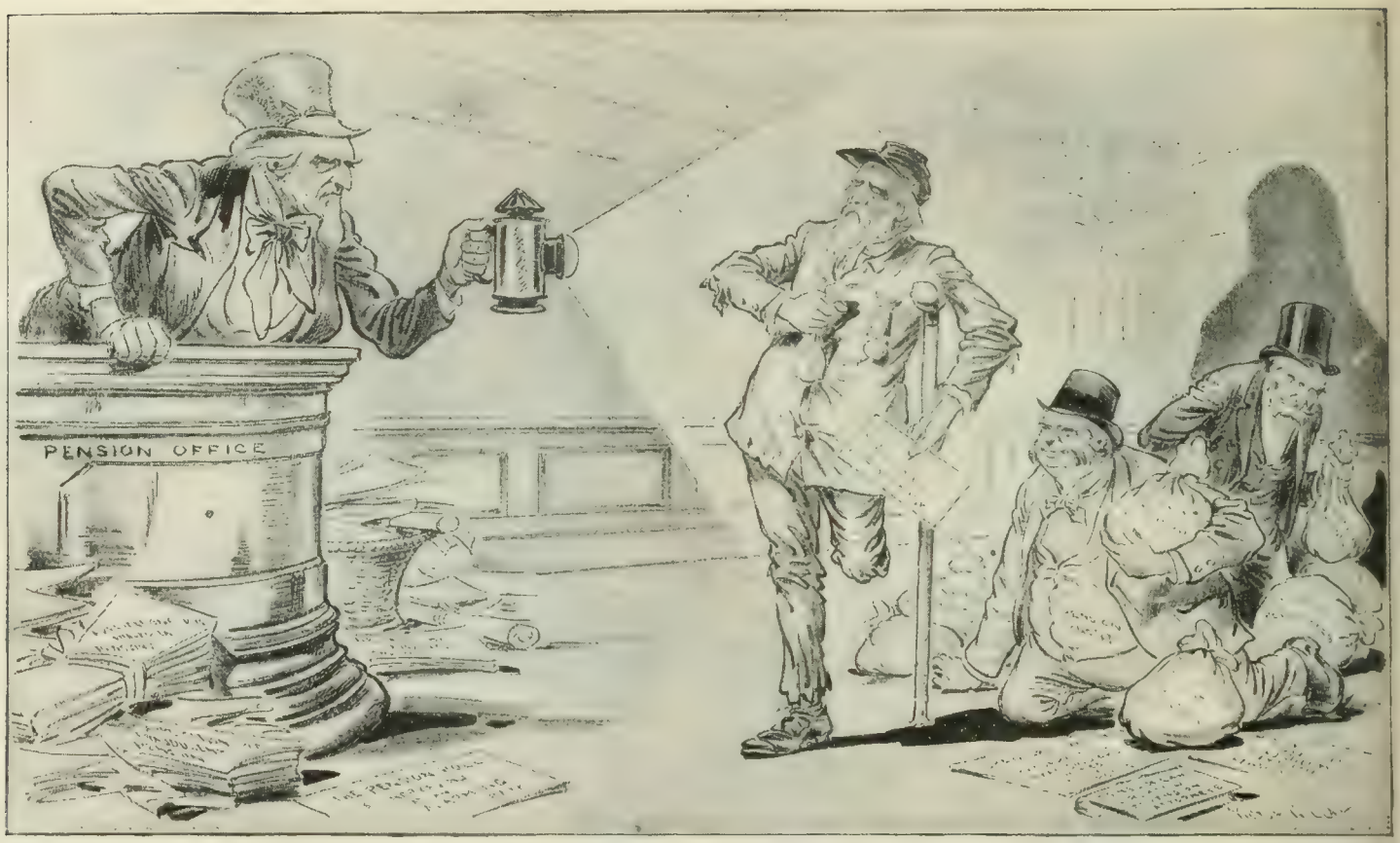
Mr. Bush represents the cartoonist as the modern St. George who rides the steed Publicity, and with his pencil as a weapon stabs the dragon of political and social injustice and wrong. Mr. Nelan suggests to Platt and Croker the serious danger that might follow the extinguishment of the light of the press.



PLATT AND CROKER WON'T BE HAPPY TILL THEY GET THE CENSORSHIP.—From the *World* (New York).



THE MODERN EXPONENT OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.
Davenport's cartoon which roused the ire of the Wilkesbarre judge.—From the *Journal* (New York).



THROWING LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

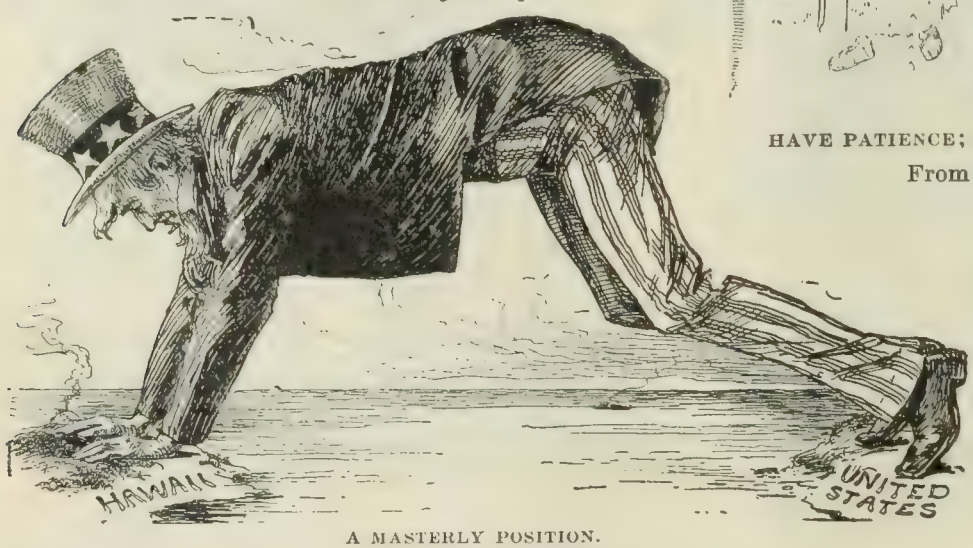
UNCLE SAM (to old soldier): "I'm not after you. I'm after the rascals behind you."—From *Judge* (New York).

The discussion of Uncle Sam's overgrown pension list has of late been more frank and reasonable than at any time before in many years. Mr. Gillam has drawn for *Judge* a cartoon which we reproduce herewith that meets the situation exactly. Uncle Sam is not criticising the genuine old soldier, but is seeking to expose the rascality of the agents and attorneys who have profited by the enormous frauds that have undoubtedly been perpetrated. The *Inter-Ocean's* cartoonist suggests to the over-severe critic of the pension rolls that Father Time is now stalking by the side of the old soldier and will soon take him out of the way. His young widow, however, bids fair to live for the next seventy-five years.



HAVE PATIENCE; HE WILL SOON BE OUT OF THE WAY.

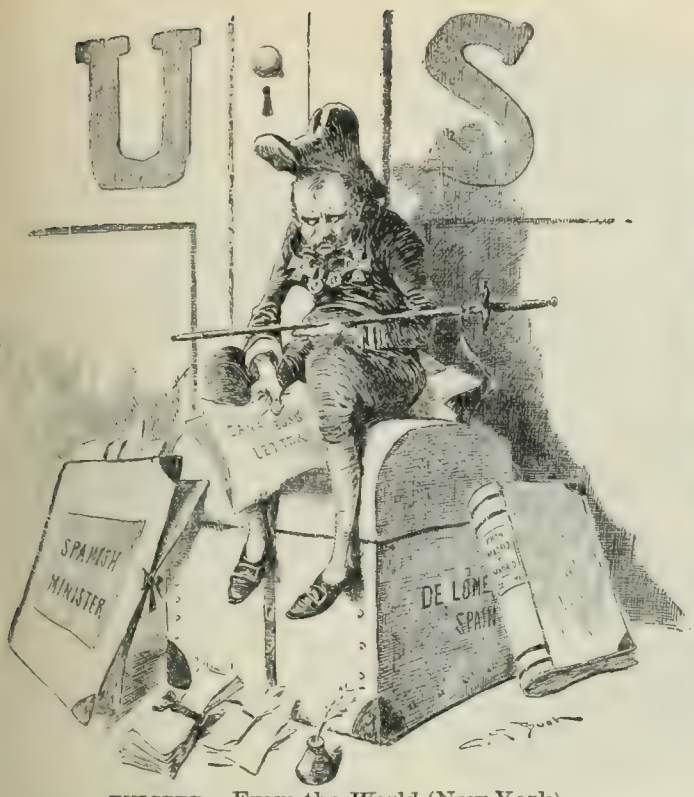
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



A MASTERLY POSITION.

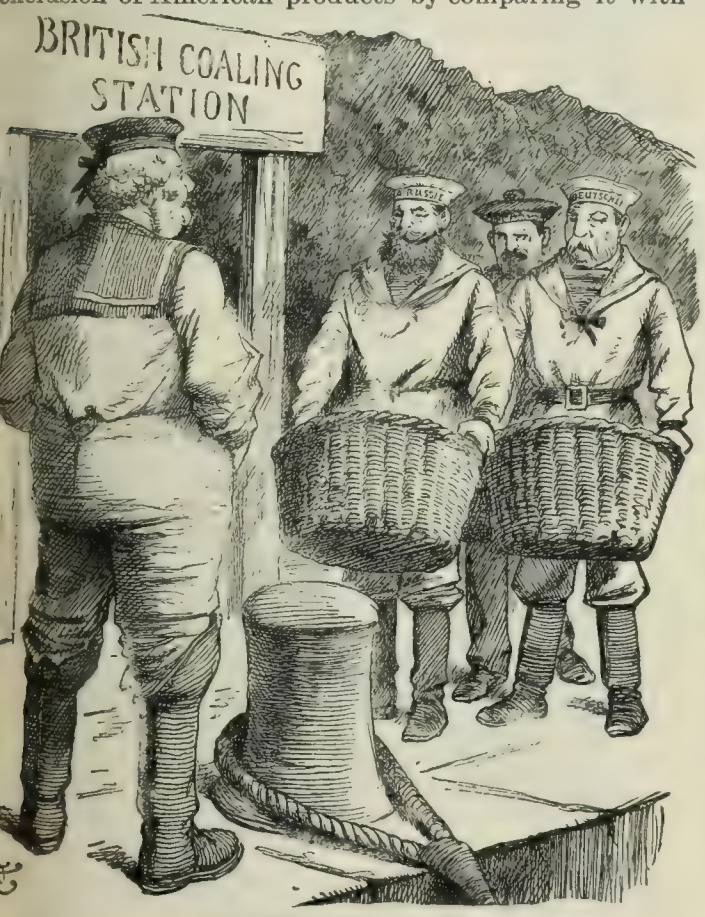
Strongly recommended by Senator Morgan, Cabot Lodge, and other great statesmen who do not agree with the founders of the republic.—From *Life* (New York).

Mr. Attwood, in *Life*, represents Uncle Sam as put in an awkward position by the Hawaiian annexationists; and invokes the founders of the republic against anything of that sort. We have not discovered, however, that the founders of the republic ever supposed for a moment that the people who would be on earth after a lapse of a hundred years in the United States would not have some questions of their own to decide, on the strength of their own judgment.



EVICTED.—From the *World* (New York).

The four cartoons on this page deal in a lively fashion with matters of recent international interest. Two of them are by Bush, of New York, and the other two by Sir John Tenniel, of London. Mr. Bush very cleverly characterizes Minister de Lome's self-caused eviction from the United States; and he minimizes the German exclusion of American products by comparing it with



ON THE "QUAY VIVE!"

JOHN BULL: "What, mates! Want some of my coal to get to China? Right you are!" (To himself:) "I can always stop the supplies!"—From *Punch* (London).



IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHOSE OX IS GORED.
From the *World* (New York).

the Dingley tariff wall which shuts out almost everything of European production. Sir John Tenniel represents the Russian and German sailors as under the necessity of stopping from point to point on their way to China to get their coal from English stations. In his second cartoon he represents Joseph Chamberlain, with his subsidy policy, as encouraging the cane-planters of Jamaica to bear up a little longer under the knock-down blows of the European beet-grower, who has waxed strong and hearty on government bounties.



KEEPING HIM GOING.

COLONIAL JOE: "Hold out to the end of the round! I've got something that'll put the life into you!" ("The chancellor of the exchequer has consented to propose at the meeting of Parliament a very large grant in aid of the West Indies." *Vide* report of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Liverpool, *Times*, January 19.)—From *Punch* (London).

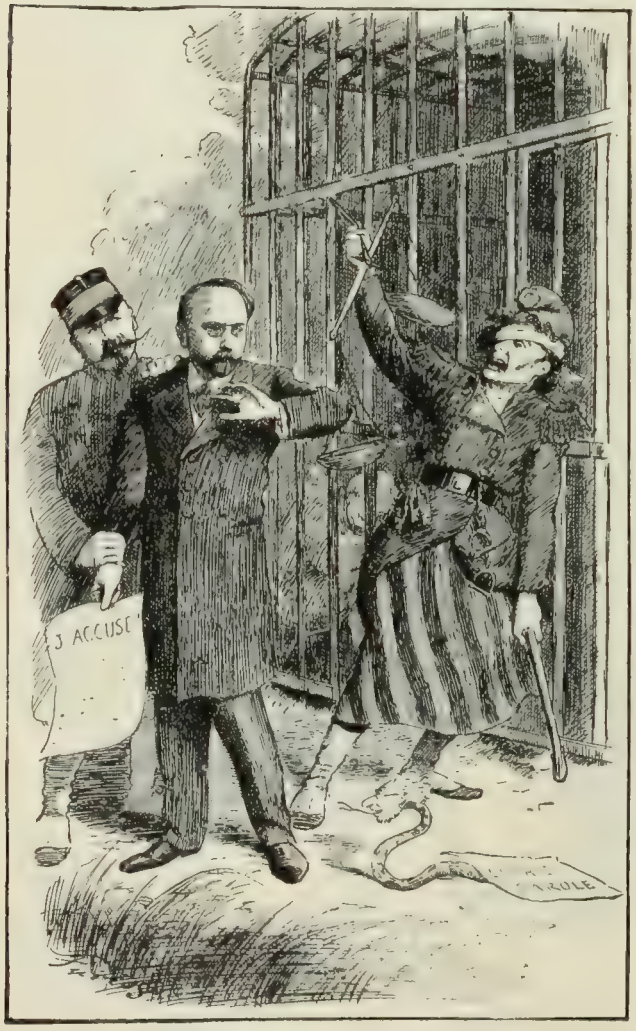


GERMAN MILITARY OBSERVER: "So deeply bemired in the swamp of corruption is the grand army of France that it seems wholly unable to get upon solid ground."—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

The military scandals in France, apropos of the Dreyfus incident and its long train of sensational consequences, have not found the German cartoonists neighborly or merciful by any means. The cartoon which we reproduce on this page represents a German scout, safe on firm ground, looking down upon the French army struggling hopelessly in a slough of corruption, and vainly striving to reach a solid footing.

The English cartoon on this page represents French justice in control of the mob, while the man in the uniform arrests Zola, the modern advocate of liberty and fair play. A French cartoon, drawn in the interest of the army and against the friends of Dreyfus, represents the German Emperor as reading the French newspapers and turning to congratulate his allies, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, upon the fact that in France at present they are engaged in disparaging and insulting their own army—a state of affairs, evidently, that might seem to make for the interest of France's enemies.

The Zola trial has been provocative of a vast number of caricatures, some of which it will doubtless be in order for us to reproduce next month, when the episode will have been ended in one way or another.



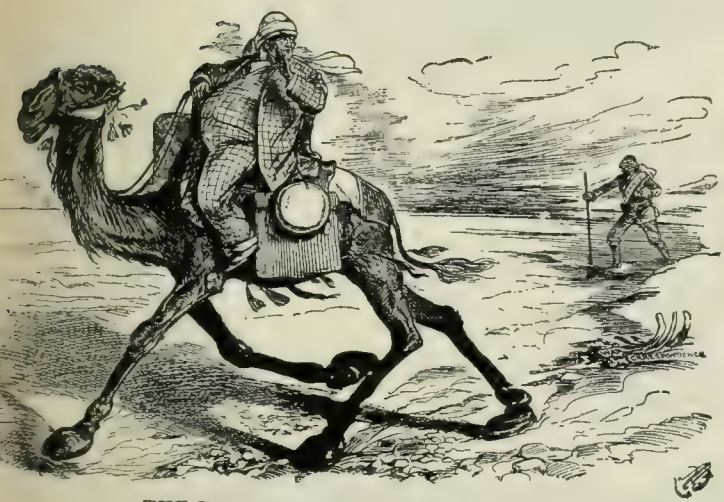
ZOLA AS A MODERN VOLTAIRE.—From the *Critic* (London).



GERMAN EMPEROR TO HIS ALLIES, THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF ITALY: "We can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that in France just now they are busy insulting and slandering their own army."—From *Pilot* (Paris).



THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.
Are they game?—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE RACE FOR THE UPPER NILE.

JOHN BULL: "Hurry up, Mon Ami, or I shall beat you after all!"—From *Moonshine*.



IN AN ORIENTAL BARBER SHOP.

Every one wishes to help the poor sufferer, but he will not have peace until the last tooth is pulled out.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

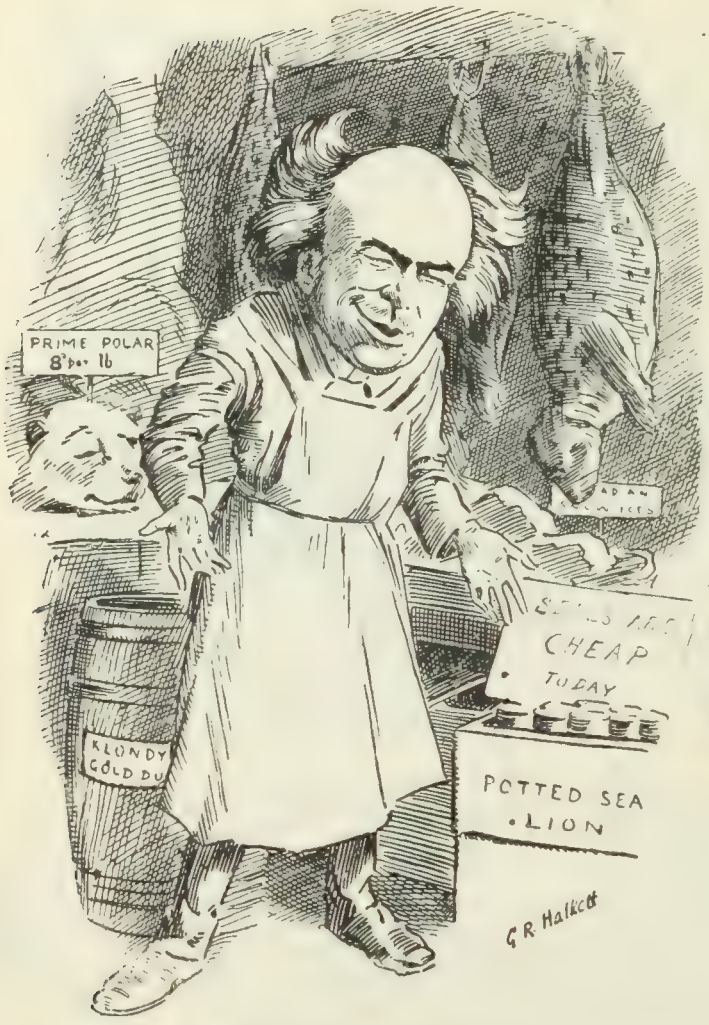


THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

A monument erected in remembrance of the saving of Crete by the powers.—From *Der Nebelspalter* (Zürich).



SEE-SAWING. (Apropos of the Chinese loan.)—From the *Herald* (New York).



SEALS ARE CHEAP TO-DAY.

A fancy portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Store. (As the first fruits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, it is stated that the Canadian Government "has taken premises in the city, shortly to be opened as a store for the sale of general Canadian products."—*Daily Chronicle.*)—From *Punch* (London).



Kipling's rhymes and Sambourne's cartoons were not so insistent upon representing Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows." For although the Klondike gold-fields are in Canada, the Klondike temperature is by no means uniform throughout the Dominion. The toboggan suit answers well enough for winter rhymes and winter cartoons. But Miss Canada does not wear blankets the whole year through.

Punch, in the past few months, has given a good deal of attention to Canadian matters, as the cartoons on this page might fairly indicate. The first one represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the energetic prime minister, as personally carrying out one of his projects, namely, the establishment in London of a store for the disposal and sale of Canadian products, with a view to promoting the English consumption of Dominion goods. The other two drawings are reproduced from the preface prepared for the new bound volume of *Punch*. This volume is dedicated in a graceful way to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Punch ventures upon the ice to make his bow to the stalwart premier. The corner design represents Mistress Canada as tobogganing on the one hundred and thirteenth volume of *Punch*. The Canadians would be glad if



MR. PUNCH'S COMPLIMENTS TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

ALASKA'S NEW GOLD-FIELDS—THEIR PRESENT OUTPUT AND FUTURE PROMISE.

BY SAM STONE BUSH.

I.—THE EXODUS.

IT took two and a half years from the first discovery of gold in California for the population of that territory to increase from 15,000 to 92,000. At least 100,000 prospectors will advance upon Dawson City and its vicinity in the first six or seven months of 1898—less than a year from the time when the world first heard of the new gold sensation. The days of '49 and the great Ballarat rush two years later were peaceful compared to this. Another dramatic fact—this army of gold-hunters will expend for transportation and supplies before the end of the year fully $60,000,000—four times as much as the probable total output of Klondike gold!

In 1897, between July 17 and September 1, 8,886 passengers and 36,000 tons of freight were carried north from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports. Of this traffic the steamers bound for St. Michael took 1,248 persons and 12,000 tons of freight, while nearly all the balance went



SCENE ON THE SEATTLE WHARVES AT A VESSEL'S DEPARTURE WITH PROSPECTORS.

to Dyea and Skaguay, a part branching off to Juneau and Wrangell. About 3,600 got over the passes in this time, at least 3,000 of the number going through the Chilkoot; the rest—gamblers, tradesmen, and those who failed to get through—are living this winter at the pass towns. These figures were nearly doubled before January 1, but all the late departures went to Dyea and Skaguay, and on account of



THE EMBARKATION OF THE ARGONAUTS, AUGUST 17, 1897.
(Showing the type of steamship used in transporting prospectors to Alaska.)

the late season halted for the winter at these places, both of which are growing with wonderful rapidity and fast becoming important towns. Dyea has passed Skaguay in inhabitants and promises to be the metropolis of Alaska. The travel since January 1 has been the capacity of the ships, rates on them have advanced, and a further advance will likely be made as the crowds become greater on the approach of the "open season." Trade and transportation on the Pacific coast are convulsed; excepting in time of war, the century has seen no other such physical happening.

WHAT THE YEAR PROMISES IN DEVELOPMENT.

No statistics can be made of the 1898 exodus with any degree of accuracy, but from estimating the movement already well in motion, nearly, if not quite, 100,000 will try to get to the gold-

A majority of the photographs used in illustrating this article—fourteen by the author and six by Mr. J. F. Pratt—have not been published before.

fields. It is doubtful—if my computations on the capacities of the vessels in the Alaskan trade are correct, and they are made from close inquiry—whether the transportation companies can carry so many and their supplies. This capacity shows 75,000 passengers from January to July, with two tons of freight to the passenger, when he will probably require only about one-half ton; and assuming that one-half of the freight will not go inland, but be used at Dyea and other coast points for building operations and transient consumption, would leave a supply tonnage sufficient for an additional 75,000 prospectors. A reduction of rates on the transcontinental roads, such as is threatened, will increase the number wanting to go, in which case the steamship people will manage it somehow, if tardily, even if it is necessary to continue sending steamers from the Atlantic.



SKAGUAY TOWN, FIVE WEEKS OLD.

This contemplates the situation to July. After that it is believed by those who have looked ahead that a second and greater exodus will begin, for it is pretty certain that the first ships returning from the Yukon in July, and weekly thereafter for a time, will bring such stores of gold, such tales of individual fortunes, and such picturesque details that the larger army, waiting, will break their bonds of indecision. By that time there will be more ships and also better facilities for crossing the passes, and it is probable that these swarming emigrants (of whom three-fourths will go from the United States, about an eighth from Canada, and the rest from the British Isles) will be able to get through to the gold bottom creeks without serious delay, although they will, of course, be too late to do any prospecting till next year.

More ships are needed in the Alaskan trade; more boats on the Yukon and Stickeen rivers, overhead and surface roads on the short passes—these are the things needed now, the things to be done at any cost, so they are done quickly, and the future will take care of the construction of more permanent lines and better facilities.

WHAT THIS STAMPEDE MEANS TO TRADE.

What does an exodus of 100,000 to the Klondike mean to the business of the country? I have figured it out on the basis of cost and proportion as ascertained, and it is this: That each man of them would average first and last an expenditure of $600, making a grand total of $60,000,000. The United States railroads would get $5,000,000 of this; Seattle merchants and hotel keepers, for outfits and transient guests, $25,000,000; the prospector's home town and towns *en route* to Seattle and other Pacific coast points, $5,000,000; ship companies, for transportation to Alaska, $10,000,000; and for the transportation of freight over passes and in Alaska, $15,000,000. This would represent only the actual needs of this many prospectors, and would cause a large increase in other business directly connected with it.



THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT JUNEAU.

THE PROBABLE OUTPUT OF 1898.

Up to the time of the Klondike discovery the Yukon placer output as tabulated by the national authorities was, in grand total, $3,310,500. Almost the whole of this amount resulted from the work of the years 1886 and 1896. The output from 1880 to 1886 was comparatively insignificant.

The predictions for the receipts from the Upper Yukon in 1898 are guesswork, although the latest returned miners make it appear that it will be over



DYEA IN SEPTEMBER, 1897—NOW A TOWN OF ABOUT 5,000.

$20,000,000. But if it is $12,000,000, the most conservative estimate now offered, it will be wonderful, and will mean that with all the willing hands now there and the hundred thousand or more who get through in 1898 the yield for 1899 will approximate $50,000,000. After that it depends on transportation facilities to get people and machinery into the country to multiply the placer yields, and a few years more will probably see on the Yukon ranges the steady crunching of ore by stamp mills to add to the world's gold supply.

IS THERE STILL ROOM FOR PROSPECTORS?

The report from Captain Ray, United States army, from the interior, stating that no new placers have been discovered for eight months, is doubtless true, but it is misleading. An explanation should go with it, and if entirely fair it would say that all those on the Yukon last summer were occupied, not with prospecting for new discoveries, but to take up claims on the creeks known to be rich or prospecting creeks in the same locality, which no doubt Captain Ray classes as the old discovery. Those who got to the Upper Yukon in the fall did so too late for prospecting, as elsewhere explained. If Captain Ray felt that the food situation demanded a warning to check the senseless ones going in unprepared, he was probably justified.



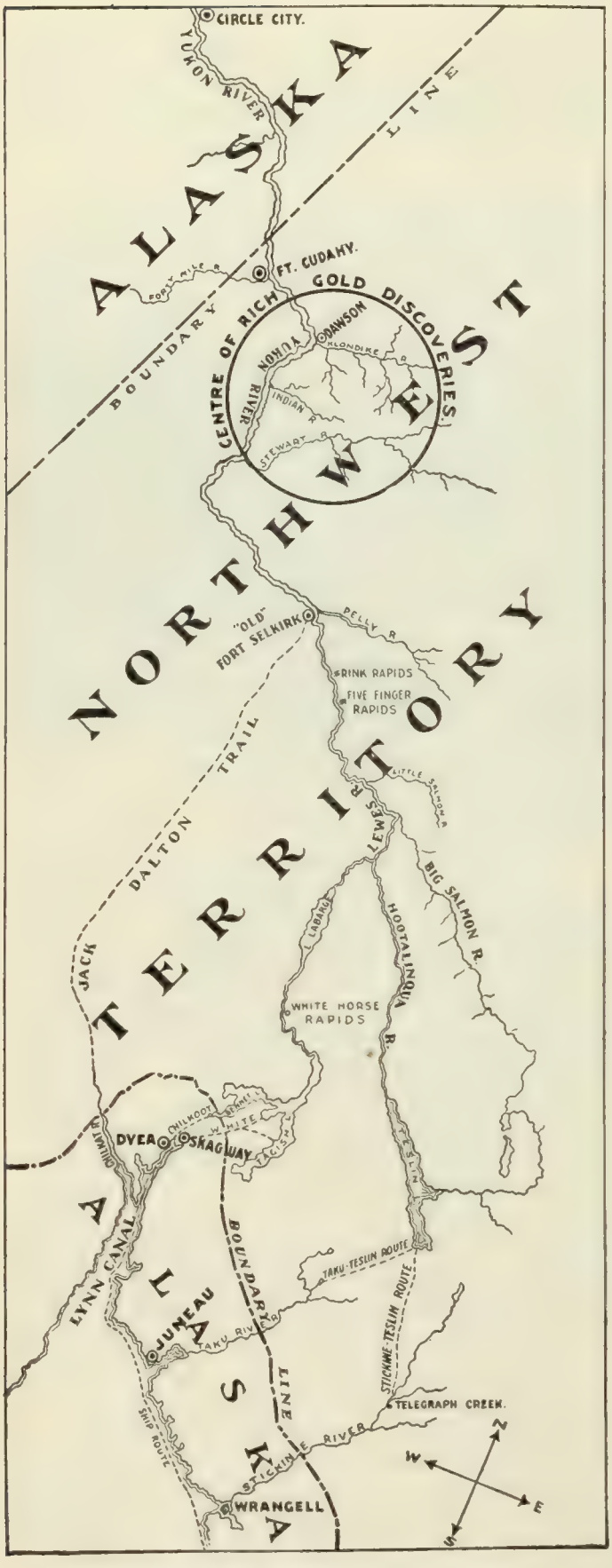
SKAGUAY TOWN, FROM THE HEAD OF THE LYNN CANAL, SHOWING THE WHITE PASS IN OCTOBER, 1897.



PROSPECTORS MOVING BOAT TIMBERS OVER CHILKOOT TRAIL.

The impatient intending prospector, however, who fears that the lands of gold will all be occupied unless he hastens, at the sacrifice of reason, to the gold creeks, should take a glance at a map of North America. Alaska embraces more square miles than twenty-one States of the Union, including the area from North Carolina northwest, taking in Illinois, and thence with the lakes to the North Atlantic coast of Maine. Think of all the rivers in these twenty-one States and of all the creeks that flow into all these rivers, of the branches that feed the creeks, and you have a placer area for prospecting to hide a half million men from one another by a distance to make each feel lonesome. And in the Klondike district there is the land, mainly mountains, feeding the streams, where years hence will be found rich quartz ledges that will again awaken the world to the sight of a new Havilah.

To digress here in order to make this point clear. I met a miner last summer on a steamer who was returning from the Klondike, and studying the map we had laid before us. I asked what there was of water in that half inch of space between the mouth of the Klondike and Stewart rivers, as gold was plenty on both. He said: "Oh, eight or ten pretty big streams; you might call 'em rivers." Now, here was prospecting ground to employ and lose all the people who got through in 1897. They will not crowd, and the exodus



THE KLONDIKE REGION AND THE ROUTES TO DAWSON CITY.

of 1898 will only go before to point the way to creeks that are liable to pay, even if they do not call for that joke of the miner's—"where the gold is so thick that you have to mix sand in to sluice it."

A COAST-LINE GREATER THAN THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE EARTH.

There are 11,000 islands along the coast included in this Alaskan area, and with the numerous inlets they give a coast-line 11,000 miles longer than the coast-line—Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf—of the United States, or greater than the circumference of the earth. And consider the western limit of these possessions—there is the island of Attou, the farthest of the Aleutian group; its longitude is as far west of Seattle as Portland, Maine, is east of Seattle. No matter what reports may be spread on this subject, those who are contemplating a hazard of new fortunes along the mighty Yukon need not be deterred by a fear of crowding or richness of prospecting ground, as those who have a right to know express unbounded confidence in the richness of the placers, and with the exodus of 1897 lending willing hands with the pick, it may be that the results of 1898 will turn the world Klondike-mad and pale the memory of "Kaffirs" in Europe. Indeed, just as this is going to press there are reports from experts who have been over the ground thoroughly which make it quite within the things to be expected that there will soon be even richer "finds" than those already made—and it is not unlikely that these may be in Alaska proper. There can be no doubt that this northwestern portion of our continent is destined to undergo a remarkable development in the next few years.

There is serious work to be done in Alaska and the Northwest Territory—the making of a new world. There are many dissenters from this opinion, but their dissent will only serve the purpose of making all effort more effective, with more forethought and more care. It was much the same when the East first heard of the finding of gold on Captain Sutter's farm in California in 1849. Evidence was produced of the "finds," and the plains and Rockies were cut into wagon roads, while the Indian lurked along the way and took a scalp now and then. This color of danger gave the Eastern press a chance to write lurid pictures of massacres and bloodshed and to place the price of a placer at death, but the "movers'" wagons continued to turn their wheels toward the setting sun, and to-day the fruit of that movement makes the writer of a recent article point with much reason to our Pacific coast as the changing front of the world. In point of fact, many of the men who have made the longest stays in that region are the hardiest-looking and finest physical specimens one could well find.

One argonaut after another has testified to the tremendous muscular exhilaration experienced in crossing the Chilkoot even with the thermometer at all sorts of numbers below zero. And this is simply natural. The freezing purifies the air they breathe, the cold stirs the blood and muscles to action, the fare is plain but wholesome, and there is that great solitude to feed the soul and that feeling of comradeship—truth to your fellow-man—all of which give health to the body and mind. There has been an honesty remarked in these first dwellers in the Yukon basin and in the travelers over the passes, and it is due to the absolute dependence of every man on the other for protection. It was the same in the early days of California, and changed and was lawless in the extreme while the Government was learning how to make the law effective, and it will be the same way on the Yukon, no doubt.



A PICTURESQUE HABITATION ON CHILKOOT TRAIL—WAITING FOR SPRING TO PROCEED NORTH.

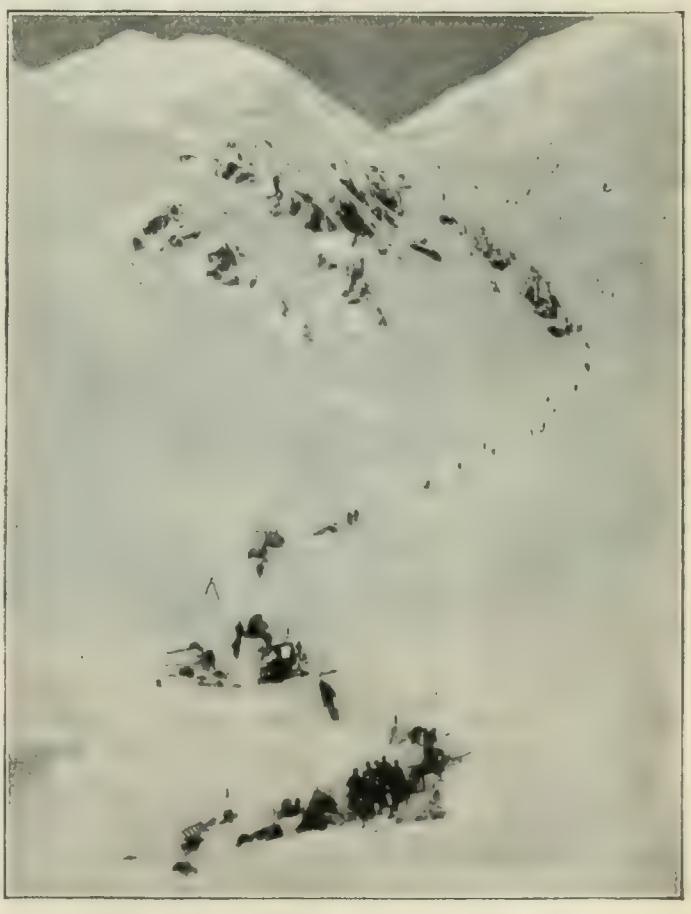
HARDSHIPS AWAITING THE GOLD-SEEKER.

Let no one start out, though, without clearly realizing that the Yukon country is still far from a pleasure resort. The camp life and work of the miner on the Klondike is one of great hardships, the climate and the long winter nights hedging it in with ever-present and harsh limitations. It is a routine of sleep until you wake and work, build fires and cook the brief fare until you sleep. The thermometer goes down to forty or fifty degrees below in January, and sometimes lower, while in the summer-time it will go to one hundred degrees above, and when the mercury is highest the mosquitoes will be the densest. The latter are one of the greatest trials that the pioneer has to encounter, and the most hardened emigrant from the Jersey flats will be surprised at the vicious onslaughts of these little plagues, who have actually been known to drive the deer and bear into the water for shelter.

The wise prospector will pay especial attention to the matter of reaching his destination in time to get comfortably settled and build his house before the long winter sets in. Tents are used for camping until a permanent location is made, and then a "shack," or log hut, generally of one room, is erected. A dirt floor usually answers, and the roof is thatched with boughs, on which is piled mud a foot or two thick; this soon freezes, making a very warm house if the sides are also banked with mud and the logs chinked in the same way.

HOW THE MINERS LIVE.

The best fire is one built on a square piece of masonry two feet high, much like a blacksmith's forge, and the smoke from this feeds through a pipe, like an inverted funnel, which hangs from the center of the roof, and is fixed to be raised or lowered. About this fire the miners sit in their idle hours, often the meals are eaten off its edge, and many a game of "California Jack" is played across its corners. This open fire in the center of the room is an idea probably copied from the natives. The latter not being so sensitive to smoke let it escape through an opening left in the roof, like their tepee, or cone-shaped tent of poles and mud, being constructed with the apex of the cone left open for the smoke. The supplies, or sacks of flour, meal, bacon, beans, coffee, salt, and the few luxuries, are stored in the same room and jealously guarded. Their shrinking bulk is watched with fear, while the miners declare that the gold is most carelessly



THE CHILKOOT SUMMIT IN WINTER.

hung in bags on pegs behind the door, tied up in the arm of a worn-out shirt, or perhaps filled in the foot of a rubber boot.



THE INDIAN PACKER AND HIS PONY.

Few books reach these camps, and fewer newspapers, as neither government carries anything but "first-class mail matter." But I noticed on the passes last summer that nearly every man had a Bible with him, and I saw a number of copies of Shakespeare. And to the man of thoughtful mind I should think that a few good books, hard to exhaust, would be a food needed as much as bacon and beans. Nansen while on the *Fram* got better work from his men because he gave them the diversion of books and music.

Some of these miners build their cabins with a "lean-to" which covers the shaft and protects the partner at the windlass as he draws up the buckets of frozen dirt. The plan of working these placers is for two men to work together, one down in the drift, who, by keeping a fire going while he sleeps, thaws enough ground to pick it out and load it in the bucket when awake, while his partner draws the bucket up the shaft with a windlass, made like the old-fashioned well. This dirt he piles outside, and there it stays until spring, except for an occasional "panning" to see how rich the dirt is running.



DIVERSION OF CAMP LIFE.

When the springs thaw and begin to trickle down the mountain the miner builds his sluice-box, and turning the water into its head, inclines it for just the necessary current, and then feeds the box at its upper end with this dump pile. The water continues what nature began, and the gold in the sand sinks against cleats on the bottom, while the dirt passes away. The "rocker" is also used, and every miner has his little preferences as to details of method, but as yet on the Yukon they are primitive indeed.

In the towns, particularly at Dawson, Dyea, and Skaguay, everything is "wide open"—drinking, gambling, and the mad dance of the miners and their women are almost a "continuous performance" through the winter. Of course the crowd of miners change, but the women don't. The men come into town from the mines at intervals for a diversion from their monotonous life. This monotony is liable to make the settlements of the Yukon the most wicked in the history of camp towns, for human nature will "even up" things.

It was never my belief that there would be a serious famine at Dawson or on the Klondike this winter. Food might go to very high prices and men might have to economize in its use, but with the personal knowledge I had that three-fourths of those who got through the passes last year went with a year's supply, made me feel sure that this, with the tonnage that got up the Yukon, made a gross supply which would keep the wolf away from the "shack" if men remained together. A miner in that country will charge you the highest market prices for food if you have the money to pay or the strength to work, but be you penniless and with no work to do, it is his spirit to divide his last crust with you, and with good grace.



THE ARGONAUT'S CAMP ON CHILKOOT TRAIL.

The very best advice that can be given on "outfitting" for a year or two in that land of the long nights, without particularizing, is to take only what is absolutely needed, and be sure that it is of the very highest quality. A good sleeping-bag is worth a dozen a little cheaper; one well-made coat is worth many inferior ones; and so on through the list of clothing, tools, and food. If you do decide to cut on quantity, let it be on the clothes.

II.—HOW TO GET TO DAWSON CITY.

The most vital question that these gold-seekers are asking is, What is the best route? Having kept in close touch with the man who is going to the Yukon, I have concluded that he will have

as his destination the tributaries of that river between the mouth of the Hootalinqua and Dawson City, possibly going further down to Circle City or Forty Mile, and I will give my conclusions as answering to this destination.

THE ALL-WATER ROUTE.

There is one all-water route, by steamship to St. Michael, 3,000 miles from Puget Sound and 4,000 from San Francisco, thence up the Yukon River 1,880 miles to Dawson City. This route is the easiest and at the same time the one entailing more uncertainties, more loss of time, money, and opportunity than any heretofore taken; but on account of its being possible during a very brief season to ship from Puget Sound and be unloaded with your belongings at Dawson City, right in the heart of the first great discoveries appeals strongly to the average man. It would take all the ships on the Pacific coast, however, to move the gold-seekers over this route during the short season it is open. The first ships going via St. Michael in 1898 are scheduled to leave Puget Sound about June 10, but it is not likely that the complementary boats to take the cargoes will be able to start up the Yukon until nearly a month later, because the mouth of the Yukon is not free of ice for four or five weeks after it breaks up at its sources at Lake Lindemann or Lake Teslin—about the last of May. This upper ice flows north, cuts under the ice where it has not yet thawed, or piles on it, and freezing again forms a great icy mass; this again breaks and flows farther down stream, ending in a grand gorge about the mouth. At the mouth the volume of water flowing into Bering Sea is so great that it is fresh ten miles out, which also freezes and aids in locking this entrance. At many points on the trip up to Dawson the river changes its channel each season, and new bars are formed, often necessitating dredging to enable the boats to find a channel.



AN ENGINEER SIGHTING THE SUMMIT.
(This was the last photograph taken on the Chilkoot in the winter of 1897-98, by Arthur Cobb, C.E.)

The traveler should reach Dawson City by the first of August, provided he got started up the river on one of the first boats, and if he expects to labor for others at a per-diem wage this trip is the easiest; but it will cost as much in ready money as going by either the White or Chilkoot passes (leaving Puget Sound May 20), and it will cost in food as much more and in time one year more if the gold-seeker expects to make and work his own location.

THE BRIEF PROSPECTING SEASON.

This is predicated on the shortness of the prospecting season, which in many creeks is confined to June and July, because from October to June the weather is too severe. Men say they will prospect in the winter-time, but the Yukon miner tells me that they don't; that they must get their shaft down in the open season, so their work will be underground when winter closes in. The months of August and September, too, are not profitable for prospecting, since the melting of the snow and glaciers on the mountains fills and overflows the creek bottoms. Should the gold-seeker have as his destination some of the streams farther up than Dawson, it will require additional time for the much slower progress, for it is up a swift current in an open boat instead of down stream, as from the overland passes. If one's destination is Stewart River, it is better to be at Lake Lindemann or Lake Teslin at a given time than at Dawson City. One can't be at Dawson City by the all-water route until at least two months later than he can reach these head-



NEAR THE SUMMIT OF CHILKOOT, FOURTEEN DAYS' WORK FROM DYEA, EIGHTEEN MILES BEHIND.

waters. So the water route loses practically all the prospecting season, while the short passes save six or seven weeks of it.

I know the actual hardships on the easier trails from "packing" across the White and Chilkoot passes, and have intimate knowledge

from people on whom one should rely as to the other routes. However, aside from all this the question of climate fixes the question of date when you can get into the country, and the question of date fixes the value of the first year's results.



AN INDIAN PACKER IN HIS PICTURESQUE GARB AT CRATER LAKE.

THE OVERLAND TRAIL TO LAKE TESLIN.

What is known as the Teslin route via Wrangell and the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek, thence by overland trail 154 miles to Lake Teslin, also has its advocates. They point to the fact that after getting to Lake Teslin all the rest of the trip is down stream, avoiding dangerous rapids and troublesome portages. This is undoubtedly true; but what of that 154 miles of land? It would be nothing to balk an earnest man if he was going to trudge it with his lunch-basket and a good stout staff; but where is the year's supply of outfit—the thousand pounds? How long will it take him to lug that over on his back, making at the most ten miles a day for each hundred pounds? Or, if he has money to buy two horses and feed and shoe them, and each carries 250 pounds and makes 20 miles a day, what will it cost?

Suppose there is money to buy and ship these horses to Telegraph Creek and to buy their feed: allowing a reasonable time for accidents and for moving the feed for the horses, it is plain that it will take at least a month for this land trip, and the cost will be double that of the White, Chilkoot, or St. Michael trips. However, if cost or hardship cuts no figure and the traveler starts early over the frozen snow so as to be at Lake Teslin by the latter part of May, he will be in an excellent position to reach the gold district early in the prospecting season.

THE DALTON ROUTE.

The Dalton trail, from near the mouth of the Chilkat River overland to Fort Selkirk, 260 miles, is purely a cattle trail. It is good for pack animals and particularly suited to them in the "open season," because along its way are meadows to feed them; but it is only profitable to pack over this route where the animals are to be sold down below, and it will not be used much by the prospectors until a surface railroad is built over it—an improvement likely to come within the next few years.

The Canadian routes are out of the question for present needs, on account of the distance of overland journeys.

The Taku route, leading out from Juneau, is quite similar to the Teslin route from Wrangell, only not so good for pedestrians, but better for railroad-building.

THE MOST FEASIBLE ROUTE VIA CHILKOOT PASS.

This narrows down the route question to the Chilkoot and White passes. Going by the White there is forty-five miles of land from ship navigation to canoe navigation. The Chilkoot trail is one-half this distance. The gradients on the White are less as an average profile, the summit of the White being 2,500 feet above sea-level and the Chilkoot 3,600 feet; but there are more ups and downs and more bogs on the White, and altogether, mile for mile, the Chilkoot is very much the easier proposition.

It starts out from the town of Dyea, up a sandy and bowlder-strewn valley for eight miles to the mouth of the canyon—a point where the valley narrows in an easterly deflection—and from here it is four miles of very hard travel to Sheep Camp. It leads out up the mountain side and is ever up and down, over the spurs and across the bogs and streams; one minute you are exerting yourself to the utmost to pull your boot out of the mucky black stuff, and the next are pulling yourself up a rise by holding to the roots of a tree; then comes a slide down a grimy stone, and if you light squarely must balance yourself well over the log across the stream; and again up and down, until you wonder if the pack on your back is petrified into a lead-bearing stone. From Sheep Camp the ascent becomes greater as you go up the canyon, and two hours will put you in sight of the famous pass, that forbidding door to Eldorado. From this point it does not look far to the sheer granite wall with



HOW STREAMS ARE CROSSED—THE AUTHOR WADING TAIYA RIVER.

the two little depressions in the top. The one to the left, and the higher one, is the trail, and from this first view, three miles away, you can see a thread-like path wind up to it. Moreover, by careful scrutiny, if your eyes are good, you can perceive little specks moving over and up the "granite clouds"—they seem the atoms of hope.

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT.

A little farther, at Last Camp, horses are usually unpacked. The climb from here to the top is like a great pair of steps, uneven and each step growing larger as you get nearer to it, but patience and frequent rests will get you finally to the summit. The scene about you becomes indescribably grand as you toil up this ascent, the valleys lying below like strips of green, with a stripe of silver where the little Taiya River shows; above, all space seems to be frozen and locked with glaciers; the birds are singing down there where you were an hour ago, and the poppy is gorgeous and indolently sways in the summer air; but up here it is perpetual winter, and when you gain the top of the summit the winds give you an icy kiss like death.

LAKE LINDEMANN AND THE BOATS.

A quarter of a mile beyond and five hundred feet below is Crater Lake, and the trail twists to the right of it, on past Long Lake to Deep Lake, and at last to the head of navigation, Lake Lindemann. From the summit to Lindemann it is rocks and bogs and some easy going, the distance being less than eight miles. Here is where boats are built for the river journey, and it is necessary to get timber from the forests two miles away—perhaps much further by this summer, as suitable timber is scarce and fast being cut. There is a small sawmill at this place and



LOOKING NORTH FROM SUMMIT OF CHILKOOT PASS, SHOWING CRATER LAKE.

some boats are being built this winter, but they will be exhausted with the first movement north, and again plain batteaus wlll go to prohibitive prices, just as during the past season, when they actually sold a boat to hold two men and a ton of supplies for $575. It takes two men ten days of hard work to construct one of these boats out of the forest wood. The tree is found, felled, and the whipsaw makes the boards; then it is a question of shaping and putting together, calking and launching.



By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

CARRYING-BOATS ON THE YUKON.

DOWN THE RIVER.

From this point to Dawson is plain sailing down stream, except a few short portages, one a quarter of a mile, another below Lindemann a mile and a quarter, and not forgetting to except several rapids, the most dangerous of which is the White Horse. The channel through these rough waters is better known now than when they caused serious consequences to men and supplies early last summer, and it is understood that there are men making a regular business of



SLUICING ON BONANZA CREEK.
Redrawn from photograph.

taking boats through for a few dollars—a very trifle compared with the former dangers. One poor fellow was in the van of the rush early last season, and after many hardships reached this place, shot at the rapids, struck the rocks, and lost boat and supplies. It is related that being washed against the lower shore and realizing his helpless condition (his entire possessions being reduced to a single can of a famous baking powder), he shot himself, and a board now marks the place where he was buried by those who came after.

THE QUESTION OF TEMPERAMENT.

I have given a description of the Chilkoot Pass as I know it, to show the character of this sort of travel and to say this is the very best route to the gold district. It is not an engaging picture, but it is true that what a man really thinks of such a rough adventure depends largely on his nature. Two men go in and live through all the sensations and return to tell their story: one is a harrowing, tearful tale, the other rough and hard, but with lots of fun for all that; and there you are. It is often the case that one man will weight down a whole party. He may be a good fellow, too, in a way, but his disposition hangs heavy, while another will lift a crowd through all manner of hardships by his elasticity of spirits and courage to do, like Kipling's "'Eathen:" "And he lifts 'em, lifts 'em, lifts 'em thro' the charge that wins the day."

AN INCIDENT OF THE TRAIL.

I saw this effect of man on man strangely exemplified on the Chilkoot trail at a place they call Pleasant Valley. A big fellow whose clothes and white collar seemed strangely out of place in the pushing horde was under a tree, reclining and at ease, absorbed in a big book that lay open on the ground before him. My curiosity was aroused, and approaching nearer I made out the title of the volume which held him enthralled; it was Nansen's "Farthest North." Now, there was no doubt but that superb story of adventure carried many a pound for the big man, and compensated for so strange a thing as "toting" two such heavy volumes on so arduous a trip, where all is considered worthless that you cannot eat or wear.

COMING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The advice given as to route is from the standpoint of existing conditions, or rather the conditions as they existed last year, and does not take into account the aids to transportation over the land routes now under construction or proposed. The physical conditions of the routes other than by way of the Chilkoot or White passes forbid the possibility of any transportation means to handle supplies or passengers this year, except by slow and primitive methods, such as ox or horse pack trains; and no matter how well the promoters of any surface roads on such routes may use the brush of the imagination, their schemes cannot be carried through in 1898. It is doubtful, indeed, even assuming that money in abundance is available for such construction, whether even next year will see any such line in operation over the Stickeen, Taku, Edmonton, or Dalton routes. There will undoubtedly be a narrow-gauge or other surface railroad built over one of these routes, but it is a fair conclusion to say that it will take millions of money and three more years to accomplish it, although within that time part of this distance may be operated to help out on a portion of the trip. I make these broad assertions from my knowledge of the difficulties to be met.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF ROAD BUILDERS.

On account of the great rainfall near the coast, where such routes begin, it will be necessary to build well up on the spurs or foothills, requiring almost a continuous construction of trestles, fills,

or cuts—the cuts, too, through granite formations. When once across the mountain range, paralleling the coast, the rains or freshets are not so great, but the snows fall steadily and do not melt until June, the winds blow, and snow-drifts of great depth accumulate at all low grades, necessitating the same construction as on the coast side, but with the addition of almost continuous snow-sheds. It is easy to calculate such construction at the cost of $15,000 or $20,000 a mile, but it is another matter actually to do it at twice these figures.

THE SKAGUAY WAGON ROAD.

Over the Skaguay trail or White Pass route there is going on a sensible construction for temporary assistance in the shape of a wagon road, over which, if it is ever completed in a satisfactory condition, much freight can be handled by teams. At this writing some seven or eight miles of this road have been built out from Skaguay. It is still in very rough condition, but perhaps with a little more work when the season moderates it will answer the purpose very well. The company proposes to continue this to a point beyond the summit by May or June, but it is known now that operations have been temporarily suspended. This route does not follow the old trail, but keeps up the Skaguay River to the real



THE DWELLING OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHILKOOTS, AT CHILKOOT VILLAGE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

White Pass, a route encountering two or three box canyons closing it in to the width of the stream with sheer cliffs. These places are to be crossed on steel bridges, one of which has been shipped to Alaska. Granting, however, that this difficult enterprise is carried to a successful conclusion, it leaves the traveler at the summit, or twenty miles from canoe navigation at Lake Bennett; and as a land trip, no matter what the topography, is still a land trip, requiring packing, and the question of transportation of supplies is only slightly assisted. To be sure, the argonaut will give thanks for any relief from the present difficulties, but no real solution of the problem can be expected this year from Skaguay.

THE CHILKOOT TRAMWAY.

On the Chilkoot route transportation enterprises appear to have taken a more definite shape, and



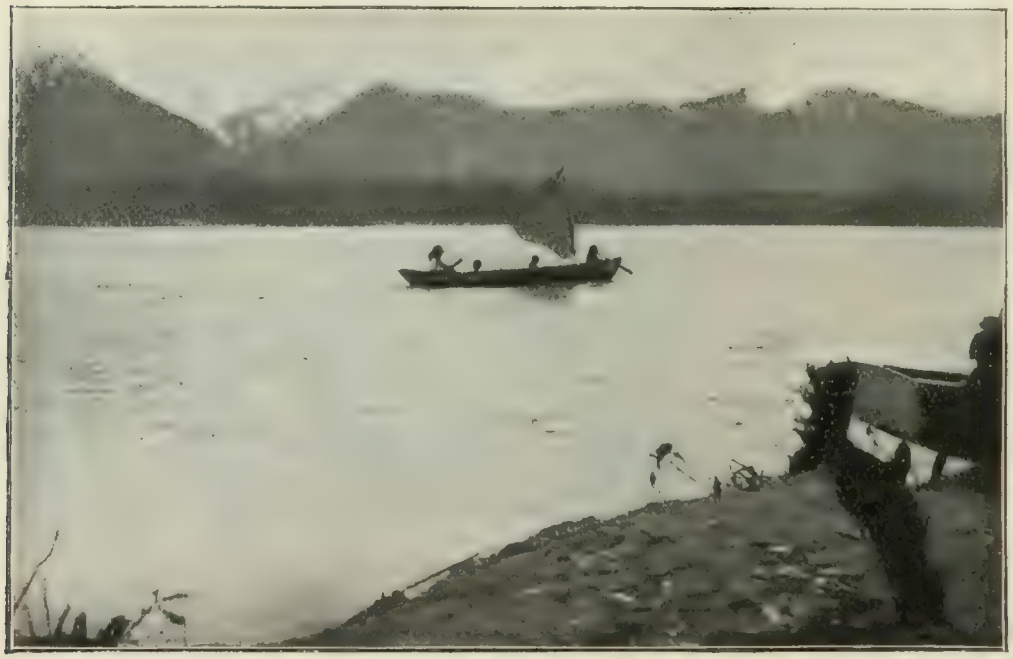
A CHILKOOT GRAVE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

from the means employed it is reasonable to expect quicker and more certain results. This means is the overhead cable construction, known as the aërial tramway, which from its airy name does not appeal very strongly to the practical mind not acquainted with the system, but which is known to mining engineers as a simple and comparatively inexpensive method of handling supplies destined to go over such a short land trip as offered by the Chilkoot. It is extensively used in very many mining sections to carry ore from quarry to smelter, and one is already in operation at the quartz mines near Juneau, Alaska. It claims as a basis for perfection in this case that it is not dependent on surface conditions; that it is not subject to disturbance from glaciers, landslides, or snow-drifts; that the grades are no barrier to successful operation (as the supports for the cable track and traction cable are built on the points of the profile of the route); and that the tonnage capacity is very elastic.

The stations, or supports, are built on the high points of the route. These consist of large poles, 12 or 14 inches in diameter at the large end and varying from 18 to 30 feet in length; they average about 400 feet apart, but this space can be increased to 1,500 feet without in any way affecting successful operation. These poles have a two-inch iron pin in their bottom which is fitted into a hole drilled in the granite; for further support the base of the pole is held in place by a

cast-iron shoe also fitted to the rock, and it is then held rigidly in place by small cable guys running from its top to the four corners of a square, the guys being kept taut by a simple device of turnbuckles. Crossing the pole at the top are arms, much like those on a telegraph pole, only stronger, and at the extreme of the top arms is the stationary or track cable, made of plow steel one inch in diameter and of great tensile strength. Two feet below the top arm is a second one, carrying on sheaves at its extremities the traction cable of five-eighths inch diameter. This cable is endless and is driven by steam power from a plant located conveniently on the line. The car, or carrier, is suspended on a hanger which rests with two small wheels on the upper cable, and as the hook grips the lower moving cable the car is propelled forward at the rate of 250 feet per minute, making the through trip from Dyea to Lindemann in eight hours. An ingenious construction of the hanger enables the cars to pass the supports.



A CHILKOOT INDIAN CANOE ON THE CHILKOOT RIVER—THE CANOE DUG OUT OF A SINGLE LOG OF COTTONWOOD.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

It is feasible to handle with perfect success this endless cable system for a distance of no more than five miles; consequently the Chilkoot route, which is about twenty-five miles, will require six sections with three power plants, each driving a section in either direction. At the ends of these sections there is an automatic release of the hanger from the cables; it is carried by gravity on a switch of similar construction to the next station, rehooks itself, and the cars continue to destination without rehandling. At the starting-point the loaded waterproof carriers are taken up by the cables passing through the freight house, hooking themselves on automatically at such distances as the operator prefers, and taken off the cables by a similar device at destination, where the emptied carriers are again hooked on the return cable and sent to the starting-point. One company already reports four or five miles of this construction in operation over the steepest grades on the Chilkoot route, and promises to shortly have another four miles in operation, which may reasonably be expected by the middle of May. Another company, with much more extensive plans, has just gotten started on the construction of one of these lines to run from its own dock, built two miles out from Dyea, through to Lake Lindemann, thus covering the whole of the land trip. They propose to carry articles up to 500 pounds in weight as well as "knock-down" boats.

It is believed that the completion of these plans to convey supplies over the Chilkoot and White Passes in eight hours, instead of five or six weeks, will bring the rate down from forty cents a pound to about ten cents. All the real efforts to handle freight overland are going on at Dyea and Skaguay, and these places are only separated by a neck of land at the head of the arm of the sea known as the Lynn Canal.

LOCATING A CLAIM.

The laws governing the location of claims vary on either side of the boundary line, the limit on the Klondike or British side having been reduced since last August from 500 feet in length, running with the stream, and extending from bench to bench to 100 feet in length running with the stream measured from high-water mark outward, or to the bench if it be further. This is the creek or river claim. "Bar diggings" are a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark and extending into the stream to its lowest water-level. "Dry diggings" are simply 100 feet square.

The Klondike and its affluents were staked and are held by the miners under the old law, and any application attempted by Canada of the new law, affecting these miners, is liable to meet with

a stubborn resistance from them, as is also the 10 per cent. proposed as royalty to be put on the output of these older locations. But the Dominion of Canada will probably deal with the problem in a broad and liberal way, as the case would seem to demand. The prospectors were induced under different laws to hunt for gold in its frozen domains, and a law that would be retroactive would simply be bad faith. The new Canadian law also reserves every alternate ten claims for the crown. This reduced-claim area is calculated to dampen the ardor of the argonaut, for at best it reduces his prospects to one-fifth of what was allowed the pioneers. While the American side has not been proven nearly so rich, yet our Government permits the taking up of an equivalent to about twenty acres, or fifteen times as much as on the British side.

CANADA'S EQUIVALENT FOR HER EXACTIONS.

Canada also proposes to levy a duty on miners' supplies brought into the Northwest Territory, but the exact amount has not yet been determined from knowledge of the application. For the greater tribute it is true that Canada gives the better service. A claim on that side the boundary can be perfected with more dispatch than on the American side, and she lends assistance readily to open trails to new camps of any considerable size, connecting them with supply points; she has, moreover, a police system and mail service superior to that of Alaska proper.

The miners' meeting is the only government in the interior of Alaska, but it appears nearly to have outlived its usefulness, and with the growth of the country and the introduction of a class of



CACHES TO PRESERVE WINTER PROVISIONS.
Redrawn from photograph.

non-producing adventurers, attracted by the hopes of making their fortunes at the expense of the producers, it is fast becoming a mockery.

The powers of the miners' meeting are threefold—legislative, judicial, and executive. No provision is made for a governing officer, the whole fabric resting on the great American principle, "majority rules." Universal suffrage is given and all have an equal vote. The method of proceedings is as follows: If a man has a grievance he posts a notice to that effect and calls a meeting for a certain date. At the appointed time the miners of that locality assemble, generally in the open air, and a moderator from their number is appointed. Then the prosecutor presents his case; the defendant answers. Cross-questioning speeches pro and con are made, and



NATIVE-BUILT FISH-TRAPS IN THE CHILKOOT RIVER.
Photo by J. F. Pratt.

in the end some one puts a motion, which is either carried or defeated. If carried, the penalty is imposed without delay.

III.—HOW AND WHERE THE GOLD WAS FOUND.

For half a century the existence of gold in Alaska has been known. It was reported by Tebenkof in 1848 and again by the engineer Deroschin in 1851, and from 1848 to 1855 the Russian-American Company spent a large amount of money in active mining operations. A force of forty miners under Lieutenant Deroschin was kept continually at work at the head of the inlet on Kaknoo River and in the Kenai and Prince William mountains. They found gold, but in such small quantities that their enthusiasm gradually waned, and the diggings had been deserted for fifteen or twenty years when the country passed into the hands of the United States. Ten years later Choquette and Carpenter found traces of the precious metal on the Stickeen River, and Prof. W. P. Blake verified this discovery in 1863. In 1873 there was some excitement over a discovery in Southeastern Alaska, but the real

history of mining does not begin until 1880, when Joseph Juneau achieved fame in the annals of the country by the first important "find" near the town which now bears his name—as late as 1886 still "a little village of rough cabins."

THE GREAT TREADWELL STAMP MILL.

When the excitement over this discovery was at its height, a miner who went by the name of "French Pete" staked a claim on the top of a mountain on Douglas Island. John Treadwell bought the claim for $400 and built a five-stamp mill, which he later increased to 120 stamps and seven years after the discovery enlarged it to 240 stamps, making the Treadwell the largest mill in the world. The ore is low grade, running about $3 to the ton and costing about $1.08 per ton



A CHILKOOT VILLAGE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

to extract the bullion, which to-day makes an output of $1,000,000 a year.

At Sum Dum a ten-stamp mill is at work, and the ore is rated at something like $100 to the ton.

Just below Juneau, at Sheep Creek, is the Silver Queen Mine, running a ten-stamp mill, and altogether within four miles of Juneau, including the Treadwell, there are nine mills in operation.

Sixty miles above Juneau, toward Lynn Canal, is the Berner's Bay Mine, and there are rich ledges reported on Admiralty Island. These deposits require expensive machinery to even test them properly, and when it extends beyond the prospecting stage is work for large capital only.

R. E. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, says of the output of gold from Alaska before the Klondike discovery: "The gold product of Alaska thus far has been remarkable rather for its regularity than its amount, and is therefore more favorable to the permanency of development of the mineral resources than if it were subject to violent fluctuations."

ALONG THE YUKON.

For sixty-four years the great Yukon River, "the Mississippi of the North" (which is declared by both Professor Elliott and Mr. Ivan Petroff to discharge "as much if not a third more" water into Bering Sea than the Father of Waters does into the Gulf of Mexico), has been explored by one traveler after another, yet the first signs of gold in the Yukon basin were not brought to light until 1881. These indications on the bars of the Big Salmon River were followed by similar manifestations on the Pelly, Hootalinqua, and Stewart rivers, and gradually placer mines were developed on Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, and Birch creeks, and on Koyukuk River. In 1883, however, the total white population amounted to only fourteen persons, and there is still extant a photograph of thirteen of these forerunners of the present horde. In 1886 Forty Mile Creek was the storm center, an honor wrested from it in 1893 by Birch Creek and the neighboring streams. The following year Circle City, the pioneer of the Yukon mining towns, was founded and became the headquarters for all the miners of the region.

KLONDIKE AND BONANZA CREEK.

Early in August, 1896, a California miner named J. F. Butler drifted into the little trading post of Dawson, where some rich strikes had been made on the east bank of the river. He tried the western bank without success, and hearing rumors of great luck on his neighbors' part (they had, in fact, taken out $40,000 in coarse gold), he crossed the river and began to work up the Klondike, a small tributary stream which the knowing ones had passed by as offering no chances whatever. The latter afterward declared, with all the scorn of the initiated, that it was *chee chacoe* (tenderfoot) luck; but however that may be, Butler took out $10,000 in ten days from his first prospect hole four miles above Dawson. Almost simultaneously came the Bonanza Creek "strike" by George W. Cormack on August 12. Cormack had an Indian wife, and it is said that his attention was called to this locality by his Indian friends. His first work on the Klondike—a corruption of the Indian word *Thron-diuck*, meaning "fishing grounds"—was primitive, he having to carry the gravel for some distance to water to pan it; but as he, with two other men, washed out $1,200 in eight days in this fashion, he saw the value of the "find," and returning to Circle City for food, spread the report which left the other Yukon towns deserted. This was in August, 1896, but it was nearly a year before

the world heard of the discovery and had the proof brought to it on the *Excelsior* and *Portland*, although William Ogilvie, government surveyor, had made reports to Canada, and rumors were broadcast. The *Excelsior* brought down from St. Michael $500,000 worth of gold, most of it from Forty Mile Creek. A little later the *Portland* sailed into Seattle with $700,000 of Klondike gold and six of the lucky pioneers on board. Seattle was stirred to its very depths. Five thousand people crowded around the dock, and as the gold came down the gang-plank packed in "blankets, tin cans, canvas sacks, even in the legs of old trousers," the onlookers went wild with enthusiastic excitement. An eye-witness reported that one weather-beaten old fellow was so overcome by this ovation and by the actuality of his good fortune which it impressed upon him that he proceeded to shower among the crowd a handful of nuggets worth some $300.

The news ran along the western coast like wild-fire. The north pole changed its location to the spot where the one hundred and forty-first meridian crosses the arctic circle for all adventurous spirits—a golden pole toward which every compass pointed. From that day to this the excitement has been increasing, despite the swarm of daunting and contradictory reports which have been floated to meet the public demand for news. Since this time the gold that has reached the United States from the Yukon foots up about $6,000,000. The gold brought out of the Yukon before the arrival of the *Excelsior* was not considerable, authority giving the output of the Yukon basin for the ten years preceding the Klondike discovery at about $3,000,000, while within two months after the discovery $5,000,000 were taken out. It must be said, though, that this "two months" is hardly a fair statement. True, it was washed out in that time, but the result also represented much time and labor during the previous eight or ten months in accumulating part of the sands sluiced in that two months. It is interesting to know that it took the first eight months of mining in California to get out that amount, under infinitely more favorable climatic conditions.



THE GRACEFUL CHILKAT DUGOUT IN TAIYA BAY.

THE GREAT GOLD BELT.

The highest authority on Alaska, Dr. W. H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a geologist of note, says: "The gold-bearing belt of Northwestern America contains all the gold-fields extending into British Columbia and what is known as the Northwestern Territory of Alaska. The Yukon really runs along in that belt for five or six hundred miles. The



LOOKING UP THE TLEHINI VALLEY.
Photo by J. F. Pratt.

bed of the main river is in the valley. The yellow metal is not found in paying quantities in the main river, but in the small streams which cut through the mountains on either side. Mud and mineral matter are carried into the main river, while the gold is left on the rough bottom of these side streams. In most cases the gold lies at the bottom of thick gravel deposits. The gold is covered with frozen gravel in the winter. During the summer, until the snow is all melted, the surface is covered with muddy torrents. When the summer is over and the springs begin to freeze the streams dry up. At the approach of winter, in order to get at the gold the miners find it necessary to dig into the gravel formation." This is definite and authentic testimony, but the Klondike miners have given me this more intimate explanation of how the gold placers are found and worked.

LOCATION OF THE PRECIOUS METAL.

Their experience has taught them this simple rule of nature, that the disintegrations of gold-bearing quartz veins are washed down the steeper declivities, and where the streams assume a more horizontal current form a bed of the small particles of stone and mud and gold (flour, sand, and nuggets). The constant action of the water moves the lighter of these substances first, with the heavier—the gold—always tending, on account of its weight, to settle deeper and deeper. With this con-



THE "EAGLE'S NEST" ON THE LEWIS RIVER BELOW THE LITTLE SALMON.
(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) *By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.*

stant action for ages, it sinks to "bed rock" and lies there in the hollows and against the rough edges, and with its own weight collects and forms the "pay streak." Time has lodged this streak thickest in the concavities of the "bed rock," and the value of a placer is largely dependent on these concavities in the area of a claim; and as this condition is liable to vary with each square yard, it lends the element of chance.

This is what makes it possible—and it is alluring to the gold-hunters—to find a "bed-rock" formation where fissures or a cross-ribbed fault may have served nature as bars, acting just as cleats in a sluice-box. Here the thickness of the "pay streak" may be unusual, and when this condition exists at a point in the stream where the swift current is above and a stagnant current below, it adds to the settlement of gold in these concavities. The reason that the gold seeks the lowest level makes the center of the "bed rock," or the lowest part of the crescent, the receptacle for the most valuable deposits.

THE BLIND CHANCES OF PROSPECTING.

But there is another element of chance where the stream may generally be known as rich: The most valuable of these "pay-streak" deposits is on the "bed rock" of the older or more permanent course of the stream, which has in many cases been changed by a landslide or a depression; and it is the "bed rock" of the older course which holds the cups of gold. For this reason two miners of adjoining claims will often find their fortunes vary, and as there are no sure surface indications "bed rock" must be reached, the "pay streak" disclosed, and its course and limits drifted out. And it is for this reason that often the bench claims, away off to the side of the valley, will show upon digging the shaft that the bed of the older stream lay there.

The general rule is that a locality rich in placer gold is rich in quartz veins, and this will probably be found true in the mountain ranges that feed the Klondike, Indian, and Stewart rivers; but there have been frequent instances where such was not the case, due to a greater erosion, or a detritus formation feeding the streams, or a more constant milling or sluicing by that greatest of all miners, nature. Professor Wright, of Oberlin College, says on this point: "The amount of gold found in the placer mines is evidence not so much perhaps of a very rich vein as of the disintegration of a very large vein."

IV.—ALASKA'S HISTORY AND RESOURCES.

The Klondike River is in the Northwest Territory of British Columbia of the Dominion of Canada, but this Northwest Territory got its birth from Alaska and its history grows out of

Alaska. This name, suggested by Charles Sumner, is from the aboriginal word *Al-ak-shak*, and means "a great country." There are clouded records of the discovery of this land by navigators before the time of Vitus Bering, but to him is accorded the first actual exploration and occupation in 1741 when at the head of an expedition sent out by Queen Catherine of Russia, which the ambitious Peter the Great had forwarded with the prime motives of aggrandizement and extending the limits of trade. The country was explored after that along its coast by numerous navigators, but generally with the trading intent, until in 1799 Emperor Paul VIII. of Russia granted a charter to the Russo-American Fur Company to trade with the natives and drive bargains to suit themselves—a privilege renewed in 1839. The trade was in furs and ivory and speedily assumed important proportions. New Archangel, now known as Sitka, was the principal settlement of this company, although they established forty stations at other points on the coast and inland during the sixty-four years of their occupation.



TAGISH LAKE AT 4:15 A.M. IN SUMMER.

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) *By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.*

It is said that in 1867 some men who thought they saw profit to themselves in the purchase of these frozen lands approached Secretary William H. Seward with a view to securing his cooperation in making the purchase from Russia; but on investigation Mr. Seward became convinced of the value of the lands to his Government, and opened negotiations with Russia which quickly resulted in the fixing of a price of $7,200,000 and in the signing of a treaty on March 30, 1867. This treaty was proclaimed June 20, and actual possession taken by the United States, through Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, United States army, on October 18, 1867.

THE RESOURCES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Aside from the mineral possibilities in gold, copper, and coal, there are doubtless many other uses to which much of this vast area may be put. A. P. Swineford, who was Governor of Alaska in 1886, gives evidence in regard to this as follows: "Nowhere in my home travels, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, from Washington to Sitka, have I seen more luxuriant vegetation than in Southeastern Alaska. I find the hardier vegetables all growing to maturity and enormous size." The miners from about Dawson City will tell you (the miners who know more things than gold) that gardens will be raised on the arctic circle which, if limited in variety, will yet produce the vegetable needs of the mining population when once intelligent effort is directed to them.

William H. Seward while on his travels around the world wrote from Berlin as follows: "We have seen of Germany enough to show that its climate is neiter so genial, nor its soil so fertile, nor its resources of forests and mines so rich as those of Southern Alaska." Miner W. Bruce, long a resident of these coast lands, says: "The great precipitation and humidity of the atmosphere in Southern Alaska cause the entire coast region to be clothed in a mantle of perennial green. Vegetation is dense and forests magnificent. The soil is rich, though in the heavily timbered section it is shallow; and from the most eastern point of the Territory to Kadiak root crops are easily grown. Radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, cauliflower, peas, turnips, cabbage,

beets, celery, and potatoes yield prolifically. On one-sixth of an acre at Sitka eighty bushels of potatoes have been raised. It was, however, a plot of ground that had been formerly used by the Russians as a garden and was carefully prepared. Strawberries grow with the greatest spontaneity, and have a flavor equal to those of southern latitudes. Some extensive fields of strawberries are found under the very shadow of the glaciers, both at Glacier Bay and at Yakutat."



LOOKING DOWN TAIYA INLET (LYNN CANAL.)

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

The prevailing varieties of timber in Southeastern Alaska are spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar. The spruce and hemlock grow to very large size, frequently being found 100 feet high and 6 to 8 feet in diameter. The yellow cedar is a beautiful wood, takes a high polish, and makes an admirable substitute for mahogany.

There are between thirty and forty salmon canneries in Alaska, representing an investment of more than $4,000,000. They employ 5,000 or 6,000 people and pack from 600,000 to 800,000 cases a year. This is the greatest industry of the country (excepting the sealing) and is rapidly increasing. The Chinese furnish the best labor in the canneries, for the Tlingit Indian, while industrious to a degree, cannot be depended upon; he is too apt to start off without notice on a prolonged "potlatch" or go berrying or fishing in the height of the salmon run. The whaling business, while prosecuted north of Bering Strait, is extensive, there being 75 vessels engaged in the capture and traffic.

THE SUPPLY OF GAME.

The game of the country is limited, and will rapidly disappear with the army of Winchesters being taken there. Mountain sheep can be killed occasionally after hard hunting, and less often a moose or a bear; on the southern coast there are some deer and elk. The white rabbits are scarce and hard to find. There is also a small gray squirrel found in great numbers. I have seen them crossing a wooded valley in such numbers that I have amused myself by hitting at them with sticks as they scampered about the underbrush, apparently amused at seeing so strange a creature as man, of whom, as they didn't know him, they were not afraid. The Izaak Walton who is enthusiastic enough to travel so far will find a recompense of speckled trout in the coast streams to make him declare that heaven must be somewhere near sixty degrees north latitude. The trout and salmon of the interior streams feed the natives, the pioneers, and the dogs. In the fall every Chilkat Indian's camp presents the appearance of wash-day in the back yard of a city home, with the fish split open, boned, and hung up to dry for the winter food. Does it not seem a waste to dry and salt a six-pound speckled trout to be fed to dogs? But this is what the Indian does.

INDIAN FISHERMEN.

He is a rare fisherman, though, one of the most adroit I have ever seen. His method is this: He cuts a stick two inches in diameter and about twelve feet long, to an end of which he attaches, with sinews, a double-pronged hook about three inches across the bend; and for his sport he selects a place in the creek between the

pool and the riffles. Wading in nearly to his hips, he will reach the pole to the bottom just below the riffles and feel about. Presently you will see him give a deft jerk, with a twist to it, and he lifts out of the water one of those red speckled beauties weighing five or six pounds.

I stood one day on the Taiya River and saw a young buck catch over twenty trout in this fashion in less than an hour, and while I heard anglers say it was an unsportsmanlike proceeding, it impressed me, and I am sure it was the perfection of sportsmanship, for it required a sense of feeling and deft movement of the wrist that comes only from an innate love of capture and long practice. I tried it for an hour and I bruised but one trout and killed him with gashes; the Indian smiled at the pale-face, while looking at his own pile, each one hooked squarely through the center of the body, sideways, with but a little red spot, looking much like its specks, to show where the sharp point had entered and passed through.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

The Indian from the Pacific coast of Lower California to north of St. Michael gradually changes from a lithe, copper-colored warrior to the stockier and lighter-colored man of the Puget Sound coast. He becomes a little shorter and stouter of stature and more placid of temper as you go up the Lynn Canal, while on the Bering Sea coast he is more nearly an Esquimo; on the north coast he is a real Esquimo. Between the two there is still a distinct line, but each has lent his blood to the other as well as his thought and mode of life. These southeast coast people are puzzles to the ethnologists, so many curious distinctions occur between different tribes. The Indians along the southern coast—the Tlingits—are an intelligent, peaceful, and for Indians a thrifty race, especially those who have come in contact with the white man. From Wrangell, Juneau, and Sitka some of the boys have been sent to the Indian schools in the United States, but they invariably return to their tribes and take up the old life of hunting the moose and bear and fishing and paddling those gondola-like canoes that so gracefully stretch their necks to show their beautiful swaying reflection in the still waters.

I was at Crater Lake last summer—that desert spot across the famous Chilkoot summit—and was discussing with several young men football as played in the Eastern colleges; two in the party had been well-known college players. I noticed that a young Indian "packer" who sat by was listening intently to the talk. At last Voorhees, a half-back from H——, began to tell of a game with the Carlisle Indians, when this young Chilkat said modestly that he had played in that game and had given Voorhees an injury that he had just described. What a small world! There up under the arctic circle these two men of different races met again, but under such different conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TLINGITS.

These Tlingits are a picturesque people, but it is a wild beauty they put into their dress and into their blankets and boats and baskets. The colors are very rich, the reds and blacks predominating—evidently a tribute from Japan—and the designs are mostly bold stripes. The totem-poles are their chief accomplishments in art, and suggest another borrowing from the Mon-



LAKE LINDEMANN.

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

golian in their grotesque hideousness of expression; but it all takes hold of you as the orgie of a confined but luxurious embodiment of a real art instinct—a desire to express a religious idea, be it ever so fraught with devils. The totem is the "family tree" or genealogy, be-



THE CARIBOO ROAD, NEAR CHAPMAN'S BAR, UPPER FRASER RIVER.

ing a combination of the different tribal insignias. This picturing with the brush or the knife lends itself to every article of use; the horn spoons have a symbol carved on their handles, the pipes take crude shapes of animals and birds that have a religious significance, while conventional forms of horned monsters are woven into their blankets and cut into the medicine man's charms, which are made of human bones, and serpents are painted on the faces of the Indian girls.

The most beautiful creature of a native race I have ever seen was one of these Tlingit girls. She was not more than seventeen, tall enough and lithe enough, with a complexion that was like one of those brown and transparent shadows in a Jouett portrait; wound about her shoulders was a blanket of colors that robbed the deepest tones from the grass and the sunset and it fell gracefully in tassels about her limbs; a skirt of royal red hung above bead-wrought moccasins that seemed to touch the ground only for graceful poise; in her ears dangled half moons of brass; her eyes were as black as her hair, which copied the Madonnas in its parting. It was Sunday afternoon; church bells were ringing and under her arm was a Bible. She was moving along the path that skirts the coast at Wrangell, and rows of tall totem-poles were grinning down at her; her destination was the quiet of that house of God, and its quiet was in her eyes. When I noticed her weighted lids and detected a devout clutching of the little Bible, I thought of the traditions of her race and wondered how she reconciled the two, for her very garb carried designs of the inherited religion.

THE NOBLE SCENERY.

There has long been a tourist trip to Alaska from San Francisco or Seattle, to Victoria, Wrangell, Juneau, Glacier Bay—where is seen the wonderful Muir Glacier—and returning by Sitka. It has been pronounced one of the most interesting summer voyages that can be made in any seas, but the accommodations have been poor, and there has never been enough business to stimulate the ship companies to make this trip better known to the world.

It is all in quiet waters, except two or three bays which are quickly crossed; thousands of islands lock the coast and much of the trip is in narrow straits glassy with calm. Many places on the route are so narrow that it is like a journey by river, only the current is lacking. One description covers the whole picture, but it is like a great canvas on which one never tires looking, finding always a new beauty in the detail. A vertical sweep of the eye shows below the waters are at the mercy of gentle airs; their robin's-egg blue blends into shadows of green where the rank undergrowth of vine and wild flowers grows to its edge; above is a forest of firs, up, up until a clean line of bare granite begins. This is like a velvet haze and on it hang glaciers, feeding rivulets that dance down from ledge to ledge, making white spots where they show through the green, and all the while singing a joyous song to drown the full-throated birds. And away above and back beyond, until they are lost in the clouds, are mountains and peaks of snow, illimitable and inspiring.

But just now, of all times, the human interest is in the remarkable exodus of the gold-seekers. It has many points of view, and for those to whom the luxuries of a Cunarder are not a necessity, a journey hence during the coming summer will lodge a memory in the mind that will remain forever from its pure novelty.

ZOLA, THE DREYFUS CASE, AND THE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

I.—THREATS OF A NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN FRANCE.

IN correspondence cabled from Paris to New York, Count Esterhazy is quoted as having said to an interviewer on February 14 :

"If Dreyfus were ever to set foot in France again there would be one hundred thousand corpses of Jews on the soil. If Zola is acquitted there will be a revolution in Paris. The people will put me at their head in a massacre of the Jews."

Unquestionably Major Esterhazy has been the hero of the mob since his acquittal by the military court that was charged with investigating the grave accusation that he was the real culprit in the matters which have been laid at the door of Dreyfus. And in spite of his boastful exaggeration, Esterhazy is probably right in his assertion that the vindication of Dreyfus by Zola would be the signal for a fearful outbreak against the Jews.

On August 24, 1572, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent blood-stain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at 30,000 and 100,000, had been massacred. From that day St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded widespread conspiracy to massacre. Lest the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honor of the extermination of the heretics, sang a *Te Deum* in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of jubilee.

And now it appears, upon the testimony of the leaders of the opposing camps in France, the world is once more threatened with a St. Bartholomew massacre. The victims this time will be the Jews, not the Huguenots. That is a detail. Huguenot and Jew alike are human.

"'Twere long and needless here to tell" how the immediate cause of the prevalent irritation came to threaten civilization with so prodigious a crime. A moment's reflection, aided by the events of the last fortnight, serves to show that the Dreyfus case is but a triviality compared with the prodigious tumult of passion and prejudice that rages throughout the republic.

The Dreyfus case is but as a dead dog tossed hither and thither by the surging billows of a great ground-swell arising no one exactly knows how, or whence, or why. The dead dog did not and could not rouse so great a commotion.

A few words will suffice to dispose of this dead dog. Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew holding a commission in the French army and having access to the secrets of a somewhat leaky War Office, was suspected of having communicated information to a foreign power. He was arrested and tried by a court-martial sitting in secret, found guilty, and sentenced to degradation and penal servitude for life. He is now a close prisoner in an iron cage on the Devil's Isle, in the French colony of Cayenne. His wife, with influential friends who believe in his innocence, have never ceased to agitate for a revision of his sentence. They secured considerable support. The agitation, gaining strength from the absence of any authentic record of the evidence on which the court-martial had acted, succeeded at last in convincing M. Scheurer-Kestner, a Vice-President of the Senate, that Dreyfus had been wrongfully convicted. Then the matter was brought forward in the Chamber. Members refused to reopen the case. Repeated demands for a retrial were countered by a declaration that the matter was judicially decided, and that a regard for the honor of the army rendered it impossible to discuss the matter on its merits.

By way of vindicating Dreyfus, a charge was brought against another officer, one Esterhazy, which was promptly disposed of as baseless by a military tribunal. Popular excitement grew day by day as the struggle went on. The fact that Dreyfus was a Jew afforded the anti-Semitic leaders an opportunity of inflaming popular passion against the Jews, who were represented as attacking the honor of the army in the interest of a Jewish traitor. So successful were they in their campaign that in a few weeks they have brought everything into question. Scenes of outrageous violence disgraced the tribune of the Chamber, where deputies bespattered with blood and ink showed that the temperature had risen to a point far beyond relief by mere articulate utterance. In Paris the troops were called out to maintain order in the streets at the point of the bayonet. In the provinces and in Algeria order was not maintained. Sav-



M. DRUMONT.

age attacks upon the persons and property of the Jews occurred in various places—which were hailed with savage glee as a foretaste of the things to come. The question of the guilt or innocence of a single Jew is becoming merged in the problem of the fate of the race and of the republic.

In France it is always the unexpected which happens. Therefore those who shrug their shoulders and ridicule the absurdity of the notion that France, France of the Third Republic, could possibly reproduce the sanguinary horrors of St. Bartholomew a century after the French Revolution, will do well not to be too cock-sure. Meanwhile, let them listen for a moment to the voice —the potent voice—of M. Drumont, whose paper day by day sounds like a tocsin peal, the summons to the new St. Bartholomew.

II.—M. DRUMONT, WHO RINGS THE TOCSIN.

AN INTERVIEW BY VALERIAN GRIBAYEDOFF.

[In order to obtain an authentic word and pen picture of the leader of the anti-Semites, Mr. Gribayedoff, whose work has long been familiar to the readers of this REVIEW, was commissioned to wait upon Mr. Drumont and obtain from him a direct and authentic statement of his views as to the present position and future prospects of the anti-Semitic movement in France. The date of the interview was January 23.]

BY this time it must have become clear, even to the least observant or the most skeptical that the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair was but an acute symptom of a condition in France which has been a long while assuming form and consistency. The hasty and evidently ill-founded accusation brought against Major Walsin-Esterhazy, Catholic, by Matthien Dreyfus, Jew, has acted as a spark applied to a powder train, causing an explosion of anti-Semitic feeling all over the country as well as in Algeria. As I pen these lines I hear the cries out in the streets of: "*À bas les Juifs! À bas les Juifs!*" broken now and again by the clatter of the cavalry horses' hoofs on the asphalt, and the measured tread of the Municipal Guards on their way from one post of duty to the other. Thus it has been going on from day to day. Dreyfus is forgotten, Esterhazy is forgotten, Scheurer-Kestner is forgotten, even Zola, the most aggressive of the so called "Dreyfusards," is little mentioned for the nonce. The one cry which resounds from north to south and from east to west, the rallying cry of thousands and hundreds of thousands of French citizens, is "*À bas les Juifs!*"

THE CRIME OF THE JEW.

This cry sums up the situation. Rightly or wrongly, the question of opposing "Israel's encroachments" has become the one burning issue. Upon the anti-Semitic platform stand the most diversified elements — Ultramontanes, Freethinkers, Radicals, even, as it now proves, a considerable fraction of the Protestant population. They may be totally at variance with one another in matters of religion, politics, and economics, but they are firmly of a mind on one proposition, and that is that "the Jew must go!" Numerically the Jew forms one-five-hundredth part of the population of France. By fair or foul means, more particularly by the latter, say the anti-Semites, he has secured possession of a quarter of the personal property of the country—twenty milliards of francs out of eighty. (The figures are taken from the Philo-Semitic *Matin*.) He controls the markets, and owns the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. He would like to secure control of the army, but this will prove the rock against which his ambitions will be dashed to pieces! So sayeth the anti-Semite!

THE ANTI-SEMITE LEADER.

To the average Anglo-Saxon mind anti-Semitism is of course incomprehensible, as a psychological condition or phenomenon out of keeping with the spirit of the age and of modern institutions. Nevertheless, the question in general has become so hopelessly confused in certain English and American periodicals with the judicial intricacies of the Dreyfus case, that it seems next to impossible for the reader to separate the one subject from the other. As a step in this direction it may be appropriate to present the anti-Semitic version of the case in the words of the man who is universally credited with having created this peculiar sentiment among his fellow-countrymen, but who is satisfied with the honor, as he often says himself, of having crystallized it and given it its present direction, the sentiment itself being the natural outcome of the prevailing conditions. I refer of course to Edouard Drumont, author of "*La France Juive*" and editor of *La Libre Parole*.

Edouard Drumont lives in a quaint out-of-the-way corner of Paris, a narrow thoroughfare that runs into the Rue de l'Université, a few minutes' walk from the Eiffel Tower. The stranger might fancy himself here in one of the side streets of some sleepy provincial town were it not for the distant hum of the city's traffic. There is such a forlorn and abandoned look about the whole place. A white-haired woman opens the front door of the musty and rather uninviting edifice in answer to my bell, and ushers me into a conventional French parlor. M. Drumont is at home. Although all Paris is in a ferment this gray Sunday afternoon, although infantry and cavalry occupy the leading thoroughfares, and the garden of the Tuilleries has been turned into a military encampment prepared for every emergency, Drumont sits at home, engrossed in the preparation of the next day's editorial, not a soul in the place but himself and the aged housekeeper. A curious contrast, indeed, the calm, the almost death-like stillness of this household, and the turmoil and excitement its occupant's vigorous pen has created at this moment within the bosom of the huge metropolis. Awaiting the "master's" appearance, I had a chance to glance at the paintings on the walls. Drumont is evidently something of an art connoisseur and a lover of the antique. He has three fine specimens of the religious art of the Italian school, which recall some of the masterpieces in the Louvre. There are also numerous *bibelots* of undoubted antiquity and value on the cabinets and small tables around. There is a fine life-sized painting of himself, the work of the lamented painter, Dupuy, killed some years back in a duel.

THE FIN-DE-SIÈCLE PETER THE HERMIT.

Presently the door opens and Drumont enters. The great high-priest of anti-Semitism looks his part to a T—which is that of a *fin-de-siècle* Peter the Hermit. Instead of the frock and cowl he wears a black velvet coat and a loose black necktie, and instead of the tonsure a shock of raven black hair that falls down to a level with his collar and gives his head an almost leonine appearance. Despite a slight stoop—due no doubt to sedentary occupations and the consumption of midnight oil—the first characteristic that impresses the observer is the man's superlative strength, both physical and intellectual. The short neck and broad shoulders can only belong to a Hercules, the keen penetrating eye, the aquiline nose, the heavy jaw, partly hidden by a scrubby beard, and the firm mouth are indications of an iron will and of superior intellectual force, without which qualities no apostle can stamp his views upon a community, be his mission good or bad. But if there is much in the man's personality to bring to mind the crusader of old, there remains quite enough of the *fin-de-siècle* pamphleteer to explain why he has rallied around him not alone the Catholic element, but so many among the most radical and advanced thinkers of modern Paris. He possesses to an unusual degree that gift for polemics, the delight of every true Parisian newspaper reader, combined with rare power of analysis and a remarkable clearness of expression. He is a fluent and vigorous speaker, moreover. He emphasizes his remarks with frequent gestures, ofttimes raising his hands above his head like a diver, and bringing them down with one sweep to a level with his knees. His first remark after I had explained the object of my visit was as follows:

ENGLAND AND HER JEWS.

"*Mon Dieu, Monsieur.* What use is there of my saying anything for the benefit of the English-speaking peoples? As far as I can judge from the English press, the Jewish side of the story is the only one that seems to pass current on the other side of the channel. The Jews must be influential enough over there also, since they are able to control all the channels of news and of publicity, and to impose their way of thinking on the public. Yet even England has little reason to congratulate herself on her alliance with the race of Shem. The Jew Disraeli rendered her a poor service when he left her the legacy of Russia's hatred and suspicion. Nor has she profited very much by the Jameson raid organized by the Jews, Lionel Phillips, Alfred Beit, Joel, Barnato, and the rest of them, when as usual the Aryan acted as the Semite's catspaw and received cold lead for his pains."

NO EXIT BUT BY REVOLUTION.

"But to come to France," I remarked. "How do you think this trouble is going to end?"

"Ah," came the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, "what shall I answer? It seems a serious statement to make, but to tell the truth, as things are, I see no way out of the present awful situation excepting by a general revolution, which will sweep away our present masters and replace them with some form of one-man power—not necessarily an emperor or a king, but some kind of dictator, a strong, patriotic man who will put an end to Jewish supremacy and clean out our Augean stables of vice and corruption!"

Having got this far, the speaker's heavy frame leaned over, and swaying his arms in characteristic fashion, he plunged earnestly into the subject, scarcely stopping for breath.

THE JEW BEFORE 1789 AND SINCE 1870.

"*Que voulez vous, Monsieur?* When a malady is as far advanced as ours, heroic remedies alone avail. Let us glance back a little. Before 1789 there was no need of anti-Semitism, and none existed. Why? Because at that period France possessed a stable, well-organized government. The Jew was properly considered an enemy of Aryan and Christian society, and without being abused or ill-treated he was kept in his place, and was subjected to certain necessary restrictions which rendered him harmless. Whatever its faults may have been, the *ancien régime* had at least the economic interests of the masses at heart and protected them against encroachments. Public thieves and plunderers invariably received their due. The finances of the government were well administered. But with the revolution of 1789 everything changed. From a regularly constituted homogeneous society, France, as one writer has expressed it, broke up into a heterogeneous mass of atoms. With the shattering of the old idols, with the repudiation of the old ideals, with the disappearance of the traditions, French society lost all cohesion; and when the Jew came upon the scene, *les mains libres*, enfranchised, untrammeled by restrictive legislation—the Jew, with his marvelous cohesion, his thorough organization, his racial solidarity—the Jew, with his mind disciplined, his wits sharpened by ages of battling against mankind—the Jew, I say, was bound to become the master.

"And he has become so with a vengeance. Look at the situation at present. Does he not control everything in France? We French had a few breathing-spells from his exactions at various intervals earlier in the century. Things were not quite so bad while some of the monarchs reigned over us, but since 1870 we have been absolutely at the mercy of the Jews. The fall of the empire was the signal for immediate operations on their part. They did not even have the decency to wait until peace had been concluded, but then and there, while France was struggling in the throes of a cruel war, the Jew Cremreux and his clique rushed through a law conferring the franchise, not on the brave Arab population of Algeria that had sent its sons to defend this country's soil side by side with its own children, but on the Algerian Jew—that vilest of beings, usurer, middleman, parasite, the object of undying contempt and loathing on the part of his Mohammedan neighbor and former master. Naturally the consequences of this monstrous act were easy to foresee. The Arabs resented the indignity of being discriminated against in this flagrant manner by rising in revolt, and the troops we might otherwise have used against the Prussian invader had to be employed in crushing the Algerian rebellion. Even Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Philo-Semite though he be, is forced to admit that Cremreux's act was that of a Jew, not of a French patriot. I say it was treason against the French nation, worse treason than Dreyfus' crime. Do you wonder that we have never had peace in Algeria since—especially when you know to what extent the Jew has taken advantage of his political privileges to despoil and impoverish French colonist and native Arab alike?"

THE DOOM OF THE JEWISH MONEY-KINGS.

The speaker having paused for breath, I ventured to suggest that a rigid and impartial application of existing laws against usury, monopoly, disloyal competition, and the other misdeeds laid to the door of Israel might suffice to eliminate abuses and evils of which the anti-Semites complain.

"No, a thousand times no," returned M. Drumont with energy. "The existing laws would never meet the requirements of the situation. What we demand is special legislation, such as existed to some extent before 1789, that will make it impossible for the Jew to despoil us further. The Jewish money-kings who rule this country must be rendered harmless, their shameless financial maneuvers, their monopoly of the country's wealth must end, the tentacles of the monster must be severed. If their immoral sources of revenue are cut off the Jews may begin to listen to Dr. Herzl's sensible advice, and decide to return to Palestine *en masse*."

AN UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

"Do you anticipate any legislation of the kind in the near future?"

"I certainly expect nothing from the present government. As I said at first, there seems no salvation for France excepting in an uprising of the people. Remember that with all their acumen and judgment in financial and business matters, with all their foresight in everything appertaining to the accumulation of wealth, the Jews are singularly blind to the realities of their own social and political situation. They have ever been thus from the commencement of their history—an obstinate, stiff-necked people, who would never yield unlesss compelled to by the most bitter experience. Never was this mental blindness more apparent than it is to-day. Half the Jews you meet will tell you even at this hour that anti-Semitism is a transitory mania, confined to a weak but loud-mouthed minority. They have been beaten all along the line in this Dreyfus

case; their methods and maneuvers to saddle the crime on an innocent man have been exposed and held up to public reprobation, and yet they are working away as hard as ever to attain their damnable purposes. They are buying up newspapers and disseminating lying statements all over the country. They are hiring anarchists to break up our meetings and assault the participants. Nothing seems to open their eyes to the danger threatening their own race. It has grown to be a veritable mania with them, this determination to ride rough-shod over the feelings, desires, and convictions of the Aryan community, justifying but once more the ancient saying that whom the gods destroy they first make mad.

PROSCRIPTION OR MASSACRE!

"It is this blindness which would cause them to fight tooth and nail any attempt to introduce the special legislation I alluded to just now, even though their only hope of salvation lies therein. For, after all, it is better to have one's wings clipped than to be killed outright—which is the fate that awaits a large number on the great day of reckoning—*la grande lessive!* For my own part, as a humanitarian, I would much rather this day never came, and that, instead, our evils were abolished by an evolutionary process. That is why I am really acting as a friend to the Jews when I advocate the introduction of laws placing them on a different footing from the rest of us and withdrawing from them certain rights of citizenship. They never should have been admitted into the great French family anyhow. They are as different from us as night is from day. Their ideals, their methods of thought, their whole mental make-up, are different from ours. They have formed part of the body politic for over a hundred years, and yet they have never understood us—they have never succeeded in comprehending the national genius of France, they have never desired to become assimilated with us. On the contrary, they have done everything in their power to lower our standards and degrade our civilization. Our present condition of decadence, with its filth, its vice, its pornography, can be traced directly to Jewish sources. Not content with robbing us of our worldly goods, they have attacked the ramparts of our virtues, our morality, and our religion. But the day of reckoning will come!"

This was said with much warmth and energy and in a tone of unmistakable conviction.

THE ANGLO-SAXON A MATCH FOR THE JEW.

"But, M. Drumont," I remarked, "there are Jews enough in England, and a million of them in the United States, and yet in neither country can it be said that anti-Semitism exists in the same way that it does in France?"

"Ah, that is altogether a different proposition," answered the speaker, raising his eyebrows and throwing his head back. "That is, a different proposition. But you must not compare our people with the Anglo-Saxons. The Englishman, for example, is fitted much better by nature to cope with the Jew than the Frenchman. He is cold-blooded, prudent, long-sighted and a born 'shopkeeper'—I use the word in the less offensive sense, of course. But what renders him unassailable even more than this are his admirable political institutions, the slow and solid work of successive ages. England has for centuries enjoyed a degree of liberty unknown to us in France. Her citizens are adults, politically speaking, while ours are the veriest children. That is why the English can hold their own against the onset of the Jewish hordes, while our people succumb. See how quickly the people of the United States disposed of the Chinese question. It did not need a bloody revolution to settle that. The Jew would fare the same way both in the United States and in England if he proved too dangerous. He knows it himself, and not having been blinded over there by a hundred years of battening on the public wealth, as in France, he is comparatively innocuous. It is not in the temperament of the French to resist encroachments and oppression by sober systematic action. You could not even organize a successful boycott against the Jews here. The Frenchman will mildly stand every form of injustice and tyranny up to a certain point, but once beyond that, he will suddenly arise and sweep everything before him. French history is full of these examples. The Jews are preparing things for just such another; they are sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind."

M. Drumont talked on for a while in this strain, until I asked the concluding question on my list, which was whether he had any reply to make to the charge that his opposition to the Jews was based on religious grounds, and that his campaign was backed by the Ultramontanes, the Jesuits, and certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

"Take this down word for word," he exclaimed, drawing himself up at full height "These statements are pure inventions on the part of the Jews. I am a Christian and a Catholic, it is true. It is in my blood to be so, for I was born a Catholic and am descendant from Catholic stock. But what can this have to do with my anti-Semitic sentiments, I ask you?

Anti-Semitism is an economic, not a religious war. In our ranks you will find men of every religious belief, also atheists and agnostics. As to the Church dignitaries or the Jesuits being interested in our movement, I know absolutely nothing about that. I have no personal acquaintanceship, no relations with any cardinal, bishop, or Jesuit. I never see any, and, in fact, the higher clergy are rather inimical toward the movement. They are the servants of the Jews as much as our magistrates and politicians. If we have any friends among the hierarchy it is in the lower ranks. The poor village *curé*—who receives a miserable pittance from the government and is treated like a lackey in return—being in touch with the masses and understanding their needs and their troubles, naturally wishes us success. No, we are not clericals; and for my own part I would even hail the separation of Church and State as a salutary reform."

Thus ended the interview. M. Drumont accompanied me to the door, and as a parting admonition added earnestly: "Whatever you say, do not forget to lay stress on the blindness of the Jews in this crisis—that is the most dramatic element of the situation—it is almost pathetic!"

PARIS, January 24, 1898.

III.—DR. NORDAU ON THE JEWS AND THEIR FEARS.

AN INTERVIEW BY ROBERT H. SHERARD.

[No Parisian Jew is so famous as Dr. Max Nordau. His books have made the tour of the world, and he has last year added to his other achievements the exploit of acting as Aaron to Dr. Herzl's Moses in that Zionist movement which has cheered Europe with the vision of a new Exodus. In order to obtain from so influential and well-known a leader of the Semites a calm judgment upon the question as to the peril with which his race is threatened, the REVIEW commissioned Mr. R. H. Sherard to procure from Dr. Nordau a statement of his views on the subject.]

BY no one in Paris is a more alarmist view of the present anti-Semitic agitation in France taken than by Dr. Max Nordau. Received by him in the little study of his modest apartment in the Avenue de Villiers, he said, in answer to my inquiry whether anything was to be feared from the present state of things: "We are quite simply marching in France toward a new St. Bartholomew's Eve, to a massacre which will only be limited by the number of Jews whom the Catholics can find to knock on the head. I believe, and most emphatically, that the slightest relaxation in the present display of force on the part of the government would lead to a general slaughter of the Jews throughout the country. This massacre would only be limited by this: that it is not in France, as in other Latin or Ligurian countries, an easy matter, as it is in the Slavonic and Teutonic countries, to distinguish the Jew from the Christian. For instance, the type of the southern Frenchman is most pronouncedly a Jewish one. So that the rioters might hesitate in striking down as a Jew a man who might be only a southern Frenchman."

A BLOODY RECORD.

"But have not the Jews, on the whole, been favored in France?"

"Certainly not! In France, as in every other country, the history of the Jews is a record of blood and of suffering. At the time of the Crusades, the gallant knights, sallying forth for the Holy Land, practiced their swords and killing powers on the Jews, and wherever Peter of Amiens preached, he left behind him the germs of a massacre of the Jews. In 1306 there were massacres of the Jews all over France. Then followed their expulsion *en masse* by Philippe le Bel. For centuries afterward they were not allowed to live in any other part of France but the Ghetto of Bordeaux."

THE JEWS AT THE REVOLUTION.

"But the Revolution emancipated your race?"

"Yes, after a hard struggle on the part of Abbé Gregoire against the uncompromising resistance of such *grands seigneurs* as Rohan and La Rochefoucauld. But how could the Revolution refuse this emancipation, under the implacable logic of the declaration of the rights of man? Were not the Jews men? Were they not, as such, entitled to the rights of man? Then Napoleon I.: 'tis true that he favored the Jews. He was a man of great imagination, who would have been a great novelist if he had not been a great conqueror, and the spectacle of this ancient race scattered over the face of the earth fascinated his imagination. Then he had dreams like those of Alexander the Great, dreams of Oriental conquest, the dominion of the East, where, as



M. MAX NORDAU.

part of his policy, would be the reconstitution of the kingdom of Judah, just as it was one of his favorite political dreams with regard to Europe to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland. Napoleon was indeed a friend of the Jews. He admitted them to officers' rank in the army; he allowed them to participate in the benefits of the Legion of Honor while refusing permission to any Jews to settle in the Eastern provinces of the French empire. Since then the Jews have enjoyed in France the equal rights to citizenship to which they are entitled as men. It remained for the Catholic Church at the end of the nineteenth century to direct the reaction against us to incite the mob to rid the face of the earth of our accursed race by violence and slaughter."

ANTI-SEMITISM PROMPTED FROM ROME.

"Do you seriously charge the Catholic Church with being at the bottom of this anti-Semitic agitation?"

"Most seriously. God forbid that I, who in my person and in my family have suffered persecution all my life, should wish in my turn to persecute any one by directing against him false accusations, but I can come to no other conclusion in face of the evidence than that all this outburst was prompted and is being fomented by Rome. . . . I do not believe that the Pope in person has had anything to do with it. To begin with, the Pope is eighty-six, a very old man. Then, again, as the Latin proverb has it, *Manima non curat prætor*, and so small is the number of Jews in France—we do not exceed seventy thousand professing Jews all told—that he must look upon us with the disdain that small matters inspire the priest. But that the Church is the guilty factor is shown by the two recent articles which have appeared in the official organ of the Vatican, *L'Osservatore Romano*. The first of these articles, which may be said to have given the signal of the outburst of anti-Semitic fury in France, was published about a fortnight ago.

ROME AND ZIONISM.

This first article was directed against Zionism, and the argument of it was that the Jews must always be outcasts — a scattered and homeless race, so that the prophecy may be verified, and that we may forever bear this curse for that we crucified Christ. The second article appeared about five days ago. Its argument was that we Jews have no right to complain of the outburst of hatred and violence everywhere against us, for it is our fault and our fault alone. We have corrupted Christianity, it said. Breaking forth from our ghettos, we have spread hateful doctrines of liberalism, and have spread the pestilential paradoxes of free thought. As long as we remained in our ghettos the Church protected us —by burning us in *auto-da-fés*," added Dr. Nordau, with a bitter laugh. "We have burst open our ghettos and we must take the consequences. See what the consequences have been already. The massacre of Algiers, the violence in every corner of France. You may say that so far only very few Jews have been attacked. As many as could be found have been attacked, nor was it any different during the night of St. Bartholomew. The murderers could not kill more Protestants than they could find. As I have said, our protection will be mainly in the fact that as we cannot be forced to wear a distinctive sign to mark us out of the mob, and that as the facial type of southern Frenchmen is almost identical with our own, the murderers will hesitate to strike for fear of killing a brother. In the meanwhile the energetic attitude of the government inspires us with some confidence. But the extermination of the Jews has already begun and the Church can wait *patiens qua æterna*, until the wicked work of which she gave the signal has accomplished itself."

THE INNOCENCE OF DREYFUS.

Dr. Nordau was not less emphatic in his declaration of the absolute innocence of Alfred Dreyfus. "It is mathematically proved," he said, and added: "It has never been pretended that Dreyfus acted as a traitor toward any other country but Germany. That is well understood. From the very beginning of the *affaire* Dreyfus the German Government published in the semi-official organs of the empire denials that the empire had had dealings with Dreyfus. It repeated this statement in a more explicit and official manner five months ago by publishing in the *Koelnische Zeitung* and next in the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is the official journal of Berlin, the most categorical denial that Germany had had any dealings whatsoever with Dreyfus. Then came Von Bülow's declaration on his word of honor as a gentleman, made on the 24th of this month before the committee of ways and means of the German Reichstag, that neither directly nor indirectly had Germany had any traffickings of any nature whatever with Dreyfus. Is not that mathematical proof? I may add of my own knowledge that the proofs of Dreyfus' innocence in the form of irrefutable documents are in the possession of one of the highest officials in the French republic, who will produce them when the time comes."

IV.—M. ZOLA ON FRENCH ANTI-SEMITISM.

AN INTERVIEW BY ROBERT H. SHERARD.

[During these past weeks of M. Zola's prominence in connection with the Dreyfus case, no journalist has been in closer relations with the great novelist than Mr. Robert H. Sherard. The interview with Zola secured by Mr. Sherard for this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS does not take so serious a view of the anti-Semitic movement as other observers have expressed. This interview of course occurred before M. Zola appeared in court himself on trial for the position he had taken in the Dreyfus matter.]

IT has fallen to me twice within the last two months to discuss with my old friend, Emile Zola, the burning question of anti-Semitism in France. The report of our first conversation, which I contributed to the *Humanitarian*, was taken at a time when the agitation, though violent, had not outstepped the limits of newspaper polemics. At that time Zola was still speaking of it as the "imbecile anti-Semitism" with much contempt in his voice.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that France, the great, generous, enlightened nation, will tolerate a movement which, springing into being a century after the French Revolution and the declaration of the rights of man, throws us back into the dark night of the Middle Ages. The movement is an idiotic one, fostered by certain men who wish to derive from their connection with it a notoriety which they could not obtain in any other way. Formerly it was usual to direct the fury of the mob against the Church. The proletariat was invited every morning in those days—I am speaking of ten or twelve years ago—to breakfast off a priest. The present *plat du jour* is a Jew, as fat and prosperous a Jew as the pamphleteers can dish up. Yet, with all their shouting, these men cannot stir the people of France, with their love of justice and their good common sense, to do a single act which shows that all these pernicious teachings have had any effect upon them whatever. It must be rather disheartening to Drumont and all the rest of his school to see that after all their efforts to incite the mob against the Jews not a single pane of glass in the windows of any Jew in France has been broken. That is why I speak of this anti-Semitic movement in France as an imbecile one, imbecile because impotent."

A HYPOCRITICAL FORM OF SOCIALISM.

This conversation took place, it must be observed, before any attacks had actually been made upon the Jews. The agitation had even then attained sufficient dimensions to fill M. Zola with alarm. He said:

"I have to admit regretfully that the movement has taken a great hold in France, but I do not admit that the people really understand its significance. It is merely accepted by the mass of the people as the newest form of socialism. The Jews have been made to represent in the eyes of the ignorant the have-alls, the capitalists, against whom the demagogues have always directed the furies of the proletariat. Instead of crying as they used to cry ten years ago, 'Down with the capitalists,' the people are now taught to cry, 'Down with the Jews,' the leaders of the anti-Semitic campaign acting largely in the interests of the Catholic party, having induced them into the belief that all the capitalists are Jews, that it is the Jewish money which employs all the labor of France, that the whole nation is a vassal to the purse of the Rothschilds, and such-like absurdities. Absurdities, yes; which, however, the people have come to believe. So that the cry of 'Down with the Jews' from the mass of the French people means nothing but down with the capitalists. Anti-Semitism as it exists to-day in France is a hypocritical form of socialism. It is a lie, of course, that all Jews are capitalists, that all Jews have no love for anything but the acquisition of wealth by the labor of others, and nobody knows this better than the leaders of this campaign. And nobody better than the leaders of this campaign know that if the Jews do show wonderful superiority in the matter of money-getting, it is because we trained them to this in an apprenticeship of eighteen hundred years."

THE WORK OF A HANDFUL OF MADMEN.

At the time of his first talk he was much inclined to plume himself upon the fact that in the whole of France the campaign had only resulted in calumny. The attacks in the press had not resulted in any actual violence; nevertheless, he saw that it was thitherward tending:

"I have been surprised to notice the apparent development that it is taking. Surprised, indeed. The very initiation of the movement stupefied me — that there should be a return to fanaticism, an attempt to light up a religious war in this epoch of ours, one hundred years after the revolution, in the heart of our great Paris, in the days of democracy, of universal toleration, at the very time when there is an immense movement being made everywhere toward equality, justice, and fraternity. A handful of madmen, cunning or idiotic, come and shout in our ears every morning, 'Let us kill

the Jews. Let us devour the Jews. Let us massacre them. Let us exterminate them. Let us get back to the days of the gibbet and stake.' Is it not inconceivable? Could anything be more foolish? Could anything be more abominable?"

THE ALLEGED SYNDICATE.

Questioned about the popular report as to the syndicate of Jews alleged to have been



M. ZOLA IN WORKING ATTIRE.

formed for the purpose of saving Dreyfus from the penalty which he had incurred, Zola asserted that the syndicate was a myth:

"There is no syndicate of Jews to free Dreyfus. There is no syndicate of Jews, the world over, for any purpose. That they are helpful to each other, that among members of no other religious faith is there such great solidarity, that a Jew can always count on the assistance of his fellows, is a fact, and the primary cause of this, as I have just pointed out, is that they were bound together by centuries of common suffering. Their solidarity, their helpfulness to each other, are very fine traits in their character. They have realized a kind of universal free-masonry which others might do well to imitate. Who can make a grievance of that against them? Naturally, these attacks on the race, if I may use that expression, will only serve to bind them more closely together."

JEALOUSY.

The origin of the whole business was jealousy, and M. Zola regretfully compared the different methods in which the Jews were treated in England and in France:

"In the world of business, the Jews are disliked because they are, for the reason I have indicated, much more skillful in matters of finance than the Christians. When I was writing my book '*L'Argent*,' I used to go to the bourse every day to try and get some comprehension of that part of society, and I remember being told by a Catholic banker that the Christians could not compete with the Jews in money matters. 'Ah! Monsieur,' he said, 'they are much stronger than we are. They will always get the better of us.' If that were true it would be very humiliating for the Christians. But I don't believe that it is true. I believe that with work and intelligence our bankers could do just as well as the Jewish bankers. Indeed, I know many bankers who are not Jews who are fully as successful in their undertakings, and who show as much acumen and judgment in their enterprises as their Jewish rivals."

The second occasion on which I saw Monsieur Zola in this connection was on the day before the list of the witnesses to be called in his defense was published. He was in a state of great mental agitation, and the impression that his manner produced upon me, who have so long regarded him with sincere admiration and affection, was decidedly a painful one. He was almost hysterical in his affirmations of Dreyfus' innocence, in his protestations that the government well knew that he was innocent and had been wrongfully convicted.

ZOLA HYSTERICAL.

There was a pathetic ring about the cries of "*C'est monstreux! monstreux!*" with which he qualified their action in detaining in prison a man whom "everybody, everybody, I tell you, knows to be innocent." He had tears in his eyes as he read out to me a passage from Renan's "Life of Christ," which, he said, had been sent him by an anonymous friend "for Maitre Labori," and so exactly described what the gov-

ernment had done with reference to Dreyfus, and what were likely to be the consequences entailed upon it by its malfeasance, that one might think that Renan had written in a prophetic spirit. Then there was wild laughing, and altogether the effect produced upon me was that the strain of all these events, the magnitude of the struggle in which he had embarked, perhaps without well weighing the consequences, had been too much for him, and that he was suffering from a nervous collapse, which might account for the extreme violence and what may, perhaps, be described as the want of logic in the letter of accusation on which his prosecution is being based. I was much distressed and disturbed until, two days later, calling on him again I found him calm, composed, cold, the old Zola whom I had known for so many years, a hard-headed, level, logical man, in whom watchful and affectionate eyes could not detect a single trace of the nervous collapse which had frightened me on the previous occasion.

ZOLA HIMSELF AGAIN.

"The explanation of recent outbreaks and acts of violence against the Jews is a very simple one," he said. "I told you when we spoke on this subject some weeks ago that the leaders of the movement with very wicked hypocrisy and deception have induced the people, the Have-Nots, to believe that the word Jew is synonymous with capitalist, and are directing the discontent of the poor against the Jews as representing the moneyed classes. Jew now means to the unthinking proletariat, capitalist, monopolist, sweater, blood-sucker, and what we see to-day is about another phase of the struggle which has gone on ever since. Property was between those who have and those who have not. The people believe that all the Jews are rich, and rich by evil practices, and instead of shouting as they used to do, 'Down with capital!' they shout, 'Down with the Jews!' It is idiotic! It is wicked! I have, however, absolute confidence in the common sense of the French nation. It will open its eyes sooner or later and see through the fraud that has been imposed upon it. It will see that it is false that all the Jews are rich, that the word Jew means capitalist; it will see that there are poor Jews, hard-working Jews, whose struggle for their daily bread is as keen as that of the poorest among them."

HIS SKEPTICISM.

Even now that Jewish blood has been shed, Emile Zola continues to speak with contempt of the movement, and he smiled with real amusement when I related to him the substance of the conversation I had had that afternoon with Max Nordau. He certainly did not share the doctor's gloomy anticipations. "Not that there can be any doubt," he remarked, "that at the bottom of the present agitation the Catholic clubs, joining themselves for the nonce to the professional agitators of anti-Semitism, are doing all they can to foster the agitation, and that a due share of the responsibility for what has occurred or may occur rests upon them. But the fact remains that the people are only acting as at present because they have been duped in the way I have stated. This is not an attack on the Jews as a race or as members of another religion. The French people are far too sensible, even in their lowest strata, to listen to any such war-cry. The *Droits de l'Homme* is a universally accepted creed. The outbreak is only, so far as the people are concerned, an outbreak of the poor against the rich. That is the only explanation of it. And I repeat, as soon as the people understand that they have been duped, all this will subside.

M. ZOLA ON HIS TRIAL.

With regard to his present position Zola is supremely confident. "I had to act as I have done, otherwise matters might have been allowed to drop, and that was what, as a firm believer in the innocence of Dreyfus, I could not allow. Later on people will say, 'The government meant to grant a fresh trial, and there was no need for Zola to be so violent.' That is what Louis XVI. said when the Revolution broke out—that there had been no need for the people to act with violence, that he had intended all along to grant them the liberties they desired. If I had done nothing people would have said, 'Now the affair is finished; Esterhazy has been acquitted. Let us say nothing more about it.' I had to keep the agitation going, because nobody with any sense of justice and of humanity can rest until this fearful error has been rectified. As to the consequences to myself, in the first place, *je m'en moque*, and, secondly, they cannot be very serious. With regard to the criminal prosecution, the penalties imposed by the law are not very heavy, and as to the other suits that are brought against me, I know that it is not the wish of the government to drive me to extremes. From a pecuniary point of view I am indifferent to consequences, and supposing that an attempt to ruin me were successful, which can hardly be, I have had offers of support from numerous friends, and did this week receive such an offer from a correspondent in Switzerland. I have no knowledge and no care what effect my act will have on the sale of my books. I have never in my books sought after anything but the truth. My life shall be as my books, an ardent quest for truth and for justice."

THE PREVENTION OF LYNCH-LAW EPIDEMICS.

BY EDWARD LEIGH PELL.

IN the phrase of the physicians, lynch law may be either sporadic or epidemic. In its sporadic or isolated form it is not confined to any particular locality; as an epidemic it is still peculiar to the South. In the former type the trouble is in the mob; in the latter it is in the air as well as in the mob. In the former the matter for consideration is the spirit of lawlessness dominating the lynchers; in the latter this spirit of lawlessness must be considered along with the ever-present provocation. Whatever may be the remedy for isolated outbreaks, lynch law as an epidemic will never be suppressed by ignoring the conditions which keep the atmosphere infected with the germs of the lynching fever.

Briefly stated these conditions are (1) the prevalence of crime among the blacks and (2) the prevalence of race prejudice among the whites. A serious difficulty which has confronted the student of the problem from the beginning is the popular disposition to ignore either one or the other of these conditions. For a long while the friends of the negro at the North saw nothing to account for the infected state of the atmosphere but race prejudice, while the average Southerner could see nothing but negro crime. In answer to the charge of race prejudice the Southerner would point to the statistics, which showed that nearly one-fifth of the victims of lynch law were whites. In answer to the oft-repeated statement that lynch law was inspired by negro crime of a peculiarly revolting character, the friend of the negro pointed with equal confidence to the same statistics, which showed that for a considerable period hardly one-third of the victims of the mob were charged with the crime against female virtue, while not a few were lynched for comparatively trivial offenses. Lately, however, there has been a marked improvement in the spirit of both parties to the controversy, and there is among the more intelligent a growing disposition to face the conditions as they actually exist. It is not now an uncommon thing to meet a Southerner who fully realizes how small a matter in the eyes of the masses is the life of a negro, and only those who are less interested in making the South than in making apologies for it will deny that a colored skin often acts as a red flag to the fury of the mob. Nor is it uncommon to meet Northern visitors in the South who have awakened to the fact that the crime against female virtue has a prominence in a lynching epidemic that it does not have in the published statistics. They have noticed that while a Southerner of the better class, living in a community comparatively free from outrages against women, utterly abhors lynching, one of the same class, in a community where such outrages have been frequent, often finds it necessary to prod his conscience to keep awake to the evil of mob violence, while his lips must be carefully guarded lest he should let fall some word that might give encouragement to the lawless; and they have been led by such facts to the conclusion that while other crimes may renew the lynching fever in the lawless, it is the crime against female virtue that spreads the fever among those who have never had it, thereby not only feeding the ranks of the lynchers, but weakening the spirit of many who remain on the side of law and order so that their denunciation of lawlessness encourages the mob by its feebleness.

This recent manifestation of a disposition on both sides of the line to face the problem in the only righteous way offers, it would seem, a favorable opportunity to inquire what can be done to eradicate or diminish the lynching evil. That the problem is an exceedingly grave one is apparent when it is remembered that within the past fifteen years nearly 2,500 persons have been lynched in the United States, and that during this period there has been little practical change in the general situation. There has been improvement in two or three States—notably in Virginia—and there are indications that in several other States public sentiment has begun to crystallize against the evil; but these changes have not yet materially affected the grand total in the annual statistics of lynching.*

---

*According to the statistics prepared by the Chicago *Tribune* and recently given wide publicity, 166 persons (122 negroes, 39 whites, and 5 Indians) were lynched in the United States last year—20 in the North and 146 in the South. These statistics may be easily shown to be unreliable, yet it seems impossible to get at the exact figures. The authorities in communities where lynchings occur are not always careful to report the facts to the chief executive, and the chief executive sometimes grows weary trying to keep up with the press reporter. It is perhaps safe to say that the State authorities are not in possession of all the facts, but it is hardly worth while to look for more reliable information from any other source. In the *Tribune*'s statistics for 1897 Alabama is credited with 19 lynchings. These figures were accepted without investigation and commented upon by leading Alabama dailies, and yet, according to the best information that could be obtained by the executive depart-

In the following pages I wish to indicate as briefly as I may be able what students who live on the field have thought through to daylight on this matter, and what practical proposals have been made and ought to be made toward the solution of the problem.

To begin with, few thoughtful Southerners now attach any importance to the suggestion that there is need for substantial changes in the law. Some legislation may be needed to secure the enforcement of laws already in existence, but the cry for better laws has been discounted by the fact that it has been too often accompanied by the cry to set aside the law. Too often it is a mere subterfuge. For instance, it is frequently demanded that the law shall be so changed that the virtuous and modest victim of outrage shall be relieved of the terrible ordeal of cross-examination in court; but every one has noticed that the class of men who resort to mob violence, instead of demanding for the victim the protection which the law does allow her in court, and insisting that the judge shall clear the court-room of spectators, and that the cross-examination shall be conducted with the utmost delicacy, are the very men who are most insistent upon crowding into court on every such occasion, to leer upon the victim and to devour every unclean suggestion that comes in the way. Again, it is demanded that the law shall be so changed as to secure prompt trials; but experience has shown that where the people of a community have displayed as much earnestness in demanding prompt trials as the mob shows in taking the law into their own hands, there has been little occasion to complain of the law's delay. The real trouble is not in the law. What the average community needs is not better laws, but better officers of the law—officers that will not only be prompt in looking after the man who is accused of a crime that may lead to lynching, but who will be just as prompt in looking after the mob that would lynch him. It is a significant fact that the community that enjoys comparative immunity from lynch law is usually a community that enjoys comparative immunity from demagogue officials.

The recent administration of Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, may be cited as an illustration in point. During the fourteen years immediately preceding Mr. O'Ferrall's inauguration there were 62 lynchings within the bounds of the State; during the last four years there have been but 3, and in neither case was the chief executive in a position either to prevent the crime or punish the offenders. The keynote was struck at the beginning of the administration. The solemn declaration of a Confederate veteran whose bravery is a proverb among his people that mob violence in Virginia must cease, at once awoke a large part of the lawless element to its senses, and the law-abiding element, led by the better part of the press of the State, rallied at once to the man who had given such unmistakable utterance to their sentiment. The victory was not won without a blow. There were times when the air smelled of war. There were times when the soldier-boys went scurrying across the country as if a rebellion had broken out somewhere. There were times when these brave boys reached the county jail just ahead of the mob, and a shudder passed over the commonwealth when it was found that the prisoners whose lives had been barely saved were innocent of the crimes of which they were charged. And there was a time when a captain who wired the governor that it would be impossible to get his company together in time to go to the rescue of a prisoner threatened with mob violence, got an answer back with a startling military ring: "Nothing should be impossible to a soldier; you must go." There is nothing of which Virginia is prouder to-day—and surely Virginia knows how to be proud—than her record on this question for the past four years. Let me outline a single chapter.

A few months ago a negro was arrested in the city of Richmond on the "usual" charge. The case was peculiarly exasperating, and in most communities lynching would have followed as a matter of course. But the city papers—for the most part remarkable specimens of high-toned journalism, by the way—in giving the news carefully avoided the more inflammatory details, and the officers of the law, with a like regard for the public peace, did their work so quietly that the accused was in safe keeping before the public had time to realize what had happened. When the case was called in court the judge gave notice that while the accused should have every opportunity for a fair trial, the court would not tolerate any unnecessary delay; and when the principal witness was placed on the stand the court-room was cleared of spectators, and the counsel for the defense distinguished himself by conducting the cross-examination with such delicacy as to satisfy the friends of the victim, and yet with such thoroughness as to satisfy the friends of the accused. In less than forty days from the time of the assault the criminal was executed (after having made a full confession), and although at times the tide of public feeling ran high, the only

ment of that State, the estimate is too large by 14. The same statistics credit Virginia with 5 lynchings and Florida with 12; but the chief executive of Florida has information of only 6, and I am sure that in Virginia there have been but 3 in the past four years. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the total lynchings for the year 1897 fell much below the average.

emonstration made during the entire period was n the form of a tirade of abuse which an aged egress heaped upon the officer in charge of the risoner.

But while the election of brave men to executive positions practically insures the execution of he law where there is an enlightened public entiment, it does not insure the execution of the aw in a community where the majority of the eople are unenlightened, whether they are rdinarily a law-abiding people or not. As a ule, no governor can suppress lynching among a eople whose minds, as Ruskin has said, catch a hought as one catches a cold, and who lack that elf-control which belongs to a higher civiliza- ion. And this is especially true in the case of uch people who live in communities out of reach f the telegraph and surrounded by hordes of egroes of the lowest type. It is this aspect of he problem that has awakened the more thought- ul class of Southerners to the gravity of the ituation, and has inspired nearly all the pro- osals that have thus far been made toward the revention of the lynching evil.

Two years ago the South Carolina Legislature nacted a law making the county in which a ynching occurs liable in exemplary damages of ot less than $2,000, to be recovered by the legal epresentatives of the person lynched, and au- horizing the county against which a judgment as been obtained for damages in any case of ynching to recover the amount of said judgment rom the parties engaged in the lynching.* About he same time Governor O'Ferrall, in his mes- age to the Virginia Legislature, recommended hat the county in which a lynching occurs be equired to pay into the State treasury a sum not xceeding $10,000 for the benefit of the public- chool fund. Recommendations of a similar haracter were subsequently made by the gov- rnors of Maryland and Georgia. It was be- ieved by the more enthusiastic advocates of hese measures that a pecuniary penalty placed pon an entire county would result in eventually ringing the most unenlightened community to ts senses; but as mob leaders are not ordi- arily taxpayers, and as they are not apt to be nfluenced by exhortations to righteousness from ax-paying neighbors who cannot be moved to xhort except by threats aimed at their pockets, t is not likely that any great good would come f it. The practical value of the South Carolina aw has not yet been established.

Along with the law designed to reach the enses of the people in lynch-law communities through their pockets, the South Carolina Legislature enacted another law designed to reach the senses of the officers of such counties through the same channel. This law provides that if an officer, through negligence, allows a prisoner to be taken from him by a mob and injured or put to death, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon true bill shall be deposed from his office pending trial, and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and shall, unless pardoned by the governor, be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within the State. It is believed that this law has stimulated many officials to greater faithfulness, though it is evident that the stimulus it provides is not equal to great emergencies. A similar law has been enacted by the Legislature of Texas and recommended by the governors of Florida, Virginia, and Georgia. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, added to his recommendation the unique suggestion that if the officer in charge of a prisoner is not required to protect his charge at the hazard of his own life, he should be required to unshackle the prisoner, arm him, and give him an opportunity to defend himself. This recommendation may not be practical (it is certain that no white officer would arm a negro against a white mob), but the governor's earnestness in the matter cannot but be appreciated by every one who has recalled the fact that one never hears of an officer losing his life while defending a prisoner from the mob.

Repeated but usually unsuccessful efforts have been made in nearly all the Southern States to secure legislation that would provide quicker trials, especially in such cases as inspire lynch law. It is still contended in many sections that the law's delay is the principal cause of lynching, and as acute an observer as Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, has intimated that the rare occurrence of lynch law in his State is due in part to the fact that the courts, as a rule, enforce the law with great promptness and vigor. The Republican governor of North Carolina, in his inaugural address a year ago, declared that the "only reasonable excuse" that could be offered for lynchings in that State was the "failure or delay of the law," and he insisted that the executive should have power "to call a court instanter," and in case of appeal to convene the Appellate Court at the earliest possible moment. Governor Johnston, of Alabama, has also urged that the executive be given authority to call a special term of court whenever a crime has been committed "calculated to arouse great public indignation." Governor Bloxham, of Florida, wants the Constitution amended so that a circuit judge can be appointed for the State at large; and Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, while insisting that the

* A statute having the same design, but less direct in its provisions, had been previously enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly.

law's delay is an excuse rather than a reason for the existence of lynch law, recommends the enactment of a law leaving to the trial judge the sole power to pass upon motions to continue, and "denying the Supreme Court the power to grant a new trial on account of alleged error in so doing."

Perhaps the most effective law yet enacted with a view to the prevention of lynching is a Virginia statute making the crime of assault with attempt to commit rape punishable with death or imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury. The object of the law is not to secure the extreme penalty for an attempt to commit outrage, but rather to provide against failure to convict and to lessen in some degree the terrible ordeal which the victim of the outrage must undergo in court. That the juries of the State have not abused the power thus placed in their hands is evident from the fact that while 95 convictions were secured for the crime of assault during the past four years, only eight persons suffered the death-penalty.

Taking in the entire field at a glance, one cannot but be struck with the fact that the laws proposed outnumber the laws enacted by a distressingly large majority. And one will suspect what is plain to every observer on the field—that the politicians are fighting shy of the problem. It is true that not a few law-makers of the better class would gladly promote any legislation which, in their opinion, would reach the trouble, but it is an open secret that the average politician would greatly prefer to put an anti-lynching plank in the party platform as a sop to the better element—as the Georgia Democrats did in the last campaign—and refrain from going on record on either side in a representative capacity.

That nothing has yet been done to secure the conviction of lynchers is the most discouraging fact connected with the problem. It is, in the nature of things, impossible to secure a jury in a community where lynch law is epidemic that will bring in an indictment against their law-breaking neighbors for taking the life of a criminal. If they are not in sympathy with the lynchers they are afraid of them, and either sympathy or fear is sufficient to blind them to the facts. It is becoming more and more apparent that there is no short method of reaching lynchers in an unenlightened community under a democratic form of government. If lawlessness is to cease in such communities it must cease through the personal efforts of the few intelligent citizens who live in them. There is no community in the South without its intelligent citizen, and there is no intelligent citizen upon whom does not rest the responsibility for the prevalence of lax views of law among his less enlightened neighbors.

But right here one touches what the Southerner calls the weak spot in his make-up. He does not, as a rule, feel deeply the responsibilities of citizenship. The Northerner is impressed with the idea of the common good. The Southerner is impressed with the idea of attending to his own business and letting other people's alone. The Northerner is a Roman, ready to sink individuality out of sight for the state; the Southerner is a Greek, whose highest ideal is not a perfect state, but a perfect man. The intelligent Southerner sits under his own vine and fig-tree and does not presume to teach his neighbor anything. There are hundreds of well-to-do farmers, college-bred men of unmistakable talent, living in out-of-the-way communities of the South, who have never moved a thumb to exert either an intellectual or a moral influence upon the ignorant masses around them. It is not selfishness—no people ever opened their granaries wider to the poor or enjoyed social intercourse more; it is individualism—the natural product of long years of independent agricultural life in thinly settled communities.

Another need which appears equally clear to the Southern mind, though it may not be as readily recognized by the observer from without, is a trumpet-blast from the Northern press on the subject of negro crime—a blast that will be heard by every negro who has the interest of his race at heart. It is time for Northern philanthropy to suggest to negro educators that future help will depend in some degree upon the earnestness which they shall manifest in trying to secure better behavior among their people. There are worthy leaders of the race who need no exhortation on the subject, but there are thousands of intelligent negroes who are more interested in negro mentality than in negro morality. Thus far the main object of the friends of the negro in the North has been to stir up the better element in the South to take some action for the protection of the blacks against mob violence. Naturally, with such an object in view the stress has been placed upon the crime of lynching, while negro crime which so often leads to lynching has received little serious notice. It does not seem to have occurred to Northern editors that their utterances on the subject of lynching are promptly echoed by the negro pulpits of the South, and that to the mind of the average negro the comparative silence of his friends in the North on the subject of his crime leaves him free to do as he pleases; while such statements as that made by a New England paper that the prevailing epidemic of assault is a divine judgment sent upon the whites of the South relieves him of all responsibility in the premises. If the Northern editor imagines that negroes as a race realize the enormity of their crimes, and especially of the crime of assault

and do not need to be reminded of it, let him recall the negro's past—the years of slavery here and the centuries of savagery across the sea: surely these did not teach him virtue or regard for the honor of woman. We have wronged the negro in many things, but in nothing more cruelly than in assuming that there is a nineteenth-century Anglo-Saxon beneath his colored skin.

And that sentence brings me to a matter which has been too often overlooked in discussions of this sort. We are demanding of the negro a harvest where we have not sown.

When the war ended, the extravagant conceit that education is the remedy for all human ills was still in the air, and naturally it was determined that the emancipated race should be given the full benefit of the newly discovered blessing. What has been the result? To-day fully nine-tenths of the men who are best qualified to lead the race are teaching school. What does this mean? Simply that the men who have been qualified for leadership (with a few notable exceptions) are not leading the race. They are not leading it for the reason that the center of influence in the negro world is not the school-room, but the pulpit. (It seems not to have occurred to the early educators of the colored people that the pulpit was the oracle and motor of the race and would continue so to be while the negro retained his religious nature.) And so it has come to pass that while there has been gratifying progress along intellectual lines, the material advancement of the negro has been seriously hindered by his lack of opportunity for moral progress. For after all that has been said of the noble men who adorn the negro pulpit, the fact remains that the great majority of colored preachers are wholly unfit for the places of influence which they occupy, and that the kind of moral teaching the masses of the people get continues to be the greatest obstacle to the development of family life—the greatest need of the race. No one who is familiar with the condition of the average negro home expects negro crime to materially decrease until the pulpit—the moral fountain of the race—is cleansed; and there is little hope for the improvement of the pulpit so long as the best-equipped young negroes are urged to enter other callings.

The indifferent attitude of white people toward the young negro is another serious hindrance to his moral progress. Southerners are not indifferent to the "old-time darky"—a type now nearly extinct—but they feel no interest in the new negro. They pay their taxes to send him to school, but they pay them for conscience' sake and not with any lively interest in his future. The fact is, the majority of them believe that there is no future in him. This is a more serious matter than one who is unfamiliar with the negro character would imagine. It is often said that the new negroes are not drawn to the white people as their fathers were; but while they stand aloof there is nothing which an aspiring youth of the better type desires so much as the good opinion of white people. It is nothing to him to be honored by his own race if the superior race refuses to see any difference between him and the low mass from which he has risen. That is all he is complaining of—that we insist on counting him in the unclean mass. We do not encourage him to lead a virtuous life. He no longer asks for social equality—he no longer wants it; but what he does want and what he has the right to ask is a recognition of the lines which his own strivings and the strivings of others of his sort are making in the race. He wants to be distinguished from those who do not strive. To adopt his own phrase, he wants to be distinguished from a "nigger." It is time for the people of the South (and the people of the North, for that matter) to accord to him this right. It is time we were putting a premium upon virtue for the young negro, employing virtuous negroes preferably to others, and in every way possible showing the new generation that the colored youth who strives to rise is held in honor by the white race.

To sum up: Not to mention the special legislation that may be needed in some of the States to secure a better enforcement of the laws in existence, these six things ought to be done for the prevention of lynch-law epidemics: 1. Executive officials should be chosen with regard for their personal courage. It is not enough to know how the candidate stands on the law: the question is whether he can be depended upon to stand by the law. 2. The intelligent citizens of the South should individually undertake to awaken in their neighbors a higher regard for law. 3. The papers of the two sections should exchange texts, and the Northern press should preach against negro crime and the Southern press should preach against lawlessness and race prejudice. The good that has been already accomplished by the few papers that have made this exchange ought to encourage the rest to follow their example. 4. Southern newspapers should omit from their news columns the suggestive details of lynchings as well as the inflammatory details of assaults. 5. The higher education of negroes should be pushed with a view to supplying the demand for capable teachers of righteousness for the race. 6. The South should take the worthy young negro by the hand as earnestly as the mob has taken the unworthy negro by the neck, and encourage him in all high endeavor, that the race may not be without salt to save it.

THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION SCHOOLS.

A SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL EXPERIMENT IN THE WEST.

BY WILLIAM FLEWELLYN SAUNDERS.

(Commissioner and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo.)

THE State of Missouri is to put a new ballot law into execution at the election for Congressmen and State officers this fall, and in St. Louis the board of election commissioners is planning to teach by a novel method the election officers and voters of the city how to handle the ballot quickly and accurately. Schools of instruction are being established in the various wards. They will be in charge of the commissioners and their assistants, and election officers, political workers, and citizens generally will be asked to attend them and inform themselves as to the new law, which will be explained with the aid of blackboards and ballot charts. This plan was employed by the commissioners of St. Louis during the summer and fall preceding the last Presidential election with excellent results.

ELECTION OFFICERS GENERALLY UNTAUGHT.

Generally election officers in large cities get no drill when new ballot laws are to be enforced. They get from the election boards copies of the election laws and sometimes circulars of instruction, which they seldom read and hardly ever understand when they do read them. The voter gets not even this information, and relies on his intelligence and the newspapers for the information that will enable him to cast a ballot that will not be void through faulty preparation. The consequence of this is that the officials in the polls quarrel, voters get confused, legal ballots in large numbers are thrown out in the counts, and a law is credited with being ineffective when, in truth, its enforcement is inefficient. The worst of this unintelligent canvass of the vote, too, is that the ballots that are hard to understand and are rejected by the counting officers are the split tickets, those cast by the independent voter. Straight party tickets cause no dispute and are counted. I know that in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago the officers of election are not properly informed as to their duties, and I have no reason to believe, with all the information I can get, that it is otherwise in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, and in San Francisco, or even in Boston, where I have found in most respects the most careful and modern system of election machinery in the United States. I have spent some time looking into the election systems of the three cities just named, by correspondence and by talking with the election officers as to their duties, and last November I went to a score of the polls in New York and Brooklyn to watch the conduct of the election officers and talk with them. In these two places a much better class of men has been got since the system of examinations was adopted, the year before the last Presidential election, but this plan is not thorough and does not teach as it is intended to do. No man of ordinary intelligence who has had no experience as a ballot officer can read an election manual and from it learn to register voters and receive and count ballots. It goes without saying that this lack of careful training of election officers is equally conspicuous in smaller places.

MISSOURI'S BALLOT REFORM.

In the summer of 1895 the Legislature of Missouri abolished the whole system of ballot laws that had governed elections in St. Louis, and adopted one radically different, modeled upon the laws of New York and Illinois. Under the old laws, elections in St. Louis were managed by a recorder of voters, appointed by the governor; and as the State has been Democratic ever since the days of reconstruction, this official was always a partisan Democrat. He supervised the regular and primary elections and appointed the counting and returning officers, registration being managed by his clerks. He was vested with great powers, very dangerous ones, and grave election scandals grew out of the system. The new law replaced the recorder of voters by a board of election commissioners, two Democrats and one Republican, giving the Republican the right to appoint three of the six officers in each precinct; and these six officers had to register the voters of the precinct as well as receive and count their votes afterward, registration and election being conducted in the same place for each precinct. The law further ordered the commissioners to efface even the remnants of the old election system by dividing the city into smaller precincts and making an entirely new registration of the voters.

AROUSING NEGLIGENT VOTERS.

The commissioners began this work by making a census of the voters of the city. Thirty active and experienced men were employed, and an inquiry from house to house was made—on foot in the thickly settled parts of the city and by bicycle and buggy and on horseback in the outlying wards, daily reports being made by each canvasser to the commissioners. When the new law was made there were only 82,929 voters registered in the 189 precincts. The canvass, which took six months, gave the election commissioners a map showing the number of males of voting age in each block of the city, numbering in all 148,769. Thousands of these men had never voted nor registered and many of them owned property. Most of these told the canvassers that they had not registered because it took too much time and trouble to go to the central office for the purpose, but it was not uncommon for them to say that they had no interest in politics and did not want to invite annoyance from political agents by registering. The canvass showed the politicians that their work in the past toward getting out the vote of the city had been of the most superficial kind and that their campaign plans under the new law would have to differ from those on which they had been depending.

The election commissioners, dividing the city into precincts, each with fewer than 400 voters, had maps printed, showing the number of voters on each block, and distributed them to party committees, ward clubs, and independent civic associations, all of which went at once to canvassing for their respective objects. The voters of the city had never been so stirred, and it was apparent that an enormous vote would be polled at the Presidential election.

INTRODUCING ELECTION SCHOOLS.

At this point of the campaign the commissioners began to realize that they would have to adopt unusual means of explaining the new law to the election officers and the public, and they decided to go out in the wards and lecture. They knew it would be entirely useless to try by circulars or by any system of examinations to teach the 2,600 poll officers who were to be appointed how to pass on the qualifications of an applicant for registration and to do the accurate clerical work and precinct canvassing insisted on by the law. Moreover, recent decisions of the court had increased the difficulty of correctly voting the *quasi* Australian ballot that has been used in Missouri since 1889, by forbidding the election officers to count the ballots in accordance with the intention of the voter, no matter how clear it seemed, and defining a legal ballot rigidly; and it seemed absolutely necessary that officers should be taught plainly what a legal ballot was. Of course the ideal plan would have been to make these talks from a non-partisan standpoint, but the commissioners doubted the wisdom of bringing large parties of men of opposite politics together in a heated campaign, and carried on their schools at different places. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the commissioners and assistants who did the teaching disagreed in their interpretation of the law or taught different things. At intervals during the school season the commissioners and the assistants who did the teaching met and exchanged ideas and agreed upon certain constructions to be placed on ambiguities of the law.

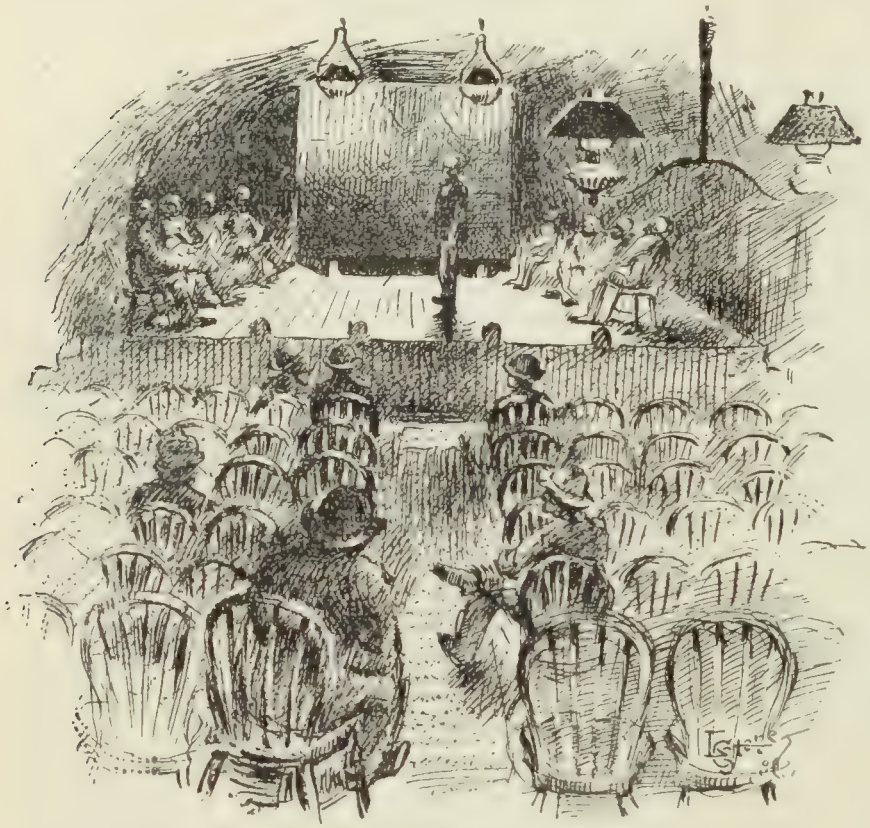


A CROWDED SCHOOL.

NO TRUANT OFFICERS NEEDED.

From the beginning the schools of instruction succeeded in their object. The equipment of the school was

simple. The lecturer carried in one bundle a cloth prepared for chalk, like a blackboard, about 20 feet long and 5 feet wide, ruled and lettered in white to represent a page of the registration book which the election officers had



TEACHING A FEW NEGROES.

to use, and in another parcel several large sheets of tough paper showing by broad charcoal strokes a legal ballot and every variation from it that a voter might make. A package of block maps of the ward, a number of copies of the law, a hammer, big-headed tacks, and chalk in coat pockets, a clear head and nerves in good condition, and the lecturer was ready. When he got to the hall he tacked up his blackboard and ballots, put his maps and laws on a table, and announced that he wanted some man in the hall to stand up and be registered. Ten minutes of registering those who stood up, and he went to the ballots, which he talked about for a few minutes more. Then he would say: "Is there anything about the ballot or registration that you do not understand?"

The next hour or two hours was a great strain on the teacher. The men who came to these meetings were keen, anxious to know, and practical to the last degree. They asked questions that had to be answered quickly and authoritatively, and that answer became to them a rule by which a voter would be registered or not or a ballot would be counted or not. I have left a meeting, in a hall where the temperature was only fifty degrees, wet with perspiration and drained of vitality. I had studied the whole detail of the new law closely with the board's lawyer before I undertook a school, and after the first one I informed myself thoroughly upon the naturalization laws also, finding that the questions bore on them also. I feel mildly proud to think that in all the talks I made, about fifty, I was only twice unequal to a question. Once a young man asked:

"If a boy comes to the United States with his father and is a minor when his father is naturalized, does that make him a citizen?"

"Yes," I said.

"Well, if the father dies without being naturalized and the mother marries a man who is a citizen, does that make a citizen of the boy?"

Congress has never provided for a case of this kind. I had to say I did not know what the position of this boy was, and advised the youth to take out minor papers. At another time a man asked me:

"What is the difference between a householder and a freeholder?"

"None," I said, and was promptly corrected by a lawyer among those present.

No call was neglected. Whenever a ward club or any organization asked for a lecturer a commissioner or an assistant went. One night I took my packages and went to a hall on the outskirts of the city, where I expected to meet the negro voters of the ward. The president of the club which had asked me to come, an old man who to Stephen Foster would have suggested instantly some plaintive melody, met me with the grateful remark:

"I'm mighty glad you're come, Mr. Commissioner. I tell you, suh, this is another star in my crown of glory."

The hall was small and badly lighted with lamps. We waited an hour, while now and then a man dropped in. I put up my blackboard and charts and began talking when there were fewer than a score of men in the hall, four of them on the platform. A few more dropped in during the evening. The president beamed delight, but asked no questions, nor did any of the others. It afterward appeared that the enemies of the president, conspiring to dim the brilliancy of his crown, had busied themselves to keep people away from the meeting and had got up a rival one with beer and sandwiches in abundance.

On the other hand, several of the ward meetings had to be held in theaters to accommodate the people who applied for admission. The ordi-

nary meeting was one of 200 or 300 men, held in a hall belonging to some fraternal society.

VALUE OF THE DRILL.

The election officers were appointed two months before the election. They were not the selections of political committees, although these committees were asked to send in lists and did so. Recommendations were got, besides, from civic organizations and from other sources, until the commissioners had at least three times as many names as men were wanted. Then these men were summoned to the office and examined ward by ward and night after night, all of them seated at desks. They had to answer in writing a number of personal and political questions that tested only their general intelligence and not at all their understanding of the new election law. The number summoned was not enough. It was not often that three entirely competent men were got from ten summoned. After the appointments had been made they were confirmed by nine judges of the Circuit Court, sitting *in banc*, a check feature of the St. Louis law that is admirable and works to prevent the appointment as election officers of men known to be dishonest.

Then the commissioners devoted the schools to close drill of these officers, excluding the public, but admitting the men who were to be watchers and challengers. The lecturer would then take to each meeting all the blanks that were to be used in the registration and election, select six men, and seating them at a table, direct them in doing the work they were to do on registration and election days. This familiarized them with the blanks and the actual clerical work. Finally the commissioners assembled in two large meetings the officers of the two parties and went over the whole law closely again.



TYPES OF SCHOLARS.

The management of the registration and the voting in the precincts by these election officers clearly showed the value of the schools. Many changes in the list of officers were made between the times the schools were opened and the day of election, but in every precinct there were at least four men who had been taught how to register and count. The task proved to be as hard a one as the commissioners had anticipated. The registration of 82,929 ran up to 131,362—20 per cent. of the population of the city. This percentage was exceeded at the Presidential election by only one of the large cities, Chicago, whose registration was 22 per cent. of its population, and was equaled by only one, Philadelphia. Boston's registration was 19 per cent. of its population, Baltimore's 19 per cent., and New York City's 17 per cent. Greater New York, by the way, did not do so well, its registration last November being only 16 per cent. of its population. It is certain that had the St. Louis commissioners not made the canvass for males of voting age and followed it with the ward schools, both things in the highest degree a stimulant to the registration, the percentage would have been not more than 15.

ABOLISHING THE SECRET BALLOT.

Many thousand men voted at this election who had never seen a ballot until they entered the poll, and they voted the sheet ballot in many unique ways, of course. The judges followed the directions of the election commissioners closely, and 8,000 illegal ballots were thrown out of the count in a total vote of 125,000. The number would have been twice as many but for the schools. Nevertheless an outcry against the sheet ballot followed, and the Legislature, coming shortly afterward, did a curious thing. It should either have changed the ballot so as to make it approach more nearly the true Australian ballot, on which the candidates are grouped by offices instead of parties, or it should have so defined a legal ballot that the counting officers could take cognizance of the intention of the voter. But instead of these things a law was passed substituting for the sheet ballot a hybrid ballot that will be hard to handle for election officers and voters and will

encourage straight party voting. The new ballot is composed of several separate tickets, one for each party. There will be five or six tickets in the field this fall, and when the voter goes to the poll an officer will hand him all the tickets, pasted together at the top and perforated below, to tear. He must take the whole package to the booth, tear off the ticket he wants to vote, fold it up, fold up the ones he rejects, and bring both packages back to the judges. One judge drops the selected ballot into one box and another judge, taking the rejected ballots, counts them and drops them into another box.

This system will make it harder to preserve the secrecy of the ballot in this State than it has been. The laws in Missouri are framed with the intention of protecting the voter, but the Constitution of the State obliges the judges to put a number on the ballot that corresponds with the number opposite the name of the voter on the poll book, and this identification is accessible to six election officers and four watchers in each poll and to all attorneys and clerks when a recount of the ballots in a contest is made. The new ballot will be identified like the old one and will be handled more openly by election officers. Besides, with the sheet or blanket ballot every voter had to use a pencil; while under the new law a party voter needs none, and the noise of a tap or a scratch of a pencil or the unconscious groping of the hand of a voter for a pencil in the pocket will show something to the keen eyes in the poll.

The election commissioners, when they begin to instruct the election officers this fall, will have to enjoin upon them the most careful handling of the ballot to prevent its exposure. Over half of the officers who served in 1896 will be appointed again this fall, and one or two lectures in each ward with booths, ballots, and boxes will probably suffice to teach them the new law. Voters will be asked to come to these meetings as usual.

A HEALTHY CIVIC SPIRIT.

Except this doubtful change of the ballot, the situation in St. Louis gratifies the friends of good civic government. The city has a primary law that puts primary elections under State laws with adequate penalties. It could be improved in detail. For one thing, it requires the commissioners to appoint as ballot officers men recommended by the delegations and candidates, who, of course, are more interested in securing the success of their friends than in enforcing the law. If the commissioners were allowed to appoint the primary officers from the regular election officers who serve for two years, and if the law were then as strictly enforced as the regular election laws, there would be little left to improve. A new school-board system is in control of the public schools, a system less than a year old, but already showing much merit. It is the result of a civic-federation movement, and its essence is the election of school directors by the city at large instead of by wards as formerly. This first board under the new law is composed of men representing both parties and pledged to keep politics out of the management of the schools. So far this promise has been kept. More noteworthy still is a test now being made of an excellent corrupt practices law which was passed several years ago, but has never been seriously regarded by politicians. A judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, lately elected, is charged with using money to secure the withdrawal of a dangerous candidate on an opposing ticket, and the Supreme Court of the State is trying the case. If the allegation is proven the judge will lose his office, which will go to the defeated candidate.



SCHOOL MATERIAL.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

NINE ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE.

THE March *McClure's* contains an article by Hamlin Garland, under the caption, "Ho, for the Klondike!" It is taken up almost entirely with a description of the various routes into the new mining country.

THE OVERLAND ROUTES.

Mr. Garland begins with the Edmonton and Peace River route, one of the three overland routes. It begins at Edmonton, a small town reached by a northern spur of the Canadian Pacific, and proceeds by way of Little Slave Lake and Peace River, thence across the divide into the valley of the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, which is the headwaters of the Yukon. Mr. Garland says: "This route is a very long one, and little information is obtainable concerning it. It is undoubtedly practicable, and will be largely traveled by those not in breathless haste to get to Dawson City." As every one is in breathless haste, however, we doubt Mr. Garland's conclusion. It is a pleasant way of getting to the far Northwest, but takes about sixty days between Edmonton and Teslin Lake, nor can it be used before the middle of May.

The second overland route is that known as the Old Telegraph Trail; it begins at Ashcroft, a village on the Canadian Pacific, and follows the Fraser River by Quesnelle to Fort Fraser, a Hudson Bay post, and thence over many creeks and rivers, which are fordable, to Hazleton. From Hazleton the trail will be over the Stickeen route, now being opened by the Canadian Government. But this route, too, requires fifty days from Ashcroft.

The third overland route starts from Kamloops, the next town east of Ashcroft. It goes to Quesnelle, also, passes up the North Thompson River and follows the Fraser River to Fort George, rejoining the Ashcroft trail at the headwaters of the Bulkley River. This road is not yet opened. The cost of traversing either of these last overland routes is estimated by Mr. Garland at $200, though he advises no one to undertake the journey with less than $500 in hand.

THE SEAPORT ROUTES.

There are six water routes to the Klondike region; one by way of St. Michael, three by way of the Lynn Canal, one by way of the Stickeen River, and one by way of Taku Inlet. The usual route, the longest and the safest, is that by way of St. Michael, which has been described so much in the periodicals of this country. It is by steamer from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, or Victoria, to the mouth of the Yukon, and thence by river steamer direct to Dawson City and the gold-fields. There are regular and established fares and comfortable accommodations on this route, but it is 4,000 miles from Dawson to Seattle, and the river travel cannot be undertaken until June.

THE FAVORITE "PASS" ROUTES.

"Lynn Canal is a long, narrow arm of the sea which runs deep into the high mountains of the Alaskan coast, not far from the town of Juneau. It is, in fact, a deep, narrow chasm or canyon between the mountains, into which the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers empty. At this point the tidewaters and the headwaters of the Yukon are but twenty-five or thirty miles apart, and because of that fact three trails already lead across the divide." This is the best-known entrance point, where the town of Skaguay is situated, and where the Chilkoot Pass, White Pass, and Dalton trails make their start. These are thoroughly described in Mr. Bush's thorough article on the Klondike among the features of this number of the REVIEW.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

The road about which least is known as yet in the United States, relatively, but which promises to become one of the best, is that which proceeds from the northwestern cities by steamer to Wrangell, about three days' sail up the coast; from there by river boats up the Stickeen River to Glenora, a distance of 150 miles; from Glenora by pack to the headwaters of Teslin Lake; thence via the Teslin River to Lewis River, and down it to the Yukon. This trail is, according to the Canadian officials, about 175 miles long, but, as Mr. Garland says, and he has obtained his information from the advance sheets of a special report to the Dominion Government, "It is comparatively easy, and will be shortened considerably as soon as spring opens. The journey across the country by trail can be made as comfortable as any travel of the kind, and there are no dangerous features. The ground, both in the open and timber district, is covered to a depth of about two feet with moss. But during the open season, between May and the middle of October, sufficient grass for two or three hundred animals can be obtained all along the route. It will not be practicable to travel over this trail before

May 1, as snow is likely to be on the ground in many places, and the grass is not far enough advanced to meet the requirements of pack animals. There are no settlements on the route.

"Teslin Lake opens about the middle of May and closes about October 26. Last year it was open until the middle of October, and there was no indication of its closing immediately. The slopes and benches along Teslin Lake are fairly timbered with a growth of spruce and black pine, the average size of this timber being about ten inches, and sufficient for scantling, flooring, and sheeting for house purposes and for boat-building. The machinery for a sawmill is now being transported across the portage from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake; the same company intend to place a steamboat on Teslin Lake and river on the opening of navigation, and skiffs, scow boats, etc., suitable for navigating the Yukon waters are to be kept for sale.

ITS SUPPOSED ADVANTAGES.

"With proper roads or railroad facilities from the Stickeen to Teslin Lake, no better route could be found for getting into the Yukon country from the Pacific seaboard. The region about Teslin Lake, including the rivers flowing into it from the east, is considered very good prospecting country, and it is likely that the coming season will find a large number of miners engaged in that vicinity. Rich strikes have been reported from there quite recently; and Teslin Lake is likely to have 'the call' next season. The Canadian Pacific Railway officials announce that the journey from Victoria to Telegraph Creek can be made comfortably in six days, and that several large new steamers have been put into service from Victoria. This route has two marked advantages: First, if the miner should outfit in Winnipeg, Victoria, or any other Canadian town, he will be able to go into the gold region without paying duty, a saving of from 15 to 35 per cent.; and, second, as soon as he passes Telegraph Creek he will be in the heart of a gold country, and can at once begin to prospect.

"It is probable that stopping-places will be established along the route, so that a man can go in light at a considerable saving of time. This route and the Dalton trail will undoubtedly be the ones advocated by the Canadian Interior Department, and steps will be taken before March 1 to furnish means of transportation. It would be possible for the miner to send his outfit through to Glenora in bond without the payment of duties. Whether the difference in price between American towns and Canadian towns will offset any of these duties or not can only be determined by the purchaser on the ground."

SHALL WE ANNEX LEPROSY?

IN the March *Cosmopolitan* there is a rather Cassandra-like contribution from "A Hawaiian Government School-Teacher," who hints at some very dark consequences of closer relations between the United States and Hawaii. As is generally known, the Hawaiian lepers are supposed to be isolated on the island of Molokai, where fourteen hundred diseased people live and have their own community, with their own marriage laws and with courts, stores, hospitals, and schools, all officered by lepers. It is a curious thing, incidentally, that there were forty children of leper parents born on this island who have not inherited the slightest traces of the disease. But this teacher estimates that about 5 per cent. of all the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands are lepers. The teachers wear gloves in the schoolroom and use many precautions against contact with the children, and there is here a detailed account of discovering leprosy in a child the writer had taught for many months, who gives in addition many facts of anything but a pleasant nature in regard to the prevalence and dissemination of leprosy through the islands, and the horrible customs of the natives in their attempts to cure it. "A physician of large experience informed me that there is scarcely a city in the United States without some lepers, and that he has reason to believe that these islands contribute a majority of them all

FEAR DISAPPEARS.

"When a case of leprosy develops among the foreigners, it causes a short-lived stir, or is more often secretly sent to the States; but so long as it is confined to the natives—well, 'it is only a native.' 'He will be as well off on Molokai, where he will probably meet friends.' He will scarcely have a second thought from the foreigners; but what must he feel who knows that the curse is laid upon him or his loved ones!

"People in general think of leprosy as something vague and far away. They have read of it in the Scriptures or elsewhere, but they scarcely comprehend that it is an awful reality to-day. Even here, surrounded by it as we are and witnessing the misery it causes, we seldom think of fearing personal injury. It is not strange that people lose their fear of leprosy. Do not thousands of Americans degrade themselves and their families and die miserably every year from the effect of alcohol? And yet if you should warn a man to beware of it and point to thousands of ruined lives to prove the justness of your warning, nine times out of ten you would be laughed at for your pains."

GERMAN AMBITIONS OVER SEAS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has two papers dealing with the prospects of Germany over seas. Mr. Henry Birchenough, vice-president of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, writes on "The Expansion of Germany."

COLONIAL.

He sees that the present colonial ambitions of the German people are a natural sequel to the successful struggle for national unification and for commercial success. But he says:

"The real drawback to the realization of these hopes and dreams of Germany and her ruler is that they have come too late. . . . The opportunity for creating a true 'Greater Germany beyond the seas' has gone by. Germany's commercial future may be very bright; she may—nay, will—continue to play in the world a high and important *rôle*, but the question of her becoming one of the great world-states and of her people being numbered among the governing peoples of the earth is, I believe, already decided, and decided against her."

Only in Africa did there seem any chance. But England and France between them have so extended their African possessions or protectorates as to exclude the possibility of a German Africa of any magnitude, and still more of an African home for the overflow of German population. Of the future of French expansion this writer says:

"As one who has had opportunities of watching closely the intellectual, moral, and material changes which have taken place in France during the last twenty-five years, I should be the last to say the next century will not see a striking physical revival in her population, which may restore to her just what she wants to make her again a great colonizing power."

COMMERCIAL.

The writer recognizes that the phenomenal national and commercial progress of Germany during recent years makes a "forward policy" inevitable. His point is that this should take an industrial and commercial direction, "that the opportunities time has in store for her are not opportunities of empire-making, and that her future career is more likely to be the career of a commercial than of a governing people. If this be so, her true policy is not an ostentatious policy of promiscuous annexation here, there, and everywhere, but a sober policy directed toward the extension of her commerce and the protection of her interests in every part of the world. Such a policy would of course include the gradual and progressive strengthening of her navy to meet the increasing duties laid upon it, and it would not preclude the acquisition of such strategic positions as may still be obtainable, whenever she considers them necessary for the defense of the vital interests of her trade."

A generous tribute is paid to "the thoroughness with which Germany has prepared herself for her industrial career, and the boldness and persistence with which she is assaulting every market in the world."

Adaptability the German Ideal.

In the *Edinburgh Review* there is a summary of the views of Signor Ferrero on the comparative abilities of the German and the Englishman as agents of civilization. Signor Ferrero recognizes frankly and without reserve the certainty of the domination of the Teutonic race. Germans and English appear to him to be destined to submerge the world. He says: "It is the Germans who are to be the great civilizing agency of the future, the cement of new societies, because the German is of all men the most adaptable."

GERMAN TRADE SUCCESSES IN THE FAR EAST.

AN interesting account, from an Englishman's point of view, of German commercial success is given by Mr. Clavell Tripp in his *Nineteenth Century* paper on "German Versus British Trade in the East." Mr. Tripp speaks after "long residence in Sumatra," and he puts the problem thus:

"That the German flag has, within the last decade, been more in evidence on the Eastern seas, and that German-made goods have partially or entirely taken possession of markets which were but recently innocent of their existence, are facts admitting of no denial. There are, however, two kinds of trade—the one vigorous, self supporting, yielding a fair profit to capital, a decent wage to labor, and satisfaction to the consumer; the other spurious, bounty-fed, and existing only by subsidies and the sweat of mankind. The one has the qualities of endurance; the other the symptoms of decay."

HOW EXPLAINED.

This is how in the end he sums up the results of his experience:

"The expansion of German trade is due to the adaptability of German wares to certain cheap and inferior markets in which it would be unwise for British manufacturers with any regard for their reputation to attempt to compete; to the employment of methods so at variance with all sound commercial principles that it would be inadvisable to adopt them; and to the superior dili

gence and knowledge of their commercial classes, in which respect we may one day hope to be at all events their equals. Therefore, as far as my experience goes, we need have no fear with regard to retaining our commercial supremacy, as the causes which to-day appear to retard our progress and advance our rivals are either temporary or removable."

TEMPORARY RESULT OF CHEAP SILVER.

The one fault found with British goods is, they are "too good." "Germany makes tools to last one year; Birmingham makes tools to last several years." The silver crisis in the East has made people demand cheapness at the expense of quality. A Penang merchant confessed "the Europeans can no longer afford to pay for English goods, so we give them German, which cost half the price." Mr. Tripp observes:

"And so it would appear that the introduction of German goods into these Eastern markets, which in former times would have none of them, is a temporary expedient only to relieve the necessities of a great monetary crisis; and it may confidently be anticipated that a return of prosperity to those Eastern lands will bring with it a revival of wholesome tastes, whose cravings can only be satisfied by sound, honest British goods."

THE ENGLISH CRAZE FOR SPORT.

He complains that "the dignity of commerce suffers at the hands of Germans. They are shopkeepers always; merchants never." But he is cheerily confident that, "given equal conditions, the British trader can beat his German rival anywhere." Yet even this valiant advocate of British superiority is bound to admit the better education and—a still more serious admission—the closer application of the Germans:

"It must be conceded that in one respect the Germans are superior to the British, and that is in the way they train their youths who are destined for a commercial career. I must regretfully confess that in the average young Englishman who is sent abroad nowadays to assist in conducting the nation's commerce, I have failed to observe that diligence and attention to business which is so noticeable in the sons of Germany. Sports and pastimes engage far too much of an Englishman's time and attention. Time and conversation which should be devoted to business are taken up by reference to some horse-race or some past or impending cricket-match. If the instructors of our British youths do not watch it, they will one day awake and find that German zeal, industry, and discipline are more calculated to win the great race of life than any amount of British pluck and muscle."

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND TURKEY.

THE March *Harper's* contains several articles of importance, among them one entitled "The Traditional Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey," by "An Eastern Diplomat." The writer begins his discussion of the Eastern question with the war between Russia and Turkey in 1787, and shows himself extremely well versed in the inner history of the diplomatic events of that war and the subsequent century as far as the relations of Austria, Turkey, Russia, and Prussia were concerned. The prominent idea in his theory of the present situation is that the empire of Austria is in a position of equilibrium quite as unstable as that of Turkey, and that she may find herself at any moment in a situation very analagous to that of Poland on the eve of its dismemberment. The troubles which have lately been published to the world through the dramatic controversies of the Austrian Reichsrath have, says this writer, been common report for a long time with those who understood the Eastern situation. He says the German Emperor conciliates the Magyar element in the Austrian empire merely to render the twelve millions of Germans in the Austrian empire more dissatisfied, and to prod them into looking to Germany for their future.

The only present obstacle to the disruption of Austria as a state is the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. On his death the fate of Austria and Turkey will become problematical. "The stake of Germany in the circumstances which must then ensue is not merely that of a great power. It is that of a great nation which still strives after the attainment of its natural and legitimate aspirations—its complete unification."

ON TO THE ADRIATIC.

"Moreover, Germany will never rest until she succeeds in debouching on the Adriatic. Both in a strategic and in a commercial point of view her position will continue to be one of danger and difficulty so long as she is not firmly established in Trieste; and the Germans have never considered Trieste as anything but a German port. When, on one of their periodic outbursts, the Italian Irredentists made themselves conspicuous in that city, Prince Bismarck's organ in the press warned them that the point of Germany's sword extended to Trieste. And later, a German publicist related how the Iron Chancellor, at the conclusion of an interview he had accorded to him, laid down on the open map before him his pencil, which, by a curious coincidence, exactly reached from Berlin to Trieste."

THE GERMANS ARE THE FOREMOST CONTINENTAL RACE.

"But there are more convincing grounds for the belief that such is the extent of the ultimate aspirations of Germany. Let us not forget that in point of numbers, culture, and enterprise the Germans are the foremost race on the continent; that the entire nation is imbued with eagerness and the ambitions of the youth. In commercial activity Germany is second only to England, while in ratio of trade progress she exceeds all competitors. Frugal, industrious, highly educated, the Germans develop into keen men of business, who gradually displace in all parts of the world old-established concerns. Their very militarism instills into them habits of obedience, endurance, and exactitude, which, with their talent for organization and method, go to form good manufacturers and successful traders. These endowments and their pushful instincts give them a foremost place in that fierce trade competition around which centers the policy of states nowadays. These are facts that cannot be overlooked; they speak of forces which, by the laws of nature, are irresistible. In the far East and in the Mediterranean German commerce is making gigantic strides, and it is not likely that the Germans will long rest content with the circuitous route by way of the North Sea and the Baltic. The eventful absorption of twelve millions of Austrian Germans will render an outlet to the Adriatic an imperative necessity."

THE KAISER CONTROLS THE TURKISH ARMY.

"In the days of their youthful friendship the present German Emperor said to the Austrian Crown Prince, 'I mean to follow the programme of Frederick the Great.' To which the ill-fated Archduke Rudolph resignedly replied, 'That programme implies the destruction of Austria.' That programme is being followed steadfastly, and the destruction of Austria seems to be her only manifest destiny. And since on its *débris*, as well as those of Turkey, which must needs crumble at the same time, only some kind of mixed state or confederacy can arise, of which Hungary most likely would assume the hegemony, German policy aims at securing both a predominant influence at Pesth and the control of the military forces of the Sultan. This control is now complete and unshakable, and the disposal of some three hundred thousand Turkish troops, led by German officers, may decide the fortunes of a European war. With the two moribund empires practically subservient to her policy, with their presumptive heir eager to profit by that policy, Germany will have little difficulty in striking an advantageous bargain with Russia. It is not with Russia that Germany will ever quarrel. These two have had a long practice in settling their differences at the expense of neighbors; and it may prove next to impossible to oppose a combination which, in all probability, holds in reserve offers capable of satisfying the cravings of France also."

DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE.

FRANCE is generally regarded as a conspicuous instance of political centralization, but rarely have the causes and counteracting tendencies of this arrangement been so concisely stated as in Mr. J. T. Young's paper in the *Annals of the American Academy* on "Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France." He explodes the common notion that the existing centralization dates from Napoleon. It came over from the ancient *régime*, and the first wild efforts of the Constituent Assembly in 1789 to set up local independence only strengthened by reaction the old central control.

This centralism, which enables a man or a few men at the center to seize the administrative machine, is, according to Mr. Young, the real explanation of "much in French national life that has been ascribed to the fickle and volatile character of the people." Mr. Young makes clear what is often overlooked, that France has not tamely acquiesced in this unhappy survival of feudal absolutism, but has, on the contrary, been struggling for almost a century to shake it off. The effort has been interrupted by successive revolutions, but has been ever and again resumed. Its influence is apparent in the report of the commission appointed in 1895.

"The crucial point in the entire question of decentralization" is, according to the writer, the organization of the commune or of the administrative unit which shall supplant it.

"The French commune of to-day is too small, it is not capable of an independent organization and existence. It therefore appears that if France is to secure a decentralized organization, there must first be formed some larger administrative unit which will also be distinctly local in character. For this reason it has been proposed to revive the canton, which includes several communes, but which at the present time is only used as an electoral and military recruiting district and as the territory of the justice of the peace."

HISTORIC CAUSES AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

Mr. Young concludes his paper with this masterly summary of causes and present issues:

"If the entire trend of this development were to be summed up in a few words, it might be said that the question of administrative centraliza-

tion is largely coincident with French history. The minute division of the empire subsequent to Charlemagne's death had destroyed the imperial power. This tendency to disintegration was first seriously combated by Philippe Auguste and his successors, and the long conflict which then ensued gradually turned in favor of the King. The various stages of this victory were not the causes, but rather the results, of corresponding steps in the centralization of the administrative organization. The royal power was extended by reducing the local administrative bodies to mere agents of the royal will. National unity was the consequence of the absolute monarchy, but absolutism was only established and maintained by means of centralization. National unity once securely established, however, the necessity for a highly concentrated administrative organization had ceased, while the transformation from a monarchical to a republican form of government made it imperative that the people should enjoy the opportunity for more frequent and continuous political training and activity. A carefully devised system of local self-government was, then, a necessity. But this was neglected, and as a consequence the existing local bodies are now found to be on the one hand too small in size to perform properly the important functions which in other countries are assigned to them, while, on the other, they are superintended to death by the constant surveillance and interference of agents of the central government. The French people are thus left without interesting or adequate opportunities of political education. The main question whose solution is now being attempted in France is therefore an exceedingly simple one, but none the less difficult. It consists, first, in preserving the moderate central control which has been found so necessary even in England, and, second, in restoring the local organization to that position of strength and vigor which is so necessary to the political health of a great republic."

THE DWINDLING POPULATION OF FRANCE.

"THE Depopulation of France" is the title of a paper which Adolph Jensen contributes to the Swedish magazine *Tilskueren*. It was Jacques Bertillon, the statistician, who prophesied darkly that in half a century the nation would be dead, and though a statistician's province is the province of facts and not of hypotheses, yet the situation, says Herr Jansen, tempts the mind to question what the future consequence will be, and the answer can only paint it in the darkest colors. One may preach early and late, found societies, make laws to promote the increase of the nation, but it will be long before the end is attained. The "system" has struck too deep a root, and generations will live and die before the nation will have regained what it has for centuries been losing in moral and physical power. Briefly, while European Russia will need only forty-five years or so, Germany about sixty five years, Austria-Hungary seventy years, England eighty years, Italy one hundred and ten years, it will take France over eight hundred and sixty years to double its population! What signifies the loss of Alsace-Lorraine's 1,500,000 souls compared with the loss France suffers every day? In the last five years the German population has increased by 3,000,000, who are every one fully German; France meanwhile has only increased her people by 175,000, who are not even of French nationality. The increase of a nation is of the utmost importance to the success of its country. It has meant much in the nineteenth century; it will mean more in the twentieth. England, Germany, ay, even Italy, have millions of representatives on foreign soil; France has none, or too few to signify. The Gallic race has felt it, and will in the future learn more bitterly still the truth of the proverb, "The absent are ever in the wrong."

THE ASCENDENCY OF RUSSIA.

Her Position in the Far East.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for February publishes a long and very well-informed article on the crisis in the far East, the writer of which brings into strong relief the ascendency of Russia both in Europe and Asia. It is interesting to note that *Blackwood's* recognizes that the recent development of Russian predominance in the far East was gained by no intrigue, but by the adoption of a perfectly straightforward policy.

She warned Japan, before a shot was fired, of the policy which she intended to pursue. *Blackwood's* says:

"Russia is the one power which has been at once clear and consistent, and which comes out of the imbroglio with honor."

At the same time Russia, having her hand forced by the Japanese treaty of peace, did not shrink from making ready to fight, and on one occasion came very near actual hostilities. *Blackwood's* says:

"There was a critical moment in May, 1895, when the Russian Pacific squadron lay cleared for action, all its combustible gear put ashore, on one side of the Gulf of Pecheli, while the Japanese squadron lay on the other, with only seventy miles of salt water between them. Both, it ap-

peared, were ready for the signal, the issue depending on the ratification of the treaty of Shimonoseki, which was delayed by the Chinese Government until the last hour of the last day of grace. The German and French squadrons, the former with alacrity, the latter with reluctance, only overcome by peremptory injunctions from St. Petersburg, had taken up their appointed stations, under the orders of the Russian admiral."

The Japanese, however, gave in without fighting, and abandoned their conquests on the mainland.

RUSSIA AS PARAMOUNT POWER.

The result of this is stated as follows by *Blackwood's:*

"1. By that one act, more than by any speech or writing or apocryphal testament that has gone before, a final and indelible stamp was given, not to Russian 'policy'—that is far too limited an expression—but to Russian evolution in Asia. It is a *datum* from which Russian policy might be calculated with the certainty of an eclipse, if only the perturbations of other bodies could be reduced to a similar fixed law.

"2. It set up Russia, visibly and in fact, what she already was in effect, the paramount power in Europe, a position from which she can afford to grant every reasonable indulgence to her satellites. (We mean no disrespect by this term, but know no more accurate one.)

"3. It also established Russia as the protector of China and Korea and the secular foe of Japan.

"In these three points may be found the germ of all that has happened since, is happening now, and will happen in the future."

RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH IN KOREA.

Incidentally *Blackwood's* takes occasion to repel the repeated charge brought against Russia of having acted with bad faith to England by her action in Korea. *Blackwood's* says:

"Here we may venture to deprecate the practice, which never does any good, of making charges of bad faith against Russia. It is constantly asserted—two days rarely pass without a fresh reiteration of it in some of the gravest of our newspapers—that Russia has broken the solemn pledge she gave never to interfere with Korea, on the faith of which Great Britain evacuated Port Hamilton in 1886. Port Hamilton was a Korean harbor; China was the suzerain of Korea recognized by both Russia and England. The two powers were jealous of each other's aggressions; Great Britain was the first and, up to that time, the only aggressor. Russia intimated to China that if Great Britain retained the position, she must get level with her by taking some other. China deprecated this beginning of a scramble, and an arrangement was made whereby Great Britain restored Port Hamilton, not to Korea, but to China, on her giving an assurance that no other power would step in. China obtained a satisfactory verbal assurance from the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, and communicated the substance of it in (Chinese) writing to her majesty's minister. The Chinese version stated that Russia would not occupy Korean territory 'under any circumstances whatever.' What the phrase so translated may have been in the oral Russian we do not know, but these words are always quoted and underlined as evidence of bad faith. The charge is puerile. The sense and purpose of the undertaking was perfectly well understood by all the parties concerned. It was that Russia and Great Britain separately agreed with China to respect the *status quo* in Korea. But two important events occurred beyond the control of all three, which completely upset the *status quo.* Japan invaded Korea and captured the King, which *ipso facto* annulled engagements based on a contrary state of things. And at the same time China's suzerainty over Korea ceased, when engagements made with her in that capacity necessarily lapsed. China was the injured party, not Great Britain. Our grievance, if we have any, lies in any case against China and not Russia, with whom we had no dealing in the matter."

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

MR. E. C. RINGLER THOMSON, late assistant agent to the Governor-General of India and Vice-Consul for Khorasan, writes in the *National Review* on "The Russian Advance on India." Mr. Thomson has traveled in Russia and is familiar with Central Asia. His forecast of the way in which the Russians will advance in case England comes to loggerheads with them at any point in Europe or Asia is interesting. Mr. Thomson is a strong man, who has seen much and does not shrink from recommending general massacre as a legitimate method of pacifying savage countries. He maintains that if the Russians found themselves threatened with any resistance after they got to Cabul they would order a general massacre, which he maintains would not be half so cruel in the end as the timid, vacillating policy which England follows.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN ASIA.

Mr. Thomson says he once held the Russians in supreme contempt, but after seeing them and watching them in Central Asia, he has come to the conclusion that they are in every respect equal

to the English and in some respects are much better. They are tougher, cheaper, and do their own work without servants to wait upon them. The result is that they can maintain five men where England can maintain only one. Mr. Thomson has very little sympathy with the British "forward" school, although he himself advocates a policy much more "forward" than anything that they have ventured to propose. He says:

"I do not wonder in the least that the forward policy has of late been so hotly denounced. During the last twenty years we have lavished, I suppose, over fifty millions in attempting to keep the Russians back, and we have only succeeded in preparing the way for their advance in the exact manner they desire."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

He knew General Kuropatkin well, and as this officer has just been appointed the Russian Minister of War, the following extract will be read with interest:

"He is still in the prime of life, not yet fifty years of age, has served from the commencement of his career in Central Asia, has taken a leading part in its conquest, and has made some important contributions toward its literature. He thoroughly knows the various countries and thoroughly understands the people inhabiting them and their modes of diplomacy and warfare. He was chief of the staff to the great Skobeleff during the Russo-Turkish war, and greatly distinguished himself in it. Indeed, there is little doubt that some of Skobeleff's laurels were won by him. Skobeleff was the dashing, impetuous, reckless leader; Kuropatkin the cool, patient, calculating rrective who restrained him. He is a man of indomitable will, of untiring industry, master of his profession as a soldier, a great civil administrator, deliberate of speech, exceedingly gentle and modest in manner, and with a temper always under control. He wears the first class of the Order of St. George (equivalent to our Victoria Cross), and his courage is of the type which does not comprehend fear. He is the strictest of disciplinarians, but beloved and respected by all, and his own good qualities are perforce in a great measure reflected in those serving under him. He is, indeed, the equal in every respect of any commander we could place in the field to oppose him. General Kuropatkin has brought Transcaspia in all matters, both civil and military, to a high state of perfection. He works from sunrise until late into the night, inquires personally into the minutest details, and finds time to be constantly making long and fatiguing journeys of inspection throughout his extensive command. This man, if he took the field against us, would be hard to beat. He has told me more than once that he has seen too much of war not to hate it, that neither he nor his government have the least desire to fight us, and to suggest that they wish to invade India is absurd. I believe him. But all the same, he is a Russian of Russians, and if he thought there was just cause for it, would delight in trying conclusions with us. In diplomacy, of course, General Kuropatkin is a thoroughbred Russian."

"ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS."

MR. J. N. LARNED, writing in the March *Atlantic Monthly* under this caption, begins: "Historic England (inclusive of all Britain) is easily the first among the great nations that have yet arisen. It is above ancient Greece both in character and in solidity of genius; it has surpassed Rome in dominion, and even in the impression of its influence on the world." But, asks Mr. Larned, do the English uphold the greatness of their heritage? Do they keep their nation to the level of its old renown? This writer sees many reasons to be dubious over an answer to these questions. He examines into the stupendous political change from an aristocratic to a democratic constitution which has been accomplished in three great leaps within sixty-five years, with the new conditions resulting; into the small amount of money, relatively, devoted to education, and into their grasp on economic supremacy, and is inclined to the opinion that there are serious signs of deficiency.

ALLEGED DETERIORATION.

"Three causes, then, I conclude, have been operating together to diminish, relatively at least, and in their own country, the economic capability that originally secured for the English people their supremacy in production and trade, namely: (1) The dulling of inventive faculties by excessive confidence and contentment; (2) the crusting of the commercial mind by that same influence with a disposition that resists teaching; (3) the drafting of practical talent away from the mother country into every quarter of the globe, by increasing attractions and demands. None of these causes can be easily overcome; and if, as appears certain, they have already begun, in a serious way, the yielding of ground to foreign competition in British fields of trade, one cannot see where or how the backward movement will be stopped. For several centuries, notably Germany and the United States have been assiduously in training for the competition and are entering it well prepared.

"As the whole fabric of British power is sustained by the national wealth, it looks more insecure than it has looked before since the American colonies were lost. Yet the architects of the empire continue to build upon it more ambitiously than ever. They suffer no year to pass without stretching the bounds of the sovereignty of their queen and heaping new responsibilities upon it. Lord Rosebery, speaking in 1896, reckoned the additions of territory that had been made to the British empire within twelve previous years at two million six hundred thousand square miles, or twenty-two times the area of the British Isles. That averages the acquisition every year of a province greater than France. Last October, Mr. Broderick, Under Secretary of State for War, quoted the ex-premier's estimate with assent, which makes it doubly authoritative. And the taking in of barbaric regions, which British armies must guard, British fleets keep in touch with, British administrators control, British statesmen be responsible for, goes on continually.

PERILS FROM WITHOUT.

"To what end? If it be true that England is losing ground in her older markets, can she save herself commercially by political possession of new ones? The eighteenth century might have said yes, but no doctrine in our day will justify that line of a national policy. To the impartial looker-on there seems to be a strain in it that must have its inevitable breaking-point—not indefinitely far away. If all the jealous and envious rivalries provoked had stayed at the relative weakness which they showed even thirty years ago—if Germany, Russia, France, stood no stronger than they were when the third Napoleon fell, Great Britain might still regard them with small anxiety; but the substance of power, which is organized resource, has been growing on the continent during these thirty years much faster than it has been growing in England. There are powers in Europe now that only need combination to put England in fearful peril. And there is no friendliness to restrain them. They are all hungry for the territorial plunder of Africa and the Asiatic East, and resentful of the huge share that the British have grasped. Only one strong nation in the world can be named that would not go eagerly into a fight with Great Britain for the dividing of her possessions if opportunity favored. That one is the United States, which does not covet territory and has no ambitions to be satisfied by aggressive war. Were it not for a single black memory, there might be between the kinsfolk of England and America a closeness of friendship that all Europe would not dare challenge."

"EUROPE AT WAR WITH ENGLAND."

THE *Nineteenth Century* has a characteristically vigorous article by Mr. Fred. Greenwood, entitled "England at War." He traces England's present isolation, with all its perils, to the time, three years ago, when Russia invited England to join her in her China-Japanese intervention, and England refused. The choice lay between a better footing with Russia and her friendly new Emperor and alliance with Japan. "Government decided upon saying 'No' to the Czar and shaking hands with the Yellow Specter."

THE "COMBINE" AGAINST BRITAIN.

This decision has changed the "concert of Europe" into a "combine" against England. "The concert treatment of the Armenian question, the Cretan question, the Turko-Greek difficulty, was less remarkable for its results to Armenians, Cretans, or even Greeks of the kingdom, than for a prolonged and malicious display of how ineffective England's authority had become."

Mr. Greenwood is careful to say that "nothing even now justifies apprehension of actual assault upon the British empire" or of clear provocation to war. Nevertheless, "the truth is—and to understand it and its bearings is of the highest importance—that an actual state of war against England began some time ago. War has long been organized and in progress upon military lines."

WHAT "HUNGER FOR FACTORY PROFITS" HAS LED TO.

The fancy which Mr. Spencer advances of the essential antagonism of militarism and industrialism is laughed to scorn. "The one is the mailed fist of the other." The "hunger for factory profits" which has seized on all the nations has created conditions beyond the control of any government:

"These conditions are such that most of the European states are under the strongest compulsion—social, political, economic, even dynastic—to enter upon wars of industry, not unlikely to prove as sweeping as the old wars of religion. Militarism calls upon industry to supply its enormous needs; industry, believing that trade follows the flag, calls upon government to find or make new markets; socialism sounds a constant warning that unless the factories are filled down all government will go. But while these demands are pressed for immediate execution the finding and the making of markets is a most tedious business, and it is doubtful if all that is left to the rest of the world by the English-speaking races can provide for its ever-growing

wants. In such a state of things it would be strange if the governments of 'awakened' Europe had not a socialist dream of their own, figuring forth, as the only or short way to prosperity in peace, a more reasonable distribution of the whole bulk of trade, its strongholds and opportunities. It is, in fact, no dream, but a purpose already afoot and in action."

A WAR, BLOODLESS PERHAPS!

A great "trade-war against England" began long since, over and above the tariff war, which may or may not end in bloodshed:

"The object of the war is conquest, and conquest is fulfilled by surrender. The most splendid operation of war is a disposition of forces so effective as to compel submission without a stroke. It is warfare of this kind that is and has been going on against England; and as long as the allies of Russia can be properly restrained by Russian wisdom, it is unlikely to change its character."

The other nations of Europe feel that England has enough, and mean to secure for themselves what remains, peacefully if possible, but "if England springs in with armed interference, the state of war described above will probably change at once into something sharper and noisier; the ultimate purpose of that long Russian march to the Indian frontier will then find its hour."

WHAT MAY FIRE THE MINE.

Possibly such a test is supplied by the Chinese loan:

"By the terms of the loan our government revealed its consciousness of what the continental brotherhood was about in China, and as plainly declared its desire, if not its determination, to put a stop to it."

England's confidently counting on a Japanese naval alliance shocks Mr. Greenwood. "There was never greater folly in the world." He indorses the judgment that "any European power which allied itself in arms with the yellow peoples against another European nation would play traitor to the welfare of the whole human race."

AN ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE? NEVER!

England's looking that way three years ago brought on her "the hostile partnership at Constantinople and the far East." "Russia has France at her back . . . and the German Emperor has shown, by a certain famous picture, what *he* thinks of a flourishing and conquering Japan."

"For Russia Japan is unendurable as enemy and competitor in those seas. Nothing is more fixed in her policy than that conviction, and we may expect it to be acted on inveterately. As an enemy and competitor Japan will not be suffered to live if Russian arms and Russian alliances can put her in a different position—which different position will be her fate almost certainly, and perhaps soon."

The "terms of the loan" are a challenge, which must therefore be resented by the head of combination which to England is all but irresistible. A British policy of "no alliances" would be "ridiculous and even scandalous if it ended in an anti-European alliance with the Japanese." Mr. Greenwood is kind enough not to leave his English readers in utter despair. Among his last words are these:

"Does it follow that we are quite done? Not at all. With patience, watchfulness, courage, we may yet be redeemed from isolation—the one thing to look to."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LORD SALISBURY'S recent attack on the London County Council has called out a reply from that dignified and conservative organ of English public opinion, the *Quarterly Review*. While criticising some of the work and methods of the Council and proposing certain changes, the *Quarterly* expresses its sense of the great excellence and usefulness of the body:

"If we have found something to criticise unfavorably in the proceedings of the London County Council in the past, we should be the last to deny that it has placed to its credit a vast amount of useful work, that its administration has on the whole been animated by honesty and public-spirited zeal, and that its members have devoted themselves to their duties with an industry and thoroughness which are in the highest degree praiseworthy. The *personnel* of the Council has been kept at a creditably high level. The County Council must remain large enough, in all senses, to attract the interest of the electors and the services of good men. To turn it back into a sort of superior Metropolitan Board of Works, with its hole-and-corner methods and its absolutely undistinguished membership, would be an inexcusable blunder. Whatever it ought to have been at first, it has now come to play a part in London life which cannot be spared."

What the Council Has Done.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on the County Council, pleads vigorously on behalf of the progressives. He takes up his parable against Lord Salisbury, with his scheme of tenification, which he regards as fatal to any hope of progress in London:

"'Tenification' means a recognition of local facts, perhaps, but more than any other the disastrous and deplorable fact that the poor are to live in one district and the well-to-do in another, without mutual dependence or mutual assistance."

The following is Mr. Lawson's summary of some of the things which the London County Council has done:

"It has obtained, by private act of Parliament, the power to do away with sky-signs, the last of which disappeared at the beginning of 1898, in themselves one of the many curses of American cities. Commencing in 1890, it has gradually obtained leave to abolish the gates and bars which were in so many quarters an obsolete and purposeless hindrance to free traffic and communication, without appreciable cost to the rate-payer; to obtain true weight and good value for the consumer, and to render impossible the tricks and frauds of the dishonest tradesman through special and appropriate remedies in the Weights and Measures act of 1889. In order to prevent inestimable damage to the welfare of the community by petty filching of space and air, it obtained the Building act of 1891. To better the housing of the people, by obtaining such peculiar powers as were necessitated by the peculiar conditions of London life, it suggested and improved much of the amendment of the law made in 1891. In the case of the southern approach to the Tower Bridge, and more recently in the authorized plan of Strand widening, it has induced both houses to approve and embody in their practice the principle of betterment, with its correlative of worsement, and has thus paved the way for a great series of street improvements without the heavy incidental cost that the recoupment scheme of the Metropolitan Board of Works involved. It has taken over the tramways at cost price, the different properties coming into hand as the varying terms of twenty-one years fixed by Parliament for the time limit of the companies' possession severally expire; and although the gain to the public might have been greater, both in relief of rates and in increase of convenience, there is much to the common good on the transaction. After long and patient inquiry authorized by Parliament, bills have been introduced and almost passed into law for the purchase of the existing water companies on the fair terms embodied in what is known as the 'Plunket clause' of the water bill of 1895, and the consequent consolidation of management and means would have done much to help the consumer and prevent the scandals of recurring water famine.

"To split up the metropolis into 'water-tight compartments' would make this persistent seeking after legislative reform impossible in the future, for no single municipality would have the means or the courage and no union of municipalities the unity or the purpose to introduce and carry such a book of statutes through Parliament."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR SMALL FARMERS.

A SUGGESTIVE account of the coöperative credit associations so common in rural Germany is contributed to the *North American Review* for February by Mr. A. F. Weber, of Cornell University.

The oldest of these associations of borrowers are the Prussian *Landschaften*, or provincial societies, which Mr. Weber describes as follows:

"They consist of the landowners of a single county or province associated for the purpose of borrowing money on their *collective* credit. When a member declares his wish to borrow a sum of money, the association issues its bonds (*Pfandbriefe*) for a certain percentage (usually one-half) of the valuation of the borrower's property, sells the bonds to investors, and advances the money to the petitioner, taking as its security a mortgage on the property. The idea of thus substituting the joint guarantee of all the proprietors for that of individuals, and establishing a book in which this land stock should be registered and be transferable, and the dividends paid exactly in the same way as the public funds, originated with Büring, a Berlin merchant, and was put into effect by Frederick the Great by the foundation of the Silesian *Landschaft* in 1770 (Macleod). Since then a *Landschaft* has been established in nearly every other province of Prussia and in several other German states as well. Indeed, the system has spread to other countries like Austria, Denmark, Russia (Poland), etc., and, as we have already seen, the fundamental idea was embodied in the *Crédit Foncier* by Napoleon III. and Wolowski, both of whom had studied the German *Landschaften*.

"The advantages of this system of agricultural credit must be obvious on the slightest reflection. It unites the security of a mortgage with the advantages of negotiable paper. It is the only system that identifies in one person both creditor and debtor. As a borrower the individual member secures the advantages of low rates of interest, long terms, and sinking fund contribution mentioned in a preceding paragraph. But as a member of a company of lenders, the same individual will exercise the strictest caution in evaluating the property which a fellow-member offers as a security for a loan. The smaller the association the better acquaintance will each member have

with the value of other members' property. On the other hand, a small association will be less able to withstand unforeseen financial trouble, and its bonds will be held in less esteem on the great exchanges. But by a union of several small associations the advantages of perfect security on the one side and of financial strength and independence on the other will be secured."

The land-credit bonds have always maintained a wonderful steadiness of value in times of panic. In 1848, when all public securities fell, these bonds kept their value better than anything else. When Prussian funds fell to 69, the land-credit bonds in Silesia and Pomerania stood at 93, in West Prussia at 83, and in East Prussia at 96.

FARMERS' COÖPERATIVE BANKS.

To still further facilitate small loans on farm security the German coöperative societies of half a century ago, which have since spread all over Europe, were organized.

"These loan associations are of two kinds, the *Kreditgenossenschaften*, founded by Schulze-Delitzsch, and the *Darlehnskassenvereine*, by Raffeisen. The fundamental idea of both is that of the *Landschaften*—namely, that a 'body of men, many of whom expect to become borrowers, should furnish the capital and regulate the conditions of its lending and repayment.' Small farmers find it difficult to obtain money advances, because they seek small amounts and cannot furnish the usual security. But while a single farmer finds it impossible to secure a loan of $100, ten farmers can without trouble secure $1,000, provided each pledges his property for all and all stand together for each. Coöperative banking has been called the democratizing of credit; it aims to make every man capable of securing credit who is worthy of credit. In 1850, when the first of these societies was organized at Delitzsch, it had to charge its members 14½ per cent. on loans, which was a low rate in comparison with that which they had been paying. To-day the average rate of interest in the societies is 5½ per cent.

"Although the main object of both the Schulze and the Raffeisen associations is the same—namely, by collecting a small capital to secure credit with investors and then make loans to members after a direct personal examination of the circumstances of the borrower—there are certain differences in management, method of making loans, etc., that call for attention.

"The coöperative loan associations founded by Schulze, of Delitzsch, in 1850, are composed of workers in all professions and occupations, industry as well as agriculture. And this feature is regarded by the advocates of the system as one essential to its strength. At one time money will be abundant in one industry and 'tight' in another, and a *general* association equalizes the supply. If the association were composed of farmers alone, it is said that they would all need credit at the same season, and many would have to be disappointed. In the second place, the loans of the Schulze societies are for a short period only, being as a rule for three months. Thirdly, the Schulze system lays stress on regular contributions and the acquirement of shares, much as do the building and loan associations of this country. Both are also alike in distributing profits among the members, or shareholders. Fourthly, the Schulze societies are more or less centralized and are managed by salaried officials."

COÖPERATION, WITH FEWER BANKING FEATURES.

Thus it appears that the Schulze associations are practically banking concerns; they make loans on personal security, discount bills, and keep accounts current. They differ from banks only in the proportion of borrowers among their own shareholders. The Raffeisen associations, on the other hand, emphasize an ethical as well as a commercial purpose.

"Not only do they furnish credit to their members, but they encourage the organization of auxiliary coöperative societies for the purchase of fertilizers, tools, cattle, and means of subsistence, for the common use of expensive machinery, and for the sale of farm products. They do not make loans to every one who can furnish security unless they find him morally and intellectually worthy of help. Members must borrow only for a specific purpose, and as they are under the eyes of their colleagues, if the money is misapplied it can be promptly called in. So close an acquaintance with borrowers and so strict a control over the use made of loans, it is asserted, cannot be accomplished with the large, varied, and fluctuating membership of the Schulze associations. Hence the first principle laid down by Raffeisen was that the membership must be limited to men following a single pursuit and restricted to as narrow an area as possible. One society to a district containing an average population of 1,500 should be the ideal. The members must as far as possible be persons living under similar conditions, animated by a common spirit in both industrial and social relations, and capable of a fellow-feeling with each other's necessities."

With the exception of an accountant, who examines the books every four years, the officials of the Raffeisen all serve without salary. The management is comparatively simple. Dividends are prohibited, all surplus being added to the reserve fund. Each member has a single share only, so

that the shares constitute but a small proportion of the total capital. These provisions tend to remove all danger of transformation into banks.

Mr. Weber finds in this experience of Germany and other European countries an important object-lesson for our farmers in the West and South, where banking facilities are often inadequate. To the cotton-growers of the South, whose only form of short-term credit at present seems to be the system of "crop liens" to local merchants. these coöperative credit associations offer a tempting promise of relief.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

"AN Italian Sociologist in Northern Countries" is the title given to Mr. B. W. Henderson's very interesting account in the *Economic Review* of Professor Ferrero's "*L'Europa Giovane.*" The Italian finds Germany dominated by two hostile powers, both alien to the innate temper of the German people, but therefore exercising over it a strange if only temporary fascination—Bismarckism and socialism.

HOW GERMAN SOCIALISM SUCCEEDS.

He regards socialism, as the reaction from militarism, doomed to perish with it. Meantime it is lively enough :

"'German socialism is a veritable state in itself, with great ministers and huge budgets.' . . . The chief ministry . . . is that of public instruction—*i.e.*, the organization of the propaganda by means of the socialist press. In 1894 the party was represented by 37 daily papers and 37 others appearing at intervals varying from once a month to three times a week. . . . There were also 53 trade journals professing the socialist creed. . . .

"All the officers of the party are paid by the party, 'if not richly, at least decently.' The greatest payment seems that made to the editor of the *Vorwärts*, who receives 7,200 marks a year. The socialist deputies in the Reichstag, about fifty in number, cost their party annually over 18,000 marks. These are naturally the most important posts open to members of the party, but very many others there are of every grade of importance. Every socialist paper, for instance, provides employment to socialist workmen. From the lower grades the more able and ambitious can rise to the higher. In fact, socialism in Germany is not only a campaign : it is a means of livelihood, a career.'

WORKMAN-MONASTERIES IN RUSSIA.

But the most striking facts Professor Ferrero advances relate to Russia. He declares Moscow to be the one holy city still left in Europe—"a vast oratory," where every act is accompanied by some religious ceremony, yet the center of a unique industrial system. There prevails "what may be called the monastic system of industrial life," which is thus described :

"I visited," says Ferrero, "a silk manufactory, employing from 4,000 to 5,000 hands. The employer lodges and feeds them. He provides for them dormitories and refectories. A strange sight are the dormitories, each of which contains from 200 to 300 beds, arranged in two rows, as in a hospital, with a broad gangway between. There are dormitories for men and others for women. In each the walls above the bed-heads are studded with sacred images. To a given number of beds one table is assigned, and on every table is a great *samovar*, for making tea. Besides these dormitories for the unmarried of both sexes, for families there exist great barrack-like buildings, each with rooms for 120 families, and a common kitchen . . . The single workers eat their meals together, and these are supplied them by their employer—soup in the morning, soup and meat at mid-day and at evening, black bread at 4 o'clock. The whole of a worker's life is regulated by the sound of the bell—when to rise, when to work, when to eat, when to sleep. A manufactory resembles a college, a barracks, a convent. The uniformity and mechanical regularity of life, which will, according to some, be the curse of the collectivism of the future, exist to-day in the full glare of capitalism among the Russian artisans."

"Certainly," Ferrero continues with emphasis, "these workman-monasteries form one of the most accursed inventions of the oppressive spirit of man."

THE "ARTEL."

Side by side with this strange "house of bondage" is found the "artel," or voluntary coöperative association, with common purse and common table :

"Each group elects a president, 'who bears the patriarchal title of "Starosta"—*i.e.*, the old man.' He thus stands to his fellows in much the same relation as the steward of a table in a college hall to his fellow-diners. Thanks to the cheapness which is secured by this practice of meal-communism, a Russian workman can live on 14 kopecks—*i.e.*, about 5d.—a day.

"Such is the 'artel' for manufacturing purposes. In agriculture it plays a still more important part. Ferrero comments with wonder on the fact that the illiterate and simple Russian peasant has devised and practices almost universally a system of voluntary association and com

mon labor 'to get rid of the *entrepreneur*,' the nearest parallel to which may be found in the trade union or coöperative society of the 'cultured and far-sighted English artisan.' In fact, these artels seem to combine features of both these English institutions.

TRADES UNIONS AS CONTRACTORS.

"Laborers combine together and contract as a body with an employer to do a certain piece of work, in a certain time, for a certain price. They divide the fruits of their labor usually equally among themselves; and the work finished, the association is *ipso facto* at an end, and the workers free to combine afresh, and, if they please, in different numbers and proportion, for similar objects. This resembles a system of cooperative labor with an equal division of wages, or a district trade union, which, in its corporate capacity, contracts with and works for an employer. Thus, too, in the cities, waiters combine to form an artel, and eliminate the middleman employer. . . . Newspaper hawkers form their artel. . . . The boatmen on the rivers form many such societies, and the custom is in each to elect each member in rotation to be president and banker of the society for one day. Every evening the gains of the day are put together, and then divided equally among all who have worked that day."

Mr. Henderson has doubts as to the permanence of this device, and confesses that "highly interesting as the artel is, the question must arise whether its interest is that of a semi-patriarchal survival or that of a future savior of society, carrying with it a present message to the workers of Great Britain."

In any case, the instinct for communism and capacity for altruism which run in the Russian blood must have no small influence in solving the social problem of the international future.

ADOLPH WAGNER ON SOCIALISM.

THE great Berlin professor of economics, Dr. Adolph Wagner, contributes to *Cosmopolis* for February a strong criticism (in German) of Herr Liebknecht's "Future Socialist State." He declares the transition to such a state impossible and incredible, on grounds psychological, technical, and "populationistic." Beginning with the psychological difficulty, Dr. Wagner replies to the socialist:

"First, everything that you project in your future state presupposes men essentially different from those we have known in the present and also in the entire past of mankind: men different in nature, men who, as regards the mental motives of their economic activity, feel, strive, act quite differently. Secondly, you deceive yourselves—or others—in supposing that the evolution of society out of the middle-class capitalistic economic system into the socialist state implies only a historical process similar to that which has gone before, in which one economic system has followed on the other—*e.g.*, the capitalistic system on that of the petty middle-class. . . . The transition to the economic system of socialism would not merely be a much more thoroughgoing advance—it would be no merely gradual change—it would be a change in kind and in principle of the whole economic and social organization, and just for that reason would necessarily presuppose a human and social building material 'generically different' from all that we have known.

"You certainly do not want to make a *tabula rasa:* you believe that your system would spontaneously evolve itself. But you do not perceive that human beings, who are the necessary material of every social structure, must be as pliable as a piece of wax in the hands of your labor office and education office . . . if you are to succeed."

Dr. Wagner complains that socialists display a singular lack of clearness both as to the presuppositions involved in the realization of their schemes and as to the ways and means of realizing them. No satisfactory answer, he says, has been given to the question, How will the more menial forms of service be discharged in a socialist community? Socialism has never seriously considered the danger of dilletantism bound up with the frequent change of occupation it suggests.

"How would the 'social state' regulate the numerous kinds of labor that are hard, fatiguing, stupidly mechanical, disagreeable, such as are continually increasing in an age of machinery? . . . Herr Liebknecht evades the cardinal question, How are the managing authorities, the labor office and its organs, to procure without compulsion of the individual, without the inducement of private interest, of free will, the staff of laborers for every kind of needed labor, at the time and place required, and especially for burdensome, disagreeable, repulsive tasks?"

In higher walks of life the pleasure of work does away with the pain of it, even with the thought of recompense. But the case is very different with the mass of common tasks in the sphere of material production. The socialist, in short, postulates for his future state a kind of human nature which contradicts all experience, past and present, and so proffers not proofs, but 'dogmas' and 'articles of faith' to be believed, apparently, *quia absurdum est.*"

SAVINGS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

AN opponent of the Loud bill, Mr. Orville J. Victor, contributes to the February *Forum* an article entitled "Side Lights on Postal Reform," which is mainly a reply to Mr. Loud's own article, "A Step Toward Economy in the Postal Service," in the December *Forum*.

Mr. Loud proposes to effect an economy by taking out of second-class matter all books and pamphlets and also all sample copies of periodicals. These two changes would save the Government, as he estimates, $13,000,000 a year. Mr. Victor, on the other hand, would let the classification of mail matter, with attendant privileges, remain as it is, but would make savings in the cost of the service by various other methods.

For example, it appears that the Government pays excessive transportation charges to the railroads. About $5,000 a year is paid for each postal car more than the value of the car. The New York Central is said to receive an annual payment of $3,088.09 per mile for transporting mail matter between New York City and Buffalo, while the Pennsylvania Railroad receives annually $3,801.53 per mile for its service between New York and Philadelphia. These and other similar facts lead Mr. Victor to say:

"A careful examination of the tables given and of the charges imposed discloses the signal fact that if the United States Government owned and controlled all postal cars and paid the railroads for traction and station storage and stowage—just as great shippers like Armour & Co. and all the express companies pay—the saving would be fully 40 per cent., as compared with the cost per mile indicated by the sums above particularized, and the deficit that so sickens the souls of a long line of reformers and nostrum-venders would completely disappear. Nay, more: there would be a big surplus with which to further the scheme of free city and rural delivery and to silence the enemies of cheap reading, who, under the thin mask of postal reform, would seriously add to the cost of all periodical publications."

WHAT CAUSES THE DEFICIT?

Mr. Victor, who defends the "libraries," or series of cheap books published periodically and now sent through the mails at second-class rates, undertakes to show that the principal increase in the weight of second-class matter in the mails comes from the *bona fide* periodicals:

"The considerable yearly increase in the weight and bulk of second-class matter is due chiefly to the rapidly advancing circulation of the weekly and monthly papers, and notably of the monthly magazines and reviews. Then we have a quite remarkable increase in the quantity of letter-press as well as of advertising pages. Also, this further item visibly enters into the problem of the paper weight of the publications—the heavier paper required for the proper printing of the almost countless illustrations which now have become a pronounced feature of our popular periodical literature.

"When several of the magazines issue each month from 250,000 to 500,000 copies, each weighing from ten to fifteen or more ounces; when a certain Philadelphia monthly paper circulates—mostly through the mails—725,000 copies of its December number; when a Boston weekly puts forth for the year 600,000 copies each week; when fully a half-hundred other papers have mail-lists calling for from 100,000 to 200,000 copies weekly—it takes but a novice to determine the source of the steady growth of weight of second-class matter in the mails, and to see that this growth is a grand confirmation of the wisdom and propriety of the present postal laws.

"He must be a bold legislator who seeks in any way to curb or restrict this tremendous output of good literature and good art. To prohibit it the freest use of the mails in its distribution over our vast domain is simply a crime against civilization."

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES.

AN article on "The Condition of the American Working Class," contributed to the February *Forum* by Mr. Frank K. Foster, discusses the subject of strikes from the trade unionist's point of view:

"Economically speaking, the trade union is a class organization, but scarcely so in a greater degree than the ordinary business associations of the commercial world. The man who has labor to sell has, in that capacity, a relationship to the rest of the community—especially to the labor-buyer—peculiarly his own. His interest and that of his employer may be reciprocal, as Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright well puts it; but the interests are not identical. He may attend the same lodge, vote the same ticket in politics, and kneel at the same altar with his employer; but when he brings his labor into the market, his interest demands that he obtain for it the highest possible price up to the limit of the absorption of the 'margin of profit;' while, under competition with other employers, the labor-buyer endeavors to obtain it at the lowest possible price. What the laborer is contending for is an equality of bargaining power. The entire trend of development in the industrial world

from status to contract, has been toward this equality. The factory system, with its massing of capital, has injected a new element into the problem; and the countless industrial wars, called 'strikes' and 'lockouts,' are but phenomena in the process of adjustment which is now going on.

WHAT JUSTIFIES A STRIKE?

"While the strike has received ample measure of condemnation by some political economists, its utility is now quite generally recognized. The strike is industrial war. It is the court of last appeal. As both armies and courts are sometimes used in the cause of the oppressor, so the strike may be lacking in justice. Of itself, it is neither good nor bad, but depends upon its inspiration for its justification. Workmen may fairly claim, however, that if the civilized and Christian nations of the world find it necessary to maintain great armies and powerful navies in order to maintain peace, it is inconsistent to expect the wage-earner to rely entirely upon the power of moral suasion for the protection of his interests. As the principle of arbitration is the more readily resorted to between nations equally capable of defending their claims by force, if need be, so the labor-seller finds that his claims are the more likely to receive fair consideration, when, back of those claims, there is an agency capable of resorting to industrial war if the exigencies of the case so demand. The strength of this principle is still further made manifest by the fact that the trade organizations most capable of making a stubborn resistance—those with the largest treasuries and most thorough organization—are least often called upon to resort to strikes."

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

MISS EDITH BRADLEY expounds in the *Fortnightly Review* for February Lady Warwick's idea of utilizing women in British rural industries:

"Lady Warwick's scheme has a threefold object: 1. To open a new field of work and means of livelihood for women (notably the class described as the daughters of professional men). 2. To stay the depopulation of our villages. 3. To keep some of the money in this country which is annually spent in foreign dairy, poultry, and horticultural produce.

"It is proposed to form, in the first place, an agricultural training college for women; and simultaneously around this, on the same estate, to build some ten or twelve cottages standing in two, three, or four acres of ground, which will form the agricultural settlement. The college will be in the center and will be worked by responsible people—not necessarily women—chosen for their experience and ability in organization and agricultural work. The theoretical classes will include botany, geology, entomology (insect pests), horticulture, poultry, and bee-keeping, fruit and flower growing, bookkeeping; while the practical work will embrace flower and fruit growing, bee-keeping, jam-making, bottling fruit, home-made wines; dairy work, milk, butter, and especially soft cheese-making; pig-keeping, poultry-rearing—turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea-fowls, etc., for market, and for sale of eggs. Recognizing the necessity for recreation and culture, Lady Warwick proposes in her scheme that games and physical exercises shall take an important place in the college curriculum, while a library, a literary and debating club, and regular lectures will minister to the intellectual side of the students and foster opportunities for social intercourse among the settlers, who will, of course, be expected to participate in the internal life of the college. The fees will be moderate, in order to reach the class whom it is proposed to benefit.

"Opportunities for individual scope and ability will be afforded by the allotments, for which a certain portion of the college grounds will be reserved, and which will be granted to students under certain conditions. The cultivation of these allotments will provide an important link between the college classes and settlement work, as it is reasonably expected that a percentage of students will afterward join the agricultural settlements.

"Another feature set forth in the scheme has the recommendation of novelty, viz., the employment of domestic economy students to do the necessary domestic work of the house. A large number of middle-class women have availed themselves of the technical instruction classes in cookery, laundry, and housewifery; why not employ them instead of wrestling with the ever-prominent servant question? In return for their services the college fees will be remitted, and they may be allowed half time to take up one or two branches laid down in the college curriculum."

In connection with the college there will be agricultural settlements under the direction of the college. Twenty cottages will be built each on a plot of from two to four acres. Each will be rented to a couple of gentlewomen at $2.50 per week and upward, who must possess incomes of from $100 to $250 per annum each. They will cultivate their holdings and sell the produce through the college.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for February Mr. Henry Lincoln Clapp explains the use of school grounds in teaching the pupils horticulture and natural history.

European countries, it seems, are far in advance of the United States in the utilization of school gardens as sources of plant material for study and as training-grounds in practical horticulture and related occupations.

Austria, in 1890, had nearly 8,000 such school gardens for instruction in rearing trees, vegetables, and fruits.

"In France gardening is practically taught in 28,000 primary and elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture. No one can be appointed master of an elementary school unless qualified to give practical instruction in cultivating the ordinary products of the garden.

"In Sweden, as long ago as 1871, 22,000 children received instruction in horticulture and tree-planting, and each of 2,016 schools had for cultivation a piece of land varying from one to twelve acres.

"Still more significant is the recent establishment of many school gardens in Southern Russia. In one province 227 schools out of a total of 504 have school gardens whose whole area is 283 acres. In 1895 these gardens contained 111,000 fruit trees and 238,300 planted forest trees. In them the schoolmasters teach tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm, and bee culture. They are supported by small grants of money from the country and district councils. In the villages, small orchards and kitchen gardens are connected with many primary schools. This movement has also widely spread over different provinces of central Russia."

A BOSTON EXPERIMENT.

School grounds in this country have usually been devoted exclusively to athletics and play, but in 1891 a garden was started in connection with one of the Boston grammar schools. A piece of ground 48 by 72 feet in the rear of the boys' yard was preëmpted for the purpose, and it was decided that only native wild plants, shrubs, grains, and vegetable roots should be used as stock.

"The pupils brought in many wild plants, and the fleshy roots of biennials—turnips in variety, carrot, parsnip, radish, beet, onion (bulb), cabbage, etc. In planting, they took turns in digging the holes and placing the plants in position. Observations were made during the flowering season. The structure of the flowers of the cruciferous and umbelliferous plants was studied, and the nature of biennials was revealed. Other economic plants, such as the potato, the tomato, and the gourd, were raised to show the individualism of plants.

"A square yard of ground was assigned to each of the ordinary grains—wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat. The first four, being most important members of the grass family, were especially interesting in their development. After that, grains meant more to the pupils.

"Nineteen species of wild asters were planted in one row. Ten of the finest flowering kinds formed another row. Later it was discovered that those plants blossomed the most profusely which sprang from seeds scattered at random around trees and beside rocks and fences.

"In the fall, seed vessels were collected for study in winter, and bulbs, corms, and tubers were stored away for spring planting.

"Each member of the highest class had a particular plant to take care of and study. He dug around and watered it, took off all dead leaves and unseemly branches, and tied it up. Then he sketched its characteristic parts—flower, leaf, stem, habit of growth, etc.—and took such written notes as would enable him to write an account of his plant and illustrate it with appropriate drawings. On one occasion each of the thirty-two members of the class studied his own clump of asters, there being just clumps enough to go around. The importance of seeing and studying plants growing in large masses is not likely to be overestimated if interest and thoroughness in learning about them are desired. Comparatively, a single cut specimen in hand means but little.

"By the aid of the boys a fernery was made in an angle of the school building on the north side, in a shady, sheltered position. They took handcarts into the woods half a mile distant and collected leaf-mold, which they mixed up thoroughly with loam and sand, and then assisted in taking the ferns from scattered places in the garden and locating them by genera in the fernery. The name of each species was written on a flat stick, which was stuck into the ground near the specimen to which the name belonged."

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

This experience of the Boston school adds force to Mr. Clapp's argument for the establishment of school gardens:

"Reasons that are good for introducing the elements of science into elementary schools are equally good for supplying adequate and seasonable elementary science material to work upon. Plants are so available for the purposes of in-

struction, their structure, uses, and functions are so varied and interesting, that it is generally conceded that the best elementary science material on the whole is found in the vegetable world.

"The school garden affords by far the best means for the cultivation of the powers of observation. Pupils find excellent forms to draw, colors to imitate, habits to describe, and motives to use in decorative design. They find something to take care of, something that quickly responds to love's labor, and as interest is added to interest they lay up for themselves resources for happiness that should be the heritage of every child, even the poorest city child; and this would be so if school authorities and the people behind them had more real insight into children's best natures, more foresight, more humanity, and more liberality in the purchase and equipment of school grounds."

THE SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS AT WASHINGTON.

IN an article in the March *Harper's* Mr. J. W. McGee writes to show that Washington's longing for a great national institution of learning has been largely realized at Washington in the work of the scientific bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the corps of engineers. He shows that many of our notable scientists and writers have gained inspiration, training, and strength in this unorganized "National Seminary of Learning." More than eight millions of dollars are appropriated every year for the work of the scientific bureaus, exclusive of the Smithsonian Institution proper, and five thousand employees, most of them scientific experts, are at work.

"While most of the offices and officers are in the capital, local branches and stations are distributed throughout the country. Most of the bureaus are inadequately housed, largely in rented quarters, for as their growth has exceeded anticipation, so it has outrun provision for public buildings; yet from time to time suitable domiciles are erected. The various bureaus have never been united administratively, and most of them are now organized separately under four departments (Navy, Treasury, Interior, and Agricultural) and the Smithsonian Institution—the Fish Commission and the Bureau of Labor remaining independent of the executive departments. Plans have been suggested for segregating them in a single department, or perhaps under a regency something like that of the Smithsonian, but these plans are far from mature. The present dean of the scientific corps, as president of the joint commission and as patron and promoter of knowledge, is Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; the Nestor is Maj. J. W. Powell, the explorer of Colorado Canyon and maker of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of American Ethnology, a bureau chief since 1868; yet these and other leaders shape progress only through force of character and example, for of general organization there is none."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT WASHINGTON.

THE Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, contributes to the *National Review* (London) a brief article on the significance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Washington in November last.

Mr. Longley points out in the introductory part of his article the delicate position occupied by Canada in relation both to British imperial affairs and to the Government of the United States. Between this country and Great Britain Mr. Longley admits that only the most cordial relations should exist; nevertheless, he is not blind to certain influences working against international amity:

"Unfortunately, the history of the past hundred years establishes the fact that while not for over eighty years in open hostility, yet during that period they have both had frequent occasions for serious differences in relation to national aims, and on both sides there has been wanting that spirit of general amity and good-will which every good Englishman and American should desire to see, and which the interests of both would undoubtedly suggest. It is idle to attempt to adjust the responsibility, but, looking at it in as impartial a manner as possible, it does seem that in recent years at least there has been a distinct desire on the part of the British people to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, and very considerable indisposition on the part of the people of the latter country to reciprocate this aim. It is quite true that the utterances of the larger portion of the American press are not quite a fair indication of actual public opinion in the States. But, making allowance for this and for the overt hostility of certain classes in the United States toward Great Britain, the fact remains that the sentiment toward Great Britain in the United States is not as warm and cordial as could be desired."

CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD "THE STATES."

Mr. Longley shows that most of the misunderstandings between Great Britain and the United States in recent years have arisen from questions in which the people of the British Islands are not directly interested, but which chiefly concern the

Canadians. The fisheries, sealing, customs, bonding privilege, and alien labor disputes are matters in point.

As Canada is not independent and has no recognized diplomatic status at Washington, the settlement of these differences is left to the British Foreign Office, although Canada's interests have always been carefully consulted, but the result has been a frequent straining of relations between the United States and Great Britain.

"Hitherto scarcely any effort has been made on the part of the Canadian government to seek direct communication with the American executive in the elucidation of these matters of international misunderstanding. The late Dominion government, indeed, may be fairly classed as a government hostile to the United States, and was regarded with no very friendly eye by the governing bodies at Washington. This was partly due to the feelings and instincts of the men constituting that government, but it was also intensified by circumstances not wholly within their control."

Mr. Longley then speaks of the reciprocity policy of the Canadian Liberals, and of their endeavor, since coming into power, "to get on a friendly footing with the Government at Washington." Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies fully recognized, he says, the importance of a good understanding between the two countries, and went to Washington for the purpose of engaging in a frank and friendly discussion of matters at issue.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

As to the good likely to come from this meeting at Washington last November, Mr. Longley is optimistic:

"International courtesy makes it indelicate and improper for the negotiators to take the public into their confidence in regard to what was said or done, but enough is already known to justify the pleasant conviction that the conference can only result in lasting good between the two countries. Whatever foolish jingoes may think or say, the true policy of Canada is to live on terms of the utmost friendship with the United States. All neighbors enhance their mutual pleasure by being on friendly terms, and there is hardly a limit to the capacity which neighbors, actuated by a wrong spirit, have to make each other's lives unhappy. It is equally desirable in every way, as has been already hinted, that the United States and Great Britain should be on terms of the greatest cordiality. However much nations of other race and blood may quarrel—and this is altogether undesirable and ought to be avoided—every possible reason exists for amity and friendly alliance between all the members of the great English-speaking world. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting for and on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, can assist to bring about a termination of the causes of misunderstanding and irritation between Canada and the United States, he has gone a wrong way to remove all causes which militate against friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. No higher mission could present itself to a colonial statesman, and no incident now happening within the purview of the empire should engage the more sympathetic interest of the British people."

A FRENCH VIEW OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

TO the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Hamelle contributes an acute and discriminating study of the great Canadian statesman whose picturesque exterior and striking personality made so deep an impression on the public mind at the jubilee festivities in England last year. Sir Wilfrid Laurier towered above the other statesmen at the jubilee—the Salisburys, the Chamberlains, and the Roseberys. The regular heroes of the political stage naturally stood modestly at the wings and looked on while the colonial premiers were being *fêted* and caressed. The nation knew little or nothing about the premiers personally, and it simply acclaimed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his companions the imperial idea, the principles of colonial expansion, and the marvelous progress of the Victorian era. M. Hamelle makes all the usual points. He shows us this Franco-American Roman Catholic, the hero of Protestant England; but he also says that on the other side of the channel the spectacle roused mixed emotions. Frenchmen thought of the classic image of the Roman conqueror making his triumphal progress to the capitol with vanquished monarchs chained to his chariot-wheels. This descendant of the conquered race—was he not ministering to the glorification of a rival nation? Yet with that idea lurked also a secret feeling of pride that a Frenchman had won his way to be premier of Queen Victoria's greatest colony.

But M. Hamelle rightly sees that Sir Wilfrid Laurier teaches in his own person a wider lesson than any gratification of either French or English pride. And that lesson is simply the old one of liberty. With the single exception of the American colonies, England has administered her daughter nations with an eye rather to their interests than her own. She has not confused unity with uniformity. She has respected each colony's personality, and has as soon as possible left it free to develop on its own natural lines.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE SPANISH-CUBAN CRISIS.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February makes a trenchant analysis of the situation in Spain. As preliminary to an understanding of the present crisis there, this writer puts aside a number of secondary causes, such as the alleged ill-will of the United States and the encouragement it has given to the Cuban insurgents, the obstinacy of Canovas, the weakness of Martinez de Campos, and the incompetence of Weyler. These he regards as "the visible signs of the something behind which is working for the misfortune of Spain."

A great part of this untoward "something behind" is discovered when we come to know the Spaniard's conception of the relation which he sustains to his government. When the incompetence of his government is revealed, the Spanish citizen freely admits that the government is bad, but he seems to have no conception of rational reformatory methods.

"One can note that the Spanish mind works in such and such a way. Why it works just so, and not in another fashion, is the mystery which refuses to be explained. The explanations which are offered do not, when you come to look into them, amount to more than this, that there is something Spanish in the Spaniard which causes him to behave in a Spanish manner. It is better to keep to the demonstrable fact, which is that he regards his government much as we are told the Indian does the Sirkar—namely, as a force beyond his control. If by wheedling, craft, or bribery he can get an advantage from it, then he will. He is prompt to seek his own good in that fashion. But it never occurs to him that he can control this mysterious force. At the utmost, and when provocation has gone beyond endurance, or when the Sirkar looks weak, he will break out into murderous fury, and will kill, not the administrative vices which elude his grasp, but the individual representative of the state on whom he can lay hands. And this is no new thing in Spain. In mediæval times, when there was a Cortes in Castille, the murder of the 'advocates'—*i.e.*, the members of the privileged cities—was a not uncommon resource when things were going badly. In later times a civil governor has occasionally been massacred and his corpse dragged through the streets. But to combine for a common purpose, to select their own representatives, to vote for them, and to insist on a definite line of conduct—that is what the Spaniard cannot do.

WHO GOVERNS SPAIN?

"The mass of the country people, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain, would never vote at all of their own free will. In the towns there are those who take, as far as writing and speaking go, a lively interest in politics, but with them it evaporates in words. Time was when there were two great governing forces at work in Spain—those two great mediæval powers which a barbarous people can realize—the King and the Church. To-day they are not destroyed, but divided against themselves, or against one another. The old royalist sentiment is split between the ruling dynasty and the Carlists. The Church sympathizes in its heart with the lost cause. Therefore it is kept at arm's length by the victor. It can intrigue, it can worry a Darwinian professor out of his chair, but it cannot govern. There is no governing class in Spain. The aristocracy destroyed its own power centuries ago, when it refused to pay taxes because it rendered military service, and allowed itself to be extruded from the Cortes which met to vote the taxes. A strong ruling line might have supplied the country with a vigorous despotism. But the air of Spain has been fatal to its dynasties. The Hapsburgs ended with an idiot. The Bourbons have sunk to cretinism."

That any satisfactory scheme of autonomy for Cuba or any other portion of Spain's dominions could be evolved out of such conditions in the home government as *Blackwood's* describes, seems simply out of the question. The Spanish people themselves are far from having "home rule" in the Anglo-Saxon sense.

It is this writer's opinion that the Cuban rebellions have been due to the weakness of the mother country rather than to the harsh character of her rule, but however this may be, the fact is that Cuba is for the time being ruined, and with it Spain's trade with the island, while Spanish soldiers have died there in enormous numbers, and thousands of native Cubans have perished of starvation.

THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

Meanwhile, what has been the attitude of the United States Government? In the diplomatic phrase it has been "correct." The Spanish squadron of from thirty to forty vessels off the Cuban coast has been powerless to intercept filibustering expeditions from American ports, but it certainly has not been proved that these expeditions have gone by the connivance of Washington. Nevertheless, the language used by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley has encouraged the insurgents to hope for ultimate intervention, and this forms the chief grievance of the Spaniards against the United States.

The writer of the *Blackwood* article freely admits, however, that the actions of our Govern-

ment give Spain no substantial ground for complaint, even if Americans do sometimes say things "well calculated to excite anger among Europeans who possess colonies in the New World."

"The geographical position of Cuba does make it of immense importance to the United States. The mere obligation which its perpetual troubles throw upon them to enforce their neutrality laws in the face of considerable administrative difficulties would of itself justify the Presidents in asking for the coöperation of Spain. They are entitled to call upon their neighbor either to vindicate his authority or confess that he cannot do it. Nor can it be fairly denied that if the administration at Washington were influenced by the principles which have commonly guided European states, it would have held itself justified by national interests in annexing Cuba or helping it to independence long ago. Cuba blocks the Gulf of Mexico, and if it were in the hands of a power possessing an active navy, might be the means of inflicting immense loss on America. Great conquests have been undertaken on less provocation, and the conquerors have been held to have deserved well of their country. Neither must it be forgotten—or considered as a detail of no importance—that the United States have vast financial interests in Cuba, which have suffered greatly from the war. It is unnecessary to go at length into the motives which have restrained successive Presidents, or even to suppose that they were all creditable. We are only concerned with the fact that America, though tempted by opportunity and possessed of power, has hitherto held her hand. Yet it has been impossible for her to refrain altogether from speaking. She has spoken, and her words have had a certain effect, which cannot but in its turn produce other consequences for Spain and Cuba."

THE FARCE OF "AUTONOMY."

The measure of so-called autonomy which has been set in operation in Cuba stands revealed by this article in all its pitiful inadequacy:

"The Cubans have one sentimental grievance and three real ones. They wish to be as independent as their brother creoles and half-breeds on the mainland. They complain of the great arbitrary powers of the governor-general; of the swarms of Spanish officials and troops who are quartered upon them; and they also claim that Spain sacrifices their commercial interests for its own benefit, while giving them no equivalent market in Europe, and even shutting their sugar out of America by refusing to make a treaty with the States. The autonomy offered will not remove one of these grievances. It is obvious that it will not pacify those who wish for independence. It leaves the governor-general in possession of large arbitrary powers, gives no security against the appointment of officials from Spain, retains commercial privileges for the mother country, and leaves her in a position to put a veto on any commercial treaty the colony may wish to make with the United States. No surprise need be felt that the insurgent leaders in the bush refuse to accept any such autonomy, and until they are pacified by force or persuasion nothing is done. Mr. McKinley may well say that he will wait to learn what result is produced in Cuba by Señor Sagasta's policy. The United States are not ready for armed intervention, and he need be under no apprehension that he will be deprived of an excuse for interfering again. Moreover, he has gained this great point, that Spain has in reality conceded the right of the United States to speak, and will be ill-placed to resent intervention if this tardy and illusory concession fails, as it must almost inevitably fail."

THE HERO OF THE YALU.

An American in the Chinese Service.

THE story of the life of Philo Norton McGiffin, late captain in the Chinese navy, is told by Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson in the *Home Magazine* for March.

Captain McGiffin was the only man of American or European blood who ever commanded a modern warship in battle. His bravery at the great fight on the Yalu in 1894 has been recognized the world over. The writer of this article says of him:

"He belongs to the history of our time. Educated by the United States, he soon found that our nation in a state of peace offered him no chance to utilize his powers and the training that he had received; he was born for stirring events, and as the events did not seek him, he set forth in quest of the events. He very justly conceived of himself as belonging not merely to this nation, but to humanity; he was a thinker, not a mere seeker for adventures, and realized that his equipment aud his gifts might be of more service to the world by going away from America than by staying within it. His patriotism was for America if she needed him; when she did not need him his mission was elsewhere. If he had been a mere rollicking adventurer, who owned no ties to country and was ready to sail for any port that promised a new sensation or to hire himself to any nation that needed fighters, he would have little claim to our attention, and

the halo of the hero would soon fade or be seen to be but an imitation of the laurel; but this was a man, a patriot, a soldier, great-hearted and sincere, all whose motives will bear closest analysis and whose deeds were pure gold.

"The career of this young American is sufficient answer to the current opinion that romance is dead. His life is an illustration of the saying of Disraeli, 'Adventures are for the adventurous.' His memory should not be allowed to perish for want of such sympathetic tribute as may enable his countrymen to understand him and to learn the lesson of his activities."

At the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China in 1894 McGiffin was in his thirty-fourth year and had been in China's service about ten years. The Chinese had placed him in charge of their principal naval academy, and he enjoyed the confidence of Li Hung Chang, Admiral Ting, and other great lights in Chinese officialdom. At the outbreak of the war with Japan he had a leave of absence, and could have returned to America and thus avoided all personal peril, but instead he promptly offered his services to the government, and was intrusted with the command of the *Chen Yuen*, the sister ship of the Chinese flagship.

Captain McGiffin's heroic conduct in the first great battle of modern iron-clads furnishes the one bright page in China's record for the war. Though terribly wounded, he followed the noble example of an American naval hero of a former generation—he "never gave up the ship."

"To have seen McGiffin on his ship during that fight of the Yalu would have been a sight to remember forever; that dauntless spirit rode the forces of battle as if they were a steed. He was the soul of his ship, the spirit of the storm, the Prospero with his magic wand. His body was shattered, but his mind kept awake. He was so near the first gun when it exploded that his clothing was set on fire, his eyebrows and hair burned, his eyes injured, and although his ears were rammed as tightly as possible with cotton, the drums of both ears were permanently injured by the explosion. He was unconscious for a time, but as quickly as he regained his senses he was on his feet and giving orders. He received forty wounds, many of them caused by splinters of wood; he with his own hands extracted a large splinter from his hip, and holding his eyelids open with his finger, this heroic man navigated his ship, which had been struck four hundred times, safely to its dock, skillfully evading capture, the *Chen Yuen* being the only one of the Chinese vessels that came out of that fight with credit. A competent authority has declared that the daring of McGiffin, as shown in the battle of the Yalu, has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world."

In that terrible battle McGiffin's nerves, limbs, and senses were shattered, and within three years insanity and death followed.

DU MAURIER ON PICTORIAL SATIRE.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" is very fortunate in containing the delightful discursive essays on "A Social Pictorial Satire," by the late George Du Maurier, the second of which is published in the March number and devotes itself largely to Charles Keene. Mr. Du Maurier says that Keene was the opposite to Leech—who was discussed in the February essay—except for the gentleness, kindness, and modesty which characterized both of them. Keene was "absolutely unconventional and even almost eccentric. He dressed more with a view to artistic picturesqueness than to fashion, and despised gloves, and chimney-pot hats, and black coats, and broadcloth generally. Scotch tweed was good enough for him in town and country alike. Though a Tory in politics, he was democratic in his tastes and habits. He liked to smoke his short black pipe on the top of omnibuses; he liked to lay and light his own fire and cook his mutton chop upon it. He had a passion for music, and a beautiful voice, and sang with a singular pathos and charm, but he preferred the sound of his bagpipes to that of his own singing, and thought that you must prefer it too!"

"Among his other gifts he had a physical gift of inestimable value for such work as ours—namely, a splendid hand—a large, muscular, well-shaped, and most workmanlike hand, whose long, deft fingers could move with equal ease and certainty in all directions. I have seen it at work—and it was a pleasure to watch its acrobatic dexterity, its unerring precision of touch. It could draw with nonchalant facility parallel straight lines, or curved, of just the right thickness and distance from each other—almost as regular as if they had been drawn with ruler or compass—almost, but not *quite*. The quiteness would have made them mechanical and robbed them of their charm of human handicraft. A cunning and obedient slave, this wonderful hand, from which no command from the head could come amiss—a slave, moreover, that had most thoroughly learned its business by long apprenticeship to one especial trade, like the head and like the eye that guided it."

KEENE'S METHODS OF WORK.

Mr. Du Maurier says that Keene at one time carried a little ink-bottle at his button-hole and

steel pens in his waistcoat pocket, so that he would be prepared to sketch any little bit that took his fancy in his walks and rides. His facility in sketching became phenomenal, as also his knowledge of what to put in and what to leave out, so that the effect he aimed at should be secured in the production with the smallest amount of labor.

DU MAURIER ON HIMSELF.

But even more interesting than Du Maurier's picture of Charles Keene is his picture of himself as an illustrator—"a difficult and not very grateful task," he protests. Du Maurier says that when he was made a member of the *Punch* dinner-table party, the social and domestic dramas were allotted to him, the nursery, the schoolroom, the dining and drawing rooms and croquet-lawns of the more or less well-to-do. "I was particularly told not to try to be broadly funny, but to undertake the light and graceful business like a *jeune premier*." Mr. Du Maurier says he settled into this rut the more easily because his sight was defective. In his own words, it was "so sensitive that I cannot face the common light of day without glasses thickly rimmed with wire gauze, so that sketching out of doors is often to me a difficult and distressing performance. That is also partly why I am not a sportsman and a delineator of sport."

THE AIMS AND IDEALS OF DU MAURIER'S JOKES.

"Sam Weller, if you recollect, was fond of 'pootiness and wirtue.' I *so* agree with him! I adore them both, especially in women and children. I only wish that the wirtue was as easy to draw as the pootiness.

"But indeed for me—speaking as an artist, and also perhaps a little bit as a man—pootiness is almost a virtue in itself. I don't think I shall ever weary of trying to depict it from its dawn in the toddling infant to its decline and setting and long twilight in the beautiful old woman who has known how to grow old gradually. I like to surround it with chivalrous and stalwart manhood; and it is a standing grievance to me that I have to clothe all this masculine escort in coats and trousers and chimney-pot hats; worse than all, in the evening dress of the period!—that I cannot surround my divinity with a guard of honor more worthily arrayed!

"Thus, of all my little piebald puppets the one I value the most is my pretty woman. I am as fond of her as Leech was of his; of whom, by the way, she is the granddaughter! This is not artistic vanity; it is pure paternal affection, and by no means prevents me from seeing her faults; it only prevents me from seeing them as clearly as you do!

"Please be not very severe on her for her grandmother's sake. Words fail me to express how much I loved her grandmother, who wore a cricket cap and broke Aunt Sally's nose seven times.

"Will my pretty woman ever be all I wish her to be? All she ought to be? I fear not!

"On the mantel-piece in my studio at home there stands a certain lady. She is but lightly clad, and what simple garment she wears is not in the fashion of our day. How well I know her! Almost thoroughly by this time—for she has been the silent companion of my work for thirty years! She has lost both her arms and one of her feet, which I deplore; and also the tip of her nose, but that has been made good!

"She is only three feet high, or thereabouts, and quite two thousand years old, or more; but she is ever young—

> "'Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
> Her infinite variety!'—

and a very giantess in beauty. For she is a reduction in plaster of the famous statue of the Louvre.

"They call her the Venus of Milo, or Melos! It is a calumny—a libel. She is not Venus, except in good looks; and if she errs at all, it is on the side of austerity. She is not only pootiness, but wirtue incarnate (if one can be incarnate in marble), from the crown of her lovely head to the sole of her remaining foot—a very beautiful foot, though by no means a small one—it has never worn a high-heel shoe!

"Like all the best of its kind, and its kind the best, she never sates nor palls, and the more I look at her the more I see to love and worship—and, alas! the more dissatisfied I feel—not indeed with the living beauty, ripe and real, that I see about and around—mere life is such a beauty in itself that no stone ideal can ever hope to match it! But dissatisfied with the means at my command to do the living beauty justice—a little bit of paper, a steel pen, and a bottle of ink—and, alas! fingers and an eye less skilled than they would have been if I had gone straight to a school of art instead of a laboratory for chemistry!"

This is the lady, then, who more than any one female was the original of Du Maurier's "pretty woman."

Du Maurier hints, possibly, at certain unfulfilled aspirations when he says:

"If there had been no Charles Keene, I might perhaps, with practice, have become a funny man myself—though I do not suppose that my fun would have ever been of the broadest!"

TRIBUTES TO ALPHONSE DAUDET.

AS is natural, the French reviews devote a considerable amount of space to the late Alphonse Daudet, his literary career, personal character, and position in the world of French letters. Probably no successful writer was ever more admired and even loved by his own contemporaries and rivals than the brilliant author of "*Tartarin*" and "*Le Petit Chose.*" Many have come forward to pay him tribute, beginning with Zola and ending with Anatole France. The latter in the *Revue de Paris* gives some interesting details of the great Provençal novelist's personal history. He came of a long line of traders, Daudets and Reynauds, in whom were to be found a strong mystical strain which led many of them to become priests and nuns. This strain showed itself again and again in the successful man of letters whom Paris is still mourning. Thus he was ever ready to "go into retreat," and his best work was always produced in absolute retirement and solitude. M. France alludes touchingly to the part played in Daudet's life—both as man and as artist—by his wife, herself an exquisite and refined writer. Had it not been for her influence, there is little doubt that he would have remained to the end one of those incomplete children of genius who never fulfill the expectations formed of them. All Alphonse Daudet's best work was done after his marriage to Julia Allart, and it was always his eager wish that his debt to her should be acknowledged by his countless readers and friends.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Albalat finds many happy expressions by which to testify his ardent appreciation of Daudet, who, says his critic, "did not choose his themes by an effort of the will. He painted that which he had seen, and reproduced the vibration communicated to his own soul by the men and things which tasked his own experience. It is this which places a gulf between his talent and that of the De Goncourts, who destroyed their nerves by incessant application; or that of M. Zola, who undertakes his task as a scholar executes his theme, and whose weary romances are cast in uniform molds filled with matter of varying composition." M. Albalat assigns to Daudet the place of the chief realist, because his observation was singularly impersonal; and in this claims for him close kinship with Balzac, "whom he admired with no reserves," and his own nature only to be derived by the extreme perfection of his art. Daudet had the realistic passion, but he sought typical fact. He was also "a great idealist, and the eloquence, the morality, and the high signification of his work have nothing in common with the monotonous and heavy production of an author distinguished by interminable repetition"—Zola. To the influence of Dickens we owe the famous "*Fromant Jeune et Risler Aîné,*" with its vivid pictures of mercantile life and society in the Marais, the old commercial quarter of Paris. But Daudet soon reverted to more imaginative work. Of his native Provence he was passionately enamored, and of its inhabitants he said: "I adore them; but their nature also amuses me." And he wrote the two Tartarins, *chefs-d'œuvres* of profound humor and irony combined.

In the sad years of immobility, nailed to his arm-chair, he would say, "Alas! I am no more a real presence," yet he became ever nobler and tenderer; and suffering caused in him neither bitterness nor revolt; and in memory his image attains its full and grand proportions.

M. Albalat finds a touching word for Madame Daudet, the collaborator of his work and "the faithful sister of his life," and ends by saluting in final admiration the great artist who, having charmed his own generation, has now made triumphal entry through the gate of posterity.

The *Revue Encyclopedique* of January 15 is a Daudet number. We have Daudet Intime, Daudet's youth, Daudet in the Journal of the De Goncourts, Daudet the novelist, Daudet the dramatist, extracts from his works, etc. The number is profusely illustrated.

THE LITERARY "CLAQUE."

A LIBRARIAN'S views on the methods adopted by publishers to force new books into circulation are tersely set forth in a recent number of the *Monthly Bulletin* issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. By way of illustration the writer cites a recent typical instance which our readers will probably have no great difficulty in recognizing:

"A well-known English novelist was about to publish a new novel. Either he or his publishers signaled the *claqueurs* at the wrong time; for the praise of the book actually began before it was published. The public on both sides of the sea was regaled with laudatory accounts of what a marvelous book it was going to be. The author was diligently interviewed by the London newspapers. He was rewriting the book for the third time. He had poured his vitality into it to such an extent that he was physically exhausted and almost prostrated. Evidently the author was about to be delivered of an oracle. The whole literary *claque* seemed to be ostentatiously intoning, as a grace before meat: 'For that which we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful.' The public was supposed to be hanging on the author's words, in the interviews,

or some, even the slightest, intimation as to hat direction its gratitude should take. Of ourse, when the book was finally published the dition was immense, the demand tremendous, nd the sales—ah! the *sales*, that was the object f all this heralding, trumpeting, and fanfaronle."

This librarian disclaims animosity toward any articular book, and asserts that it is not even his urpose to discourage the sale of "boomed" ooks, but he has a librarian's grievance, for all is blaring of trumpets by which each new book heralded helps to create an artificial demand or it at the public libraries, and here is the rub.

"A library cannot buy the whole edition of a ook nor any large part of it. It would take everal hundred copies of a book that had been killfully 'boomed' to supply the demand for it the delivery desk of any public library in a rge city. Moreover, such books are apt to have nly an ephemeral popularity. Literary *claques* ay

> "'Disturb our judgment for the hour,
> But at last silence comes.'

Emerson's advice was, not to read a book until it as at least a year old. If the users of the brary were to follow this advice, there would be uch less difficulty in meeting the demand. The est books are not heralded and applauded by *laques*. A really great book needs no such uestionable methods to bring it to the attention f people of taste. And we beg leave to remind hose who inquire at the delivery desk for the atest literary fad, and find that every copy is out,' that there are standing on the shelves any other books of greater purity, truth, and ower. And not the least attractive thing about hem is that they are not advertised like a new rand of soap."

OFFICE-SEEKING UNDER JEFFERSON.

MR. GAILLARD HUNT, of the Department of State, who in previous numbers of the *American Historical Review* has dealt with the history of office-seeking under Washington and Adams, presents in the January number an article on "Office-Seeking Under Jefferson's Administration," based, like the preceding articles, chiefly on the letters of the applicants on file in the Department of State. He says:

"The political campaign which resulted in efferson's election to the Presidency was one f unparalleled bitterness of feeling. Chiefly hrough his devoted lieutenants he had inspired he ranks of his party with the belief that the uccess of democratic government depended upon he success of the party which he led. His riumph, therefore, was popularly believed to be the triumph of the common people. Henceforth forms and ceremonies were to be set aside, and there were to be no privileges for one that another might not also enjoy. 'Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political,' was the first of the general principles of government which Jefferson announced in his inaugural address. The victory which he and his party gained was complete, but he thought that their permanent supremacy might be rendered certain if he could attract to his standard Federalists of the milder school. To accomplish this, it was plain that the hot hatred between the parties must be tempered. Therefore he made at his inauguration this famous announcement: 'But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists.' The Federalists were soothed by these gentle words, and manifested a disposition to give the man who had beaten them a chance to show that he was not actually as bad as they had believed him to be. But if he was to acquire popularity with them he must not remove them from office to make room for Republicans, and the Republicans soon made him understand that as they had won the election they thought they had a right to enjoy the spoils of victory. What course to pursue so as to attract his opponents without repelling his friends was a perplexing question to the President. On two points he made up his mind in the beginning. The leading Federalists being, as he called them, 'incurables,' should receive no favors from him, and those appointments made by Adams after the result of the Presidential election became known should be treated as 'nullities.'"

Three days after his inauguration Jefferson wrote to Monroe:

"I have firmly refused to follow the counsels of those who have advised the giving offices to some of their leaders in order to reconcile. I have given and will give only to Republicans under existing circumstances. But I believe with others that deprivations of office, if made on the ground of political principles alone, would revolt our new converts and give a body to leaders who now stand alone. Some, I know, must be made. They must be as few as possible, done gradually, and bottomed on some malversation or inherent disqualification. Where we shall draw the line between retaining all and none is not yet settled, and will not be until we get our administration together, and perhaps even then we shall proceed *a talons*, balancing our measures according to the impression we perceive them to make."

CHANGES FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

The results of Jefferson's action in the matter of offices are thus described :

"Writing on the same subject to William Duane, the editor of the *Aurora*, later in the year (July 24), he said that as a result of removals, deaths, and resignations, only 130 offices subject to his appointment were held by Federalists, out of a total of 316. There is a tabulated statement among the archives, showing by States and districts the officers of 'external revenue,' or customs, and the changes which had been made up to June 16, 1803. Of a total of 165 officers, 59 were new appointments. Eight changes are charged to death, 9 to 'misbehavior,' and 4 to resignation. The remaining 38 changes were doubtless based upon political considerations. Ædanus Burke's letter, already quoted, and a few other letters indicate that some of the incumbents who were not removed by Jefferson were Republicans. Before his administration expired 46 more appointments were made in the customs service, making 105 in all."

Among those for whom office was sought, though he would not himself seek it, was Andrew Jackson, whose friends wished Jefferson to make him the first governor of the Territory of Orleans. A neighbor of Jackson's, however, protested against the appointment on the ground that "Old Hickory" was a man of violent passions and arbitrary in his disposition. In conclusion Mr. Hunt says :

"The applications for office during Jefferson's administration prove beyond dispute that prevailing public sentiment on the subject of appointments and removals was in favor of their being made for political reasons. Jefferson recognized and followed this sentiment, and he achieved a popularity which increased instead of diminishing. His first election to the Presidency was obtained by a narrow majority through the House of Representatives, the electoral colleges failing to give him a majority vote. His second election was won easily, the opposition to him having become insignificant, and he might have secured a third term had he desired it. After his retirement he still remained the foremost character in America in the eyes of his party, and that party has continued to conjure with his name for nearly a century. No other President since Washington has enjoyed such a popular approval, with the possible exception of the man whom he would not appoint as governor of the new Territory of Orleans, and whom his correspondent described as 'of Violent passions, arbitrary in his disposition, and frequently engaged in broils and disputes.'"

WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN COLONISTS IRISH?

THE Irish have had so large a share in peopling America in modern times as to make doubly interesting the story of their first landing. Mrs. Marion Mulhall, writing in the Dublin *Review* on the "Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of Columbus," seeks to show that of all European peoples the Irish were the first to settle on American soil. She says :

"Rafn, in his 'Antiquitates Americanæ,' says that a people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida as far back as the eighth century, and another distinguished historian, Von Tschudi, in his work, 'Peruvian Antiquities,' mentions that the country which lay along the coast reaching from Chesapeake Bay and extending down into the Carolinas and Florida had been peopled by Irishmen, and that a manuscript had been found before he finished his book which proved that what had formerly been mere conjecture was now converted into a certainty. The traces of Irish origin which have been observed among some of the Indian tribes of North and Central America strengthen the presumption of early Irish colonization. Professor Rask, the eminent Danish philologist, in his book, 'Samlide Afhandlinger,' Book I., p. 165, deals with the early voyages of the Irish to Iceland and the similitude between the Hiberno-Celtic and American Indian dialects. It is also remarkable that the famous Arabian geographer, Abdullah Mohammed Edrisi, who was born in Ceuta in 1099, wrote at the invitation of Roger II., King of Sicily, a work bearing the title 'Muzhat al-Mushtâk i ikhtirâk âlafâk' (that is, 'Amusement of the curious in the exploring of countries'), in which the New World is described and called Great Ireland.

"The first name given definitely by the 'Landnamabok,' p. 132 (which may be called the Doomsday-book of Iceland), as having visited the New World is Ari-Marson, the great-grandson of O'Carroll, King of Dublin, who was wrecked on the coast of Florida in 983, which he called Great Ireland or Whitemen's Land."

Mrs. Mulhall afterward goes on to say that it was from Limerick merchants that Icelanders heard of the new continent ; and impelled by this news they went on to Greenland and Vinland in the tenth century. Columbus certainly voyaged one hundred leagues beyond Thule, possibly to Iceland, where he may have heard of the Norse discoveries of transatlantic land.

The Irish seem to have succeeded to the Scotch in the endeavor to make history prove their race in all things preëminent. Heretofore it has been supposed that the Irish discovery and occupation of America began on Manhattan Island.

MILAN'S GREAT THEATER.

IN *Music* for January Mr. Edward Baxter Perry writes on "La Scala and Giuseppe Verdi," associating the great Italian theater with the greatest of Italian composers, who has indeed been identified for half a century with the fortunes of La Scala.

Now, in Verdi's old age, the city of Milan, which has maintained the theater for many years, is heavily in debt, and declines to make up the large yearly deficit to keep it running. It seems, then, that La Scala's glory and usefulness are over. Mr. Perry gives a brief sketch of the ancient building's interesting history :

"Early in the eighth century a wealthy and high-born lady of Milan, whose family name was Scala and who was for a time duchess of the province, built here, at her own expense, a large, substantial church edifice of gray stone in what is now the heart of the city. The church was dedicated and generally known under the name Santa Maria della Scala—that is, of the Scala family. The open square in front of the building came to be known as the Place or Piazza della Scala, and still retains this appellation.

"The years rolled by. Time and war did their work. The lady and her entire family passed from the face of the earth, leaving nothing but a name on the page of local history and this old stone church. This gradually fell into disuse, was finally entirely abandoned and dismantled, and stood for many years empty, a mass of useless, ownerless masonry. In the year 1778 the city of Milan took possession of it, entirely remodeled the interior into the most spacious and commodious of European theaters, with the largest and best-equipped stage at that time to be found on the continent. From then till now, a period of a hundred and twenty years, it has led the opera-houses of the world in the splendor of its scenic decoration, the artistic excellence of its performances, and especially in the eminence and fame of its singers.

"The name of the old church and its builder clung to the walls, in spite of the great transformation within and the total change of purpose to which the building was devoted. Thus Santa Maria della Scala became Teatro alla Scala, more familiarly known simply as La Scala. Now it has fulfilled its purpose for the second time apparently, and reached a second period of rest, its empty silence haunted by a double set of phantom memories. Its venerable stones are saturated with music, both sacred and secular, with chants, masses, and requiems from its centuries of early history, and with melting arias, dramatic recitatives, and brilliant colorature passages from its long operatic career. To what sounds will they next reëcho, I wonder, and to what new purpose will future generations put these massive walls! In any case, whatever its destiny, it is safe to say that the building will remain La Scala as long as one stone rests upon another."

VERDI IN MILAN.

"Inseparably connected with La Scala are the name and fame of the veteran composer, the master musician of Italy, Giuseppe Verdi, the only remaining musical giant of the many produced in the first two decades of our century. He has been identified with the musical life of the land and with the work and renown of the Scala for fully fifty years. Many of his operas were written expressly for presentation here, and all have been early and ably given, with the best possible resources and with conscientious regard for the best results, in this chief center of the Verdi cult. For Verdi, like every other great man, has had his active partisans and equally active enemies ; has created, by the trenchant force of his genius, divisions, dissensions, in fact, a practical revolution in the musical world south of the Alps."

"Verdi is known by sight to all the Milanese and honored as more than a king. Many an affectionate, admiring glance follows his modest gray-clad figure as he passes upon the streets with bowed head, thoughtful face, but still energetic step. Yet such is his well-known aversion to conspicuous publicity or anything like a demonstration that no hat is raised, no hurrah resounds, and no apparent notice is taken of him in the public highways, except by his intimates."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE March *Century* contains two articles on the Klondike; one, "The River Trip to the Klondike," by John Sidney Webb, and the other, "The Rush to the Klondike Over the Mountain Passes," by E. S. Curtis, both of them beautifully and adequately illustrated. Mr. Webb says that it does not take long to stake out a creek when the discovery of gold is made. The man who makes the find is entitled to the usual five hundred feet and an additional five hundred feet by the right of discovery. One creek was staked out from end to end within twenty-four hours after gold had been found in it. Mr. Curtis, who tells of the rush over the mountain passes, says that many more men would have gone over in 1897 if the steamship capacity had allowed them to get to Dyea. Every boat, steam and sail, was packed with men, cattle, and freight. One of the worst obstacles to the mountain pass route was the condition of the trails, which destroyed numbers of horses from exhaustion, and still more by falls among great bowlders, in which case heavy packs very generally caused broken limbs. In this manner many men who started with horses as part of their stock in trade lost their entire capital.

The March *Century* begins with an article on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," by John R. Procter, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, with magnificent drawings showing the points of interest in the cave by Castaigne. Mr. Procter says that the air of the cave is considered very beneficial to consumptives, and that in 1843 two stone cottages were built against the walls of the cave for the use of consumptive patients. Fifteen remained there five months, and when they went out three died before they reached the hotel. This was, he thinks, on account of the lack of sunlight, and he believes that these immense reservoirs of dry, pure antiseptic air will be tapped and part of their contents poured into sunlight sanitariums on the plateaus above the caves.

John Burroughs makes a pleasant, characteristic article on "Songs of American Birds," illustrated from photographs of mounted birds that are in several cases very successful. Mr. Burroughs tells of a discussion he had with Robert Louis Stevenson as to whether various birds of the same species had each their distinctive songs. Stevenson said that we might just as well talk of the song of men; that every blackbird had its own song, and told of a remarkable singer he used to hear in the Scotch moors. Mr. Burroughs says this was an exception, and that of blackbirds twenty-four out of twenty-five would sing the same song, while the twenty-fifth might show unusual powers.

An article by Rupert Hughes on "Women Composers" gives the first place to Mlle. Cécile Chaminade, a Parisian, who began to compose at the age of eight.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Harper's* contains an article on "The Traditional Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey," by "An Eastern Diplomat;" a description of our "National Seminary of Learning," by W. J. McGee, and George Du Maurier's posthumous essay on "Social Pictorial Satire," which we have reviewed in another department.

The very notable and excellent series of articles by Dr. Henry Smith Williams on "The Century's Progress in Science" come this month to a chapter which concerns itself with the advances made in anatomy and physiology during these past hundred years. Dr. Williams' matter is perforce too full and complete to make with justice any sketchy quotation from. It is excellently well worth reading.

Mr. Julian Ralph has been traveling through Turkey and tells in this number of *Harper's* what he saw "In the Wake of a War," in that excellent reportorial style of which he is a master.

Joel Benton's "Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers" give readable anecdotes of Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, E. H. Chapin, Josh Billings, John B. Gough, Fred Douglass, P. T. Barnum, and others.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives it as his opinion that the phenomenal popularity of "Quo Vadis" in this country is due to the fact that it is the poorest novel of Sienkiewicz. Its popularity, he thinks, is due to the fact that its story is about the early Christians and their persecution, a subject sure to attract wide attention, and also the "publicity" that Nero has even in the nineteenth century, while other romances of the author are on ground more unfamiliar.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Scribner's* begins with a new series of "The Workers," Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's account of his experience as a laboring man, and this further recital describes his sojourn in the West.

Mr. E. Neville-Rolfe makes a pleasant contribution of a description of the recently excavated house of A. Vettius, which has enabled him to give in detail the facts of "A Pompeiian Gentleman's Home Life." Most of the photographs in illustrating the article were made for *Scribner's Magazine* at Pompeii.

Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution" is concerned in this chapter with the events of the fall of 1775 and the first half of the year 1776 to the Declaration of Independence, on July 4.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from an article by "A Hawaiian Government School-Teacher" under the caption, "Shall We Annex Leprosy?"

Prof. E. H. Holden contributes an article in the series on "The Choice of a Profession," and discusses the field of science as to its opportunities for young men. Among the many advantages of a scientific profession he cites the unexpected one of its tendency to prolong the life of its votaries. While the average longevity of men is only thirty-two years, he says that some one has had the patience to find out that the average age of seventeen hundred astronomers and mathematicians was sixty-four years; in other words, astronomers live twice as long as other men. Another authority puts

the average life of artists at fifty-nine, of literary men at sixty-five, and of scientific men at seventy-four years.

The well-known newspaper writer, Mr. T. C. Crawford, contributes an article on "The Dreyfus Mystery," embodying the result of some investigations he made in a visit to Paris to find out the evidence in the Dreyfus case. Mr. Crawford has the view of most American journalists, that Dreyfus is an absolutely innocent man. Most of the reasons which have led him to this conclusion have been made public in the newspapers since this article was prepared for the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Crawford says that it is a matter of current report that everything is being done in the island prison of Dreyfus to drive him to despair by restrictions and punishments of a character that must break him down, though it is difficult to believe this in the face of his resolute and courageous letters to his family. Mr. Crawford says that since the publication of the evidence no one outside of France believes in the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. "But who is the man who has woven about him the web of forgery and hate?"

A very handsomely illustrated article describes "The Emperor William of Germany as a Huntsman." On his preserves his majesty shoots alone or with a small select company of guests. The Emperor is very fond of stalking the red deer, and has the trophies of hundreds of stags. But aside from this private shooting there are great imperial court hunts, held in such districts as the Forest of Letzlingen. On these occasions part of the forest is surrounded by a high rail fence, nets, or sheets of canvas, and drivers frighten the game into a place convenient for its slaughter by the noble sportsmen. The photographs show an array of game as a result of these royal hunts which resembles rather a scene in a Chicago *abattoir* than a game-bag.

— —

McCLURE'S.

THE March number of *McClure's Magazine* has a good, practical article by Hamlin Garland on the road to the Klondike, from which we have quoted in the department of "Leading Articles."

The magazine continues Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences," which are concerned this month with the battle of Chattanooga and the work in the War Department with Stanton. Of Stanton Mr. Dana says: "Mr. Stanton was a short, thick, dark man with a very large head and a mass of black hair. His nature was intense and he was one of the most eloquent men that I ever met. Stanton was entirely absorbed in his duties, and his energy in prosecuting them was something almost superhuman. When he took hold of the War Department the armies seemed to grow, and they certainly gained in force and vim and thoroughness. One of the first things which struck me in Mr. Stanton was his deep religious feeling and his familiarity with the Bible. He must have studied the Bible a great deal when he was a boy. He had the firmest conviction that the Lord directed our armies." Mr. Dana says that the popular impression that Mr. Stanton took a malevolent delight in brow-beating his subordinates was a very mistaken one.

McClure's publishes some very interesting pictures of the expedition which sent Andrée and his balloon off to the north pole, together with the letters from Nils Strindberg, Andrée's companion, to his brother in New York, written just before the start. Walter Wellman contributes a short article in conjunction with this, under the question, "Where is Andrée?" Mr. Wellman considers three different probabilities; one that the "Ornen," Andrée's balloon, came down in the sea, in which case the aeronauts were drowned. If it descended in the loose pack ice southeast of Spitzbergen they probably perished, as it would be next to impossible for them to reach land by sledging over such a surface. If they landed upon Franz Josef Land or upon the ice near it without accident, they are almost certainly safe. If the descent was made upon the polar pack more than two hundred and fifty miles from Cape Flora, they are lost. If they are now alive the chances are they will next summer be found in the Jackson House at Cape Flora.

The editor of *McClure's* announces a new Lincoln feature by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a very conscientious writer, who constructed the "Life of Napoleon" and the "Earlier Life of Lincoln" for that magazine. This coming feature is to be a history of Lincoln's life from the time of his nomination to the Presidency in 1860 to his death at the hand of Booth five years later.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains a vigorous article by Mr. J. N. Larned on "England's Economic and Political Crisis," which we have quoted from in another department.

Among several other articles of weight, there is an essay by Mr. E. L. Godkin on "The Australian Democracy." Mr. Godkin says that Australia is absolutely free to democratic experimentation under extremely favorable circumstances, since in each colony the state has apparently existed for the benefit of the working classes. The rapidity of the experimenting which is now going on in Australia promises, Mr. Godkin says, to bring about crises very illuminating to the world earlier than in America. For instance, we shall not get our currency experience, in all probability, for some years. "Were the Australians engaged in trying our problem, they would reach a solution in one or two years." Mr. Godkin thinks that the Australian press is a powerful steadying influence, and calls it serious, able, and influential, and almost entirely free from the love of triviality which has descended on American newspapers.

There is a readable description of "The Social and Domestic Life of Japan," by Mr. K. Mitsukuri, a Japanese gentleman, which will offer a pleasant variation on the many and failing attempts we have seen made by Americans to give the truth concerning the real life of the Japanese. This subject of the Mikado stands by his guns chivalrously when the subject of Japanese women is approached. He agrees with those who pronounce them the best part of Japan. "They have been described as gentle, graceful, beautiful, and self-sacrificing. Not only in the gentler virtues, but also in some sterner aspects of life, the Japanese woman often has shown what she is made of." Mr. Mitsukuri goes on to give some convincing examples of the high spirit of Japanese women.

Mr. Herbert W. Fisher makes a pleasant contribution from his imaginary letter written by a young Londoner in 1599 to a countryman, describing a first performance of one of Shakespeare's plays.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE March *Bookman* contains a brief article on "Mr. J. M. Barrie as a Dramatist," by Edward Morton, who does not by any means consider that the novelist's fame should be restricted to his stories. The simplicity, humor, and purity, invariable characteristics of his plays, are so regenerating that Mr. Morton can say: "To the elevation of the drama, of which so much has been heard in our day, no writer has contributed more than Mr. J. M. Barrie."

Mr. Stephen Crane fills a couple of pages with an account of the English "Academy." While Mr. Crane makes a good deal of fun of the reason which the *Academy* gives for its selections and rejections, he says. "Here is a task which few have been able to perform decently, mainly, perhaps, because few decent people have ever attempted it, but the *Academy* has carried it through, and the result is, in the artistic sense, respectable, inexorably respectable." It will be remembered that the first prize for the best book of the year was given to Mr. Stephen Phillips for his volume of poems, while the prize of fifty guineas for the second best book went to Mr. W. E. Henley for his "Essay on the Life, Genius and Achievement of Burns."

The series of "American Bookmen" comes this month to Whittier and Lowell, while the "Living Continental Critic" discussed by Mr. Frederick P. Cooper is Ferdinando Martini, the Italian critic and politician.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for March has a striking travel sketch feature in Mr. Thomas G. Allen, Jr.'s, much-illustrated article, "In Fashionable Siberia." The dress, manners, and amusements of the wealthy Siberian ladies are very well described. In the matter of dress, furs of course play a large part, and Mr. Allen says that sables are used exclusively, and the social standing of a woman depends largely upon the number of skins displayed by her when arrayed for public gaze. Mr. Allen's observations were made most largely at Krasnoyarsk.

A. H. Zander writes to the *Ladies' Home Journal* from "a small country place in Wisconsin," to describe how he can live on $200 a year, supporting a family of four—that is, himself and wife and two children. This estimable gentleman is a teacher on $400 a year, and he saves $200 of it. At the same time he can boast that his meals are abundant in quantity and variety. This feat is proven by the hero of it with a long list of necessaries which his $200 bought, itemized down to matters of baking powder and soap.

Mrs. Burton Harrison writes about the Bowery, but a different Bowery from that which visitors to New York go to see nowadays. A hundred or more years ago the street was fashionable to a degree. Even as late as 1825 the country north of Astor Place was occupied chiefly by quiet farms and orchards. "A favorite resort for pleasure-seekers among the leading families of the town was the Vauxhall Garden, whose leafy bowers and flower-pots, gravel walks and stage performances occupied a portion of the site of the present Astor Library."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the March *Munsey's* Ian Maclaren gives the "Favorite Novel" judgment in favor of "Henry Esmond" and "The Heart of Midlothian," and argues for them as the highest types of the literary art.

Some striking illustrations are printed in the remarks on Giovanni Boldini, the Italian-Parisian painter who made his first visit to America this winter. The portrait by Boldini of Whistler has become somewhat famous. The other portraits reprinted in *Munsey's* are scarcely known to the American public.

Mr. Walter Wyman, the supervising surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital, contributes an article on "A National Quarantine," in which he argues the country's great need of a uniform system of guarding against contagious disease. This system, he thinks, should be controlled and operated by the authority of the national Government. A practical proof of this need is seen in the ravages of the recent yellow-fever epidemic in the South. He thinks Congress should act at once.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH writes in the March *Lippincott's* to tell of the new conditions which are coming to govern farming in the United States and the revolution that will work to the advantage of the agriculturist. "The new farming has its superstructure built upon strict business principles that obtain in the world of general commerce and industry. It is just as much a question of profit and loss with the farmer as it is with the merchant. How much can he make out of one acre, five acres, one hundred acres? He must be a seller as well as a producer." Mr. Walsh thinks the old-fashioned way of things is past for good, and that the farmer who wishes to keep up with the procession to-day must hearken to the voice of the State Experiment Stations, the Department of Agriculture, and the farming periodicals.

Frank H. Sweet gives a short account of "Pearl-Seeking," describing the various regions in which pearl-fishing flourishes and the methods of the divers. He says that pearls are sorted by being passed through brass sieves of 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 800, and 1,000 holes, and are afterward classified according to shape and luster.

Neith Boyce tells of many famous "Historic Diamonds" and the dramatic histories of some of them. He says that the country now richest in diamonds is Russia. The famous diamonds in that country are the "Orloff," the "Polar Star," the "Shah," and many more in the royal crowns. The crown of Catherine II. contained 2,536 diamonds. The collection of Napoleon I. was one of the most famous of all collections of diamonds. It contained 64,812 diamonds and was valued at about $4,000,000. In 1872 the Bonaparte family had within a year thrown upon the market diamonds to the value of $1,250,000.

The complete novel of this number is "An American Aspirant," by Jennie B. Waterbury, which begins on an ocean liner and passes in Paris.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the March *Chautauquan* there is a lucid and readable article by Sydney Brooks, explaining some of the differences between English and American methods of electioneering. After enumerating the fundamental differences of law and custom Mr. Brooks points to the intense interest, amazing to an American, that society takes in an English election. Tuxedo and Lenox are politely ignorant of the fact of a national election in America, while the English "season" promptly gives

way to an issuance of writs. The wives and daughters of Parliament members repair to the country and labor with the rural voters, "flattering their wives and kissing their children, and wheedling votes for Sir John with a skill almost diabolical."

"All over the United Kingdom, in town and country, the insinuating arts were being practiced, and for a whole delirious fortnight or more the British workingman had the aristocracy of the country at his feet, a humble suppliant for his favors. A country house during election time is not a place to be lightly entered by the *flâneur* of Piccadilly. The innocent visitor who bites his cake and tries to talk about the theaters or the latest book is gorgonized from head to foot with 'a stony British stare.' To hear your hostess' daughter fulminate against disestablishment and 'that Gladstone' you would imagine that she had never heard of Henley or Goodwood or condescended to anything so trivial as a theater or a tennis racket. And a similar sacrifice is demanded of you, on pain of immediate expulsion. Guns and fishing-rods are put away, a morning canter voted flat heresy, the billiard-room locked until the last canvasser has returned, and life resolves itself into a long political debate."

Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the New York *Sun's* editorial staff, publishes some memoranda of the late Charles A. Dana. Mr. Swinton has a great deal to say about Mr. Dana's liberality in paying for the articles that he liked, and the examples that he gives of his own experience as editorial contributor and as Mr. Dana's understudy certainly bear out his opinion of the great editor's liberality. On the other hand, Mr. Dana was sometimes severe when manuscripts were poor. He would write "No good," or "Too rough," or "All wrong," or "Not up to the mark," with the terrible blue pencil, and he never told any one that "lack of space" prevented the acceptance of a manuscript.

THE ARENA.

THE February and March numbers of the *Arena* offer conclusive evidence that the free-silver agitation is not merely persistent, but positively aggressive. The *Arena* itself has never withdrawn from the fray; it is now more than ever the exponent of all those radical elements that united on Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1896 and seem eager to unite again in 1900.

Dr. Ridpath, the *Arena's* able editor, has methods of his own in dealing with contributors. Instead of invariably declining the manuscripts of people who hold and express opinions at variance with the editorial policy of the magazine, he frequently accepts and publishes such articles, following them up with vigorous and pointed replies in which his own position is cogently stated. Thus the February number opens with a twelve-page article by the venerable George W. Julian, of Indiana, mercilessly exposing the weak points in the Republican party's record on the currency question, while Dr. Ridpath himself occupies the succeeding thirty pages with what he calls a "severe analysis" of Mr. Julian's contribution. Editor and contributor are agreed that radical reforms are demanded; they differ widely as to both the nature of the difficulty and the remedy.

In connection with the publication of a paper on currency reform by Mr. Anthony W. Dimock. in the March *Arena*, Dr. Ridpath declares that the sole aim of his magazine is to discover and disseminate the truth, and that he has no desire to have the *Arena* take its place in the ranks of "class journalism." "We want, moreover, to mix an ethical sweetness with the editorial bitter draught, to the end that the people taking our cup shall not drink death." This is a crumb of comfort for the *Arena's* wicked "goldite" readers.

Besides Mr. Dimock's paper and Dr. Ridpath's "Notes," there are in the March number two articles on the money question of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Francis E. Woodruff states the case for bimetallism fully and ably; the Hon. Charles A. Towne approaches the subject from the point of view of party politics.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, writes on "Trusts: Their Causes and the Remedy;" Charles A. Robinson discusses "Pingree Potato Culture and Its Effect on Business;" and H. W. B. Mackay reviews modern industrial conditions under the caption, "Law, Lawlessness, and Labor."

Mr. B. O. Flower contributes a sympathetic account of the Russian people known as the Christians of the Universal Brotherhood, or Spirit Wrestlers.

Mr. Robert Stein has an article on "Girls' Coöperative Boarding Houses," in which he describes a number of institutions which do not seem to be coöperative at all in the strictly economic sense of the word.

Dr. Ridpath's paper on Kipling, in the department called "The Editor's Evening," reveals a fine gift of literary criticism. Perhaps if Mr. Kipling should write a poem in eulogy of the gold standard even the editor of the *Arena* would capitulate!

THE FORUM.

FROM the February *Forum* we have selected Mr. Frank K. Foster's article on "The Condition of the American Working Class" and Mr. Orville J. Victor's "Side Lights on Postal Reform" for quotation in our department of "Leading Articles."

The number opens with a paper on "Antarctic Exploration and Its Importance," by Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, who regards the urgent need of a magnetic survey as a sufficient reason, though by no means the only one, for sending an expedition to the antarctic seas.

As a remedy for certain defects in our electoral system, ex-Secretary Carlisle proposes a constitutional amendment, "providing simply that the President and Vice-President shall be chosen by the people of the several States, voting by ballot, on a day fixed by Congress, which shall be the same throughout the United States; that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; that each State shall be entitled to a number of votes—to be called presidential or electoral votes—equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that in ascertaining the result of the election, each person voted for shall be entitled to have counted in his favor a number of the presidential or electoral votes of each State, corresponding to the proportion of the popular vote received by him in such State."

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright reiterates his belief that the increasing productive capacity of our industries is accompanied by the employment of an increasing proportion of the whole people in remunerative labor, by an upward tendency in wages, by a constant tend-

ency to reduction in prices, and by a general rise in the standard of living.

The old question, "Whence came the American Indians?" is reviewed by Major Powell, who concludes that Indian government. art, language, and mythology were developed on this continent, and not derived from another, and that man has always inhabited what we call the New World.

Mr. C. Wood Davis contributes an article on "Corn and Cotton-Seed: Why the Price of Corn is Low," suggesting an explanation of the significant fact that with a corn acreage, since 1887, averaging but 12.8 per cent. more than in the preceding ten years, with a population 24.6 per cent. greater, and exports 43 per cent. greater, the price has averaged 16.8 per cent. less. Mr. Davis ascribes this remarkable change in conditions to the substitution of cotton-seed oil for the fat of swine in the making of lard. That this substitution has caused a revolution in the volume of corn and pork products there can be no doubt, though not every reader would agree with Mr. Davis that this single factor in the problem is sufficient to account for the depression.

In a rather technical article Dr. Harvey W. Wiley endeavors, with indifferent success, to make plain "The True Meaning of the New Sugar Tariff." The Hon. Frederic C. Penfield writes on "Britain's Exploitation of the Nile Valley," repeating the main points of his recent *North American* article (reviewed in our January number), and Karl Blind analyzes Alexis de Tocqueville's "Recollections."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. A. F. Weber's paper on the German credit associations in the February *North American*.

The article on "America's Opportunity in Asia," by Charles Denby, Jr., in the January *North American* (from which we quoted last month in our department of "Leading Articles"), is followed in the February number by a survey of "America's Interests in China," contributed by Gen. James H. Wilson, who incidentally advocates Hawaiian annexation.

Miss Frances M. Abbott endeavors to treat the hackneyed subject of woman suffrage from a new point of view—that is, to consider the outcome of the suffrage movement in the light of the history of other reforms, especially of those in which the status of women is concerned. It is this writer's belief that suffrage for woman is merely in line with every other change in her opportunities that has taken place during the last half-century.

Mr. Elliott Flower, in support of his contention that too much money is spent at the top of our educational system and too little at the bottom, shows that thousands of children are turned away from the primary and grammar schools of our great cities because of lack of room, while many colleges scattered through the country have hardly students enough "to make it worth while to remain open." Mr. Flower has found one hundred and forty-six institutions which confer the degree of B.A. and have not more than two hundred students each. Supposing that more than half a million dollars is spent annually by these small colleges, Mr. Flower asks whether it would not do more good if devoted to trade schools. That is an open question, of course, but it would not solve the problem of primary-school accommodations in Chicago and New York.

In an article on "The Crisis of Civil Service Reform," Mr. H. T. Newcomb expresses the hope that the merit system will soon make an honorable profession of our civil service, as similar methods have already done in some of the European countries. Some of the places at Washington are exceedingly attractive to young men of scientific training.

Mr. J. A. Latcha contributes a vigorous article in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal scheme and in support of a policy of developing cheap inland railroad transportation for this country.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder describes the famous Chinese "Six Companies" and their relations to American politics. These companies have imported nearly all the Chinamen now in this country. They secured these coolie laborers in the first place by promising them transportation from China to America, employment, care when sick, legal advice, and a general superintendence. The coolies on their side signed a paper binding them to pay back the money at a rate agreed upon, and 2½ per cent. of all money received during their stay in America. The hold thus acquired by the Six Companies on the Chinese immigrants has been utilized, Mr. Holder asserts, in building up a powerful organization to fight American laws.

The February *North American* contains the first installment of "Recollections of the Civil War," by Sir William Howard Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*. Notwithstanding all that has been written of the war in the way of personal reminiscence, the American reading public has not forgotten "Bull Run Russell" nor his daring achievements as a war correspondent; his recollections will be read with keen interest.

The Hon. Charles S. Fairchild contributes an article on "The Monetary Commission and Its Work;" Mr. James L. King relates some anecdotes showing Lincoln's skill as a lawyer, and Mrs. Maud Nathan advocates the adoption of a "consumer's label" to secure the public against the purchase of goods made under unwholesome conditions.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* deals much with current questions of the day by writers adequate for the discussion.

Mr. F. T. Jane, in a paper, "The British Ship of War," practically charges the Admiralty with allowing outside clamor to modify the designs of British warships. The American fleet, he declares, has been chiefly constructed to win the applause of the newspapers, and he fears that the same deadly element is beginning to make itself felt at Whitehall. Mr. Jane says:

"The statistician is omnipotent. Already he has forced the Admiralty to alter the armament of the *Hyacinth* class. Next we may look to see 4.7-inch guns substituted for the 12-pounders of the *Diadems*, or the laying down of a servile copy of the absurd *Rossia*. The *Canopus* class have been designed to satisfy a popular fad on the matter of speed; to satisfy another fad, the foremost and aftermost guns on their main decks have been sponsoned—a thing that will not go to improve their sea-worthiness. They carry two or more 6-inch guns in excess on what on our usual scale of armament to displacement they should carry. What sort of navy shall we have if the movement gathers momentum? The Admiralty appear to have had the inch

forced out of them; how long now before the ell will be demanded? And what then?"

HAUPTMANN'S "SUNKEN BELL."

The editor of the *Contemporary* makes a bold and very welcome innovation in publishing an abridged translation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Sunken Bell," which has had a phenomenal success in Germany. Mr. Bunting says:

"In Germany, as here, there is usually a very limited demand for modern plays in book form; but this drama has run through twenty-eight editions in eight months. It is performed in some thirty theaters in Germany and Austria. It has also been translated into French and represented in Paris; and the same is or soon will be true of Denmark."

Mr. Bunting's account of the play is very good reading, but it is hardly a subject for quotation. The play has evidently one great element of success, and that is that no one can tell exactly what it means, and so there is room for endless discussion.

"One thing, however, is clear: it is, in symbol, the life tragedy of an artist placed between the duties of ordinary and conventional life on the one hand, and on the other the enthrallments of a fairy muse, inspiring him to impossible ideals of perfect art and ecstatic dreams of what art may do for mankind."

WANTED—A NEW RESERVE FOR LITTLE WARS.

"A Member of the Headquarters Staff," writing on "The State of the Army," combats the extremely pessimistic conclusions of Mr. Arnold Forster. What is wanted is a reserve that would be available for little wars:

"Ten thousand men, trained for seven years in the ranks, who in many instances have seen actual fighting, are passed to the reserve annually. Were the military authorities authorized by Parliament to call up these men during the first year of their service with the reserve, the whole difficulty in regard to our small wars would vanish. We should be able to send abroad battalions of which any nation could be proud, and that at short notice and without causing any real hardship to the reservists concerned."

RUINED BY A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Virginia M. Crawford, in her paper on Alphonse Daudet, propounds the somewhat original theory that the great novelist has failed chiefly because he was too happy in his married life:

"That his marriage was a singularly happy one is the testimony of all their friends. But it seems to me a question whether the life of a prosperous *bourgeois*—which, thanks in a great measure to his wife's admirable supervision, the novelist was enabled to lead—served the higher interests of his art; whether it might not have prospered better in a garret of the Quartier Latin, or, better still, in some Provençal village, and whether all the circumstances of his marriage did not interpose a barrier between him and that Provençal life from which he drew all his best inspiration. The tendency of the whole *milieu* in which his later life was spent was to place the novelist's work on too high a plane, and to urge him into methods of composition quite foreign to his natural bent, with the inevitable result of a great loss in spontaneity and grace, his two most valuable qualities. And in this tendency I cannot but feel that Madame Daudet had her share of responsibility."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE February number of the *Nineteenth Century* is alive and up to date. Among the numerous political articles, separate notice is claimed by Mr. Fred. Greenwood's proclamation of "England at War" and Mr. Henry Birchenough's "Expansion of Germany." Doubtless the editor supposes that any amount of papers on current affairs would be more than balanced by the singularly musical and sonorous poem of Mr. A. C. Swinburne with which the review opens. The piece is entitled "Barking Hall: A Year After. A Sequel to The High Oaks," and is a lovely tribute to the beauty of the place which saw the sunrise and sunset of his mother's life.

BRITISH INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The future of the Anglo-Afghan alliance exercises the mind of the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, who once more eulogizes the genius and good faith of the Ameer, and earnestly begs that the British Government accede to his desire to be represented in London by a special agent. "An independent monarch he is, for all practical purposes." The Moulvie goes on to characterize the frontier war as "the most unfortunate war India ever had," and urges that England should make the Affridis her allies, convincing them of her good faith. Maj. G. J. Younghusband proposes for the permanent pacification of the Indian frontier the two measures—complete and universal disarmament of the tribesmen, with enforced settlement within our borders for the recalcitrant, and the construction of metaled roads giving free access to all portions of the tribal territory.

FALLACIOUS FREE-TRADE PROPHECIES.

"The Manchester School and To-day" is the title of Mr. Carnegie's contribution. He recalls the prophecies of the early free traders, and unmasks with a smile their underlying assumption that England was pretty well to monopolize the manufacturing industries of the world, while the rest of mankind was to find its mission in supplying her with raw material.

"The wonderful machinery, mostly of British invention, especially in iron and steel and in textile manufactures, enables the Hindoo of India, the peon of Mexico, the negro of America, the Chinaman and the man of Japan to manufacture with the more carefully educated workman of Britain and America. . . . Automatic machinery is to be credited as the most potent factor in rendering non-essential to successful manufacturing a mass of educated mechanical labor such as that of Britain or America, and thus making it possible to create manufacturing centers in lands which, until recent years, seemed destined to remain only producers of raw materials. . . . This is not change; it is revolution."

Something better than was hoped for is, in Mr. Carnegie's judgment, being evolved when all the nations enter into the manufacturing sphere.

"It is pleasing also to note how the genius of each tends to excel in a different line. Thus France has almost monopolized the superfine in textiles, as it has long enjoyed supremacy in the department of women's rich apparel. Britain holds supremacy in machinery for textiles. The inventor of the iron and steel industry, she is also leading the world to-day in successfully developing a collateral branch, the by-product coke oven, in which even the American has so far failed. America leads in electrical appliances and machine tools. Ger-

many is supreme in chemical dyes, and has recently invented a condenser for steam which is showing great results, as well as a remarkable new process for the making of armor. The stirring competition which has begun among the nations and which we may expect to see still more strenuously pushed is the true agency for producing the best results."

THE LARGEST COAL-FIELD IN THE WORLD.

Mr. C. A. Moreing, writing on Great Britain's opportunity in China, is lost in admiration at the moderation and wisdom of British demands. He strongly puts the case for the appointment of a British special commissioner or commercial agent to look after Chinese trade accredited to the local governors. He also urges the drawing up of a mining code in view of the great mineral wealth of China. Of Baron von Richthofen's investigations he says :

"He reports on Hunan that the whole of the southeastern part of that province may be called one great coal-field, covering in all some 21,700 square miles. Over large areas of this the coal measures are visible on the surface, and a good proportion of the coal is of an excellent quality. Hunan also produces iron, copper, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, and gold. As to the latter mineral, Pumpelly's tables give sixty-four localities in fourteen provinces where gold is to be found, and though some of the 'washings' may be poor, many mines are indisputably rich. Hunan is said by Baron von Richthofen to be another province most favored by nature, being rich in both agricultural and mineral products, lead and iron constituting the latter. The same minerals with the addition of salt are found in Shansi, which in proportion to its area has probably the largest and most easily workable coal-field of any region on the globe, while the manufacture of iron is capable of almost unlimited extent."

The writer's own firm has information of rich mineral resources in Manchuria and the northern provinces.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. M. Chesney, editor of the *Pioneer*, writes on the native press of India, and shows that the Indian journalist catering for his own literary caste, with its singularly narrow range of interest, finds criticism of the British sway which he cannot modify the principal source of "copy." The Count de Calonne bewails the heavy burden of French officialism—the great army of nearly a million state functionaries, to say nothing of the municipal officers, one-half of whom could be swept away with advantage to every one ; whose officious idleness and dishonest use of their position are a bane to the nation. The Earl of Mayo makes a very pointed and pertinent rejoinder to Sir John Lubbock's criticism of the Financial Relations Commission. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. S. Clark reviews Captain Mahan's counsels to the United States, regrets with him their isolation from the world-life, deplores their animosity toward Great Britain, and hopes that the two great nations will be united by some common task, such as was presented in Armenia or as is imminent in the far East. Miss I. A. Taylor gives a pathetic sketch of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the generous-hearted Irish noble, who joined the rebels in 1798, was arrested by the government, and died in prison. Mr. D. R. Fearon writes on Dante and paganism.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes several interesting articles touching upon the crisis in the far East, the County Council election, etc., which we deal with elsewhere.

Sir George Baden-Powell writes upon the British West Indian topical colonies in a tone of cheerful optimism. He describes what the various commissions have recommended should be done, and devotes his article to insisting upon the importance of carrying out their recommendations. Sir George Baden-Powell does not think that the policy of sugar bounties or the imposition of a countervailing duty is the aim-all and end-all of West Indian reforms :

"Practically perfect in a great majority of the estates is the process of the production of sugar. If prices hold as they are, if they mend only a little, then bounties or no bounties, sugar production in the West Indies will continue. What is really needed for the West Indies is a wise, comprehensive policy, steadily carried to its conclusion. It is really a question not of economic, or diplomacy, or subsidy, but of administrative statesmanship. Many of the evils now accruing in the West Indies might have been averted had the sound advice and information from time to time acquired by the authorities been acted upon. Speaking generally, while I look for the abolition of the bounty system in Europe in the near future, I do not consider that this would, by itself, save the situation in the West Indies. It would assist in preserving the sugar industry. But more, far more than this is needed, and the sum total of this is contained in resolute administration on the lines I have indicated."

A TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL MANNING.

In the course of an article on Mr. Ward's Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. W. S. Lilly takes occasion to print the following tribute to the memory of Cardinal Manning, of whom, as a theologian and scholar, he professes to have a poor opinion :

"Cardinal Manning, then, was, before and beyond all things, an ecclesiastical statesman—and an ecclesiastical statesman of a high order ; a churchman cast in the heroic mold of St. Gregory VII. The 20,000 neglected Catholic children of London were very near his heart from the first moment of his episcopate. And before it came to an end he had succeeded, after many a hard fight with bigotry and ignorance, in securing their education in Catholic schools. For the brutal gratifications of notoriety and money he cared absolutely nothing. But he was a born ruler of men ; and he loved to rule. At Harrow he was known as 'the General,' from his habit of command. Even there, '*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*' was his motto. Well, he became Cæsar—a ruler in the midst, even among his brethren. And his rule was everywhere felt. He loved to control even the smallest details. A witty man, who knew him well, said of him, 'He is not content to drive the coach, he wants to drag it also.' He had the defects of his qualities, his great qualities. But I do not understand how any man who had the privilege of intercourse with him could doubt his faith unfeigned, his deep devotion, his spotless integrity, his indomitable courage, his singleness of aim, his entire dedication of himself to the cause which he, in his inmost soul, believed to be the only cause worth living for. 'The purity of his heart, the sanctity of his motives, no man knowing

him can question,' Archdeacon Hare bore witness when lamenting his secession. This testimony is true."

A PLEASANT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Frederick Gale, who has for forty years been in and out of the lobby of the House of Commons in connection with private-bill legislation, contributes an article of very lively gossipy reminiscences which it is impossible to summarize. His connection with the Parliamentary lobby dates from the year 1846. He remembers "King" Hudson, and he has the very highest opinion of the way in which Parliamentary committees do their business. In the course of his article he incidentally makes a remark which is worth quoting:

"I can speak from pretty long experience that in rival companies contests which have been waged with every available weapon, if, by mutual consent, a truce has been called and both sides showed their hands with an eye to establishing a *modus vivendi*, and it has ended in fighting it out before a committee, not a word spoken in confidence was ever dropped or hinted at by either side in the committee-room; and moreover, I have seen compromises which involved thousands and thousands of pounds settled by word of mouth, leaving the details of carrying them out to some disinterested party afterward."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Lee throws himself vehemently into the controversy as to the person to whom Shakespeare addressed his sonnets. He will not admit for a moment that that person could have been the Earl of Pembroke, and he is quite positive that it could be no other than the Earl of Southampton.

"His most abiding characteristic, alike in middle age and youth, was, according to the unvarying testimony of numerous literary *protégés*, a love of learning and literature, and it is, I believe, to Southampton that Shakespeare addressed such of the sonnets as can be positively credited with a genuinely autobiographic significance."

Mr. J. A. Steuart writes entertainingly enough, but without any definite aim, on "Authors, Publishers and Booksellers." Mr. William Johnstone describes a journey which he took from Canton to Mandalay.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE are several good articles in the *National Review*, which is not weighted down this month as much as usual by a deck cargo of bimetallism. The Hon. J. W. Longley's article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington is noticed elsewhere.

THE TRANSVAAL—ITS MINES AND ITS MASTER.

A recent visitor to the Transvaal gives a very interesting account of the mining and politics of that country. He calculates that the amount of gold that can be worked in the Rand is of the value of £1,100,000,000, or four times the entire production of all the Californian mines in fifty years. At present the output of the mines is £11,000,000 a year, but even at the rate of £20,000,000 it would not be exhausted before the middle of the next century The deep mines can be worked to half a mile beneath the surface. The temperature does not increase anything like what was anticipated. The writer considers that the Uitlanders may be considered a permanently settled population. He was much impressed by President Kruger's physical vigor and vitality.

"The following story which I heard proves how the vital posts of the little State are filled, and also that the Grand Old Man of the Transvaal is not without wit and shrewdness. Some of his young relations applied to him for office. He considered a while and said: 'I can do nothing, for the high offices of the State are in firm hands, and for little clerkships you are too stupid.'"

THE INFLUENCE OF MIND ON HEALTH.

Dr. Herbert Coryn, in an article entitled "Mind and Disease," bears strong and apparently unintentional testimony to the importance of the practice of beginning the day with worship and meditation, on which the religious teachers of the world have always insisted.

"Man progresses through peace and brotherhood; as man he retrogrades, and as body he becomes diseased, by any reversion to or persistence in the states proper to *animal* consciousness. Let the day begin at its highest. There are books and passages in books which raise consciousness to its noblest; there are people the thought of whom is an inspiration; there are phrases of music that go home to the center of our being. Any of these will do, and five minutes dwelling thereon at rising will give a keynote that will sound for the day, the morning bath of the mind. Then as the hours go on and consciousness sinks, moves to sensuality, becomes irritable, or inclines to darken with any of the lower states, *reach back* to the morning, re-create the higher, and thus destroy the awakening germ of disharmony in the soul and disease in the body. In this, as in all other things, practice makes perfect, and the habit of *mounting* in all unoccupied moments up from the animal is as easy to acquire as is that of *descent* toward it."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bernard Holland writes on William Johnson, who was the tutor of Lord Rosebery and a master at Eton, whose letters and journals have recently been published under the name of William Cory. Mr. Holland says:

"In England we have too few of this kind. Johnson was a poet, a scholar, as original a mirror of outward impressions as Carlyle or Fitzgerald, as tender-hearted in friendship as a woman or as his Cambridge friend Henry Bradshaw. He could render in perfection the too sweet music of the flying hour."

An anonymous writer dwells upon the hardships suffered by Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay civil service, whose pension Lord Cross stopped because of his having irregularly borrowed money. Mr. H. Kopsch, a merchant in China, maintains that the gold standard operates as a bounty to the yellow man with the white money.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh* for January is an average number, with several papers that are very good reading. The first place in the *Review* is given to an article entitled "Valmy and Auerstadt." It is very largely an exposition of the Duke of Brunswick's campaigns. Of the Duke the writer says:

"Germany has remembered the merits, rather than the failings, of the Duke. Too frequently, no doubt, he had been found to be 'naturally prone to delay' when

rapid action was desirable, and had preferred 'cautious counsels' when bolder measures were required by the situation, and thought it wise 'to calculate chances' rather than to trust to fortune; but all this was forgiven, because not only had he in peace proved himself one of the wisest and most liberal rulers of the time, but also, and mainly, because he fell for his country on the field of battle, sword in hand, in the time of need, and thus justified the early judgment of his royal uncle that nature had destined him for a hero."

DONGOLA.

This is an article topographical rather than literary. It is an attempt to take stock of the character of the country which has been reacquired by the successful campaigns of the Egyptian Sirdar. The extent of this territory may be inferred from the following paragraph:

"The expedition brought last year to a successful conclusion by Sir Herbert Kitchener resulted in the restoration to Egypt of no less than four hundred and forty miles of the Nile valley abandoned in 1885. Since then, by the renewed advance of the same general, again admirably conducted, upon Abu Hamed and Berber, a further length of some three hundred and fifty miles of river has been won back to civilization, and the Berber and Suakim route has again been opened."

MR. BRYCE'S SOUTH AFRICA.

"Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa" is the title of an article devoted to the description of Mr. Bryce's book. The reviewer says:

"Mr. Bryce has written a singularly interesting book, affording much food for thought, and which may help, perhaps, to clear people's eyes as to the true uses and abuses of colonization. He may have put more questions about the future than anything except the future itself can answer. He has discussed topics provocative of bitter feeling on the whole with impartiality and moderation, and he has looked with a philosophic mind beyond the controversies of the moment to those great causes and forces which will ultimately make or mar the future of Europe in South Africa."

BRITAIN'S INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The writer of the article on "Indian Frontier Policy" hinks that England has gone too far to draw back. After a survey of the situation and what is proposed to be done, he says:

"It seems to us that, looking at the question of policy as a whole, there is really no choice, and that the course to be followed for the future is one upon which all men of mark on both sides are practically agreed. It is too late to go back now. For good or for evil we have abandoned the Lawrence policy on the frontier and adopted another policy, all of us alike, whatever our political creed. The fundamental principles of that policy are to respect and support the independence of Afghanistan and to organize for defense the tribal belt. To those principles we must adhere."

Unlike most of those who advocate the forward policy, this reviewer is not a Russophobe, for he says:

"We should do well also to show less distrust of the intentions of the Russians. It is seventy years now since Russia has made any serious encroachment on the frontiers of Persia, and this is a fact worth remembering when we are considering the probability of her violating the frontiers of Afghanistan. Let us, therefore, act deliberately and carefully, avoiding unnecessary expense and unnecessary interference with the internal affairs of the tribes, especially those tribes whose country leads nowhere."

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling's varied and multifarious contributions to the world of books are dealt with by a reviewer who shakes his head severely over the enormous multiplicity and variety of Mr. Kipling's writings. Speaking of his stories the reviewer says:

"They are sufficient to justify the idea that he might, if he gave his best mind to it, produce a novel of modern life equal to the novels of Thackeray; but he has shown no disposition to make the effort, and in spite of his own protest in "The Light That Failed," he has to a great extent been frittering away his remarkable and exceptional powers in playing to the gallery."

Of his poems, the reviewer deplores the way in which he revels in slang, and sums him up as a verse writer as follows:

"Taking his verse compositions altogether, one may say that the author has just let us see that he might be a poet if he would, but has done but little yet toward a serious achievement of the position."

Kipling's best work, he thinks, is in his interpretation of animal life:

"Of all Mr. Kipling's works, 'The Jungle Book,' in two series, is the most remarkable and original, and the one which, so far, offers the best promise of retaining a permanent place in our literature."

THE BIRDS OF LONDON.

The ornithologist who writes the article on this subject confines his London to the four miles round Charing Cross:

"The number of species which breed in the British Islands is one hundred and eighty-four; and out of these, the following lately nested within four miles of Charing Cross: The thrush, blackbird, robin, hedge-sparrow, white-throat, sedge-warbler, reed-warbler, great-tit, coal-tit, blue-tit, wren, starling, jackdaw, crow, rook, fly-catcher, swallow, martin, greenfinch, sparrow, chaffinch, cuckoo, wild duck, wood-pigeon, moorhen, and dabchick."

This is a very respectable list, but it is not surprising that "the history of the birds of London is the history of a steadily diminishing community. Every year some species which used often to be seen becomes rarer until it is extinct; and not only do the number of species become less, but the individuals become fewer. Last year there was but one rookery left in London. The only exception, we believe, to these decreasing numbers are the wood-pigeons, which have astonishingly multiplied."

The solitary surviving rookery within the four-mile area consists of three nests in Sir Francis Bacon's garden:

"Within sounds of the roar of Holborn, in the gardens of Gray's Inn, the rooks still build. There were many alarms that the birds were about to leave; but, in spite of the felling of the trees and building of new houses all round, the rooks have remained faithful to the garden which was planted by Sir Francis Bacon. Most of Bacon's elms are now gone, and instead of thirty or forty nests, as there used to be twenty years ago, there are only three to be seen, each one solitary, in the highest tops of three plane-trees."

The other articles deal with the house of Blackwood

and "The Harley Papers." The latter article is a compost of extracts from the correspondence of the Earl of Oxford.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is a very readable number. We notice the paper on "The London County Council" elsewhere.

The article on "Ireland in '98" is an exposition of what the reviewer regards as the most picturesque episode in modern Irish history—of course from the point of view of the *Quarterly*. The reviewer says :

"Those who would commemorate the rebellion as a movement for the establishment of Ireland as a Roman Catholic Ireland entirely mistake both its origin and its objects, and attribute to the leaders of the movement views and opinions which it is plain that not one among the earlier United Irishmen ever for a moment entertained.

"If, again, the commemorative celebration now being arranged in Ireland is represented as indicating the rooted and irreconcilable aversion of Irishmen to English rule, let it be remembered that of the grievances in which the rebellion originated not one now remains. The speeches and writings of the men of '98 may be searched in vain for the statement of a single wrong that England has suffered to remain unremedied."

THE SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The article on "George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham," is a very bright and brilliant specimen of the biographical papers which constitute the chief attraction of the *Quarterly*. George Villiers presented a tempting subject. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Dryden's "Zimri," summed up the talents, the whims, and the vices of the Restoration. He was a curious product of the civil war, exile, and the reaction against puritanism. The reviewer deals with his mixed character with sympathy and appreciation. It is odd to find that after the Duke had spent the prime of his manhood in dissipation, he had still sufficient energy left when he was sixty years of age to ride three hours at a time after a fox in Yorkshire, the pace being so severe that the Duke and his huntsman alone were in at the kill, and both of them had ridden their horses to death.

NELSON AND LADY HAMILTON.

The writer of the article on Nelson, while praising Captain Mahan's biography to the skies as an exposition of Nelson's naval genius, laments that the American biographer should take so severe a view of Nelson's relations with Lady Hamilton. He says :

"The whole of this pitiful tragedy belongs only to the last seven years of Nelson's life. Captain Mahan allows its shadow to overhang his whole career. From first to last throughout his pages we are shown the fatal passion for Lady Hamilton, rising up like an avenging Nemesis to besmirch the radiant fame of a man who for nearly forty years of a noble life had been chivalrous as a Lancelot and loyal as an Arthur. We can discern no sufficient reason in morals, and therefore none in literary art, for this method of treatment."

But while uttering that criticism, the reviewer himself is by no means disposed to idealize the relations between Nelson and his mistress. He says :

"There are letters in the Morrison collection, too coarse to quote, which show plainly enough that Nelson's infatuation for Lady Hamilton was essentially and passionately physical, and never rose to the level of an ennobling and redeeming inspiration."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles in this number are the inevitable review of Mrs. Oliphant's "House of Blackwood" and an interesting sketch based on General Read's "Historic Studies in Vaud, Berne, and Savoy," entitled "Gibbon at Lausanne."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for February opens with a very long paper, covering thirty pages, entitled "The Year of Shame." It is written by an original member of the Eighty Club, and is devoted to an exposition of the causes which, in the opinion of the writer, have covered England with infamy. He says at the beginning :

"Never during the last two centuries has England been brought so low in the councils of the world or been so false to her own traditions and the great principles of freedom and justice as in this vaunted year of the Queen's jubilee."

After going through the whole narrative of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, he comes to a close by insisting on the following moral lesson :

"If we would be great it is certain that we must have the *courage* to be great. It is not by putting our conscience into commission, it is not by playing second fiddle in an inharmonious and futile concert that we shall uphold the national dignity or safeguard the interests of our great empire."

THE BIAS OF JUDGES AGAINST WOMEN.

The article signed "Ignota" deals with the question of judicial sex bias. The writer maintains that the bias of judges against women, which was shown notably in the English case when the judges decided that women were not eligible to sit on county councils, is one of the great obstacles which women have to face in the effort to secure recognition of their rights. For, "Ignota" argues, women are claiming no new rights. They are only asking for the restitution of their ancient privileges. She says :

"It is beyond all question that from the earliest known periods women had been possessed at least of the local franchise which entitled them to be members of the body corporate of any corporate borough. The old burgess-rolls of many of our ancient cities and boroughs bear witness to this, notably London and Edinburgh. Indeed, in our ancient London certain abbesses are known to have been among the official rulers of the city even before the date of the earliest charters."

She then proceeds with her paper, the object of which, she says, "is to show how continuously, either from sex bias or from sheer ignorance or forgetfulness of facts in which women are deeply interested, our judges and other highly placed officials have been paring down the rights and liberties of women in almost every direction."

So deeply rooted is this prejudice against women that "Ignota" seems to fear that, sooner or later, the English courts will discover that women have no right to sit either on school boards or on boards of guardians. She says :

"The lesson to be drawn from the insecurity of all

rights and privileges of women which depend either upon legislation or upon the legal interpretation of the law is the strongest argument possible for giving to them that equitable share of control over legislation, and thereby over the makers of the law and over its interpreters, which the position of the Parliamentary franchise can alone secure."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. B. N. Oakeshott discusses at some length Mr. Mathew Arnold as a political and social critic. "His chief failure," says Mr Oakeshott, "is that he can suggest no remedy for the evils of the time. The great danger of the development of culture without a corresponding development of morals is one with which he does not cope." There is a somewhat crude article by H. E. Harvey, entitled "Science as a Moral Guide," the point of the writer being that science alone can help us to preserve the true balance between the extremes of selfishness and unselfishness. Mona Wilson expounds the present condition of the law in relation to employers' liability and workmen's compensation. The articles on "The Development in the Idea of the State" and Professor Crooke's psychical research address do not call for any special remark.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the January number of this *Review* Sir Henry H. Howarth begins a series of papers on "The Early History of Babylonia," in which he attempts to set forth consecutively the result of the discoveries which have been made in Babylonia in recent years. No theme can be more attractive, but the article itself hardly fulfills the expectation. Sir Henry Howarth is of opinion that the records take us back to at least 5000 B.C.

Mr. F. Baring follows the march of William the Conqueror and his invading army by the traces which it leaves in Doomsday Book. Doomsday gives the value of the manors just before and just after the Conquest. The evidence shows that he marched on a very narrow front, and that he had probably no more than twenty-five thousand men when he left Canterbury. On the whole, he appears to have laid a very light hand on the southeastern counties. Few manors lost more than 10 per cent. of their value, but by far the greater number were returned as worth just as much in 1067 as they were in 1065.

W. F. Stevenson discusses the date of King Alfred's death, and decides that he really died on October 26, 899. Several pages are devoted to reproducing the letters of Richard Cromwell, which are now in the possession of the Rev. E. Warner, of Stoke Rectory, Grantham. The earliest is dated 1675 and the latest 1708. Richard Cromwell was then eighty-two years of age. He died when he was eighty-six.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

TO American readers the most interesting article in *Blackwood's* for February is that entitled "The Spanish Crisis," from which we have quoted at some length in another department.

Mr. Ernest N. Bennett, the correspondent of the London *Times* in Crete last year, describes his experience among the Christian insurgents of that island.

There are three articles on subjects connected with India. Mr. J. M. Bulloch finds in the exploits of the Gordon Highlanders on the northwest frontier a text for an article on "The Gay Gordons: A Study in Inherited Prestige." Prof. Robert Wallace describes the Allahabad fodder and dairy farm, for the purpose of proving that by properly selected and well-managed farms in various parts of India abundance of fodder could be raised to supply the transport service and provide good milk for the British troops. Another contribution on an Indian subject is a tribute to "John Nicholson, of Delhi."

The article entitled "Queen Oglethorpe" puts together all that can be learned as to Miss Oglethorpe, whose story is so closely associated with James Stuart, the Pretender. The Meath Home for Incurables at Westbrook Place, Godalming, close to the railroad, and said to be haunted by the ghost of Prince Charlie, was formerly inhabited by Miss Oglethorpe, where she plotted and planned how to help the Pretender.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill* for January Mr. Fitchett tells the story of "Blake and the Dutchman" in his series of "Fights for the Flag." Mr. Ghosh tells some good tiger stories, more or less incredible, and Mr. W. L. Alden draws a humorous sketch of an imaginary adventure, in the course of which his hero became the president of a South American republic. Mrs. Earle, writing on "Mistresses and Servants," lays stress upon the importance of training young girls for domestic service, and touches incidentally upon many problems which perplex housekeepers. Mr. F. T. Bullen relates in his usual effective fashion an experience which befell him when a mere boy. He was shipwrecked in the tropics owing to a drunken captain running the vessel ashore when all on board were fast asleep. Mr. E. V. Lucas gossips "Concerning Breakfast," and in "A Desert Dream" E. and H. Heron impress the imagination with a vision of "The Frontier Men of England" whose recruiting sergeant is dead. Squadrons and squadrons of mounted men gallop past a pioneer who is dying in an African swamp. "They start with us on our expeditions, they head our armies, the frontier men of England, reënforced in every border-fizzle, by the bullet, by the stab, by the swamp fever. . . . No one dies alone in the waste or the desert. You are always there to see him die. They are always there—waiting."

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SOME original letters of Thackeray and Dickens are quoted in the article by Mr. S. Arthur Strong, entitled "The Kindest Hearted of the Great," in *Longman's Magazine* for February. Mrs. Clement Shorter contributes a ballad entitled "The Fetch." Mr. Eric Parker discusses the position of assistant masters in preparatory schools, and Mr. Hankin, in an article bearing the somewhat fantastic title of "The True Sublime in Boating," waxes eloquent in praise of the pastime of taking a Canadian canoe and paddling down the current of an English river from the first point where its waters become navigable.

COSMOPOLIS.

THE February number of *Cosmopolis* contains an argument on "The Theoretical Foundation of Socialism" by Mr. W. H. Mallock, in reply to Mr. Hyndman's article of the preceding month. Mr. Mal-

flock's position has been made known to the reading public very generally through his books. In his view the changes proposed by the socialists, as a rule, "leave the impossible and approach the absolutely impossible in precise proportion as the socialists set value upon them."

Zangwill, the novelist, attempts in this number to deal with the historical Spinoza as he has previously dealt with the historical Heine, making him the central figure in a realistic tale, "The Maker of Lenses," and revitalizing the personality of the great Jewish philosopher.

Edmund Gosse says of Alphonse Daudet: "He is vivacious, brilliant, pathetic, exuberant, but he is not subtle; his gifts are on the surface. He observes rather than imagines; he belongs to the fascinating but too often ephemeral class of writers who manufacture types and develop what the Elizabethans used to call 'humors.' And this he does, not by an exercise of fancy, not by a penetrating flash of intuition, but as a 'realist,' as one who depends on little green books of notes and docketed bundles of '*pièces justificatives*.'"

Nevertheless, says the critic, "the love of life, of light, of all beautiful things, of all human creations, illuminates the books of Alphonse Daudet," and he concludes that in so cynical an age as ours "our thanks are eternally due to a man who built up for us a world of hope and light and benignity."

In our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Professor Wagner's criticism of Liebknecht in the German section of *Cosmopolis*.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review for January can, at any rate, boast the negative distinction of containing no article on the Dreyfus agitation—a circumstance likely, perhaps, to commend it more to French than to English readers.

THE TROUBLES OF A LIBRARIAN.

M. Funck-Brentano, in his paper on bibliographical problems and their solutions in the first January number of the *Revue*, does not go far wrong in describing the year 1897 as the year of bibliography. In London the world congress of librarians met in the summer, there has been a bibliographical conference in Brussels, and M. Stein has issued a new addition of Petzhold's "Bibliography of Bibliographies."

The question of classification is of the greatest importance to the large and increasing number of persons who are in the habit of consulting public libraries. There are to-day no fewer than one hundred and thirty distinct systems of classification, and of course there is no real agreement of the experts about any of them. The problem to be solved is to give every inquirer a readily accessible list or conspectus of all that has been published on or in connection with this particular subject, and the difficulty of doing this has been enormously increased by the great development of the newspaper and magazine press. Articles are nowadays published in more or less ephemeral journals which would some years ago have been reserved and probably expanded for publication in volume form. The scientific societies are exerting themselves to establish an international scientific bibliography, and that, if accomplished, would certainly be a great step in advance, and would tend perhaps to prevent such waste of energy as recently occurred when three learned men, in Japan, in Germany, and in Paris respectively, made simultaneously the same discovery. But after all science is only one department of knowledge, and what we want is an international conspectus of all that has been published in the whole field where the human intellect is exercised. This is an age of organization, and when even poets are catalogued, it is clear that the inanimate productions of the printing-press cannot be allowed to escape. M. Funck-Brentano discusses and rejects the decimal system of classification invented by Mr. Melvil Dewey, now director of the New York State Library. M. Funck-Brentano makes a good suggestion at the end of his article for the establishment of a library of critical bibliographies.

LANIER, THE POET-MUSICIAN.

In the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Th. Bentzon has an interesting *critique* of Sidney Lanier, the American poet-musician. Lanier was the veritable antithesis of that perverse and somber genius, Poe, though it is curious to think that Baltimore claims them both; Poe by origin and Lanier by adoption. Among Lanier's best friends were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull and their son, Percy, in memory of whom was established the well-known lectureship at Johns Hopkins University. Lanier is portrayed in Mrs. Turnbull's story, "A Catholic Man," and his lines—

> "And I am one with all the kinsmen things
> That e'er my Father fathered"—

attest the singular pantheism, which was nevertheless essentially Christian, which formed his message to his age.

STOCK-EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

It is to be feared that M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu comes to rather a lame conclusion when he says that the admitted evils of financial gambling are moral in their nature and can only be remedied by moral means. The law and the state are, he says, powerless to suppress the evil. In France, M. Leroy-Beaulieu explains, all corruptions form a chain of which the links hang together—the pornographic press and the shameless stage being supporters and accomplices of the venal politicians and the rapacious bourse speculators.

OUR SLEEPING AND OUR WAKING SELVES.

M. Mélinand writes a very interesting paper on the familiar but largely unexplained phenomena of dreams. We have all been struck by the extraordinary resemblance of our dreams to the perceptions of our waking life, and Descartes puts the matter very clearly when he says that there are no certain signs by which we can always clearly distinguish when we are asleep from when we are awake. Nevertheless, "dream" and "reality" are commonly used as opposite terms; and all theories about dreams are based on the postulate that our waking perceptions are true and our perceptions while dreaming are false and illusory. This postulate may seem to be a deduction from the frequent absurdity of our dreams, but a cynic might legitimately

argue that no human being could ever dream things more absurd than are to be found in what is called real life. Man ought certainly be a laughing animal if by day he is diverted by the follies and absurdities of his fellow-creatures and at night by his own extraordinary visions. But, seriously, it is necessary to assume the reality of our waking perceptions if we are to discuss the matter at all.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles include a number of letters written by various officers in Algeria to General de Castellane, at dates between December 31, 1835, and April 2, 1848. They form part of a forthcoming edition of the general's correspondence which is to appear under the superintendence of his daughter, the Comtesse de Beaulaincourt. M. Goyau contributes an important study on the evils of large landed estates in Calabria.

In the second January number M. Houssaye begins a series of articles on the battle of Ligny in 1815, which promise to be of great interest to tacticians and military historians. M. Bréal has a charming study of "An Officer of Old France," the Comte de Thorane, who lived for several years with Goethe's father during the Seven Years' War.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Anatole France's eulogy of Alphonse Daudet. The personal element looms large in both January numbers of the most vigorous of French reviews. Very instructive and valuable, from a historical point of view, is the correspondence exchanged between Renan and Berthelot during the eventful winter of 1871. Renan was in Paris, his friend at Bordeaux, and, as was only too natural, the two distinguished Frenchmen discussed, almost to the exclusion of all other matters, the tragic state of their country. Both men seem to have keenly deplored the cession of Alsace and Lorraine—indeed, Renan went so far as to describe it as "a mortal blow struck at the soul of France." At this time he seems to have lost all hope: "a heap of shifting sand is not a nation, and universal suffrage can but transform the country into a heap of sand composed of atoms all lacking cohesion." Although Renan's sympathies were all against the commune, he evidently considered the populace more sinned against than sinning, and he actively concerned himself to save several of his "red" acquaintances from the vengeance of the Versaillais.

VICTOR HUGO TO HIS WIFE.

In the second number of the *Revue* are given some curious letters written by Victor Hugo just after the *Coup d'Etat* to his wife. He had escaped, disguised as a workman, to Belgium, and these notes, dispatched from Brussels, were all addressed to "Madame Rivière," for the poet's wife had been obliged to take refuge with friends under a false name in order to escape possible imprisonment. At the present time these old epistles acquire a topical interest if only because they prove that the France of 1851–52 was not so very different from the France of to-day.

An excellent map of Crete illustrates M. V. Bérard's third article on the Eastern crisis.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other contents of the *Revue* may be mentioned Marshal Davout's account of what became of the Army of the Loire after Waterloo; a rather topical paper by M. Vedel describing a day which he spent at Canton, where his adventures were not different to those of the average glob-trotter; and a very elaborate historical *résumé* of how Voltaire saved Calas—a precedent which has been lately appealed to by various members of the "Dreyfus Syndicate" in connection with M. Zola's action.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have referred elsewhere to M. Albalat's article on Alphonse Daudet in the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. To be candid, there is not much else of interest in either number, except M. Hamelle's article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is also dealt with in another column. M. Muteau concludes his account of his trip through Senegal and French Soudan in the suit of M. Lebon, the French colonial minister. It is interesting to note that he strongly recommends the occupation of the Soudan by France, on the ground that it is more fertile and more populous than Senegal. He foresees that the capital of the future Soudan will not be at Kayes, but on the banks of the Niger.

M. de Wailly's article, "Hawaii Free," is an extremely well-written and amusing plea for this veritable earthly paradise and its jolly brown inhabitants.

In the second January number of the *Nouvelle Revue* an anonymous general officer has an important article on "The Fleet and the Army," in which, in view of the struggle at Peking, it is curious to note that he considers what would happen if France, Germany, and Russia were arrayed against England. Such a coalition would, of course, be a natural consequence of England's "insufficiently scrupulous cleverness, her insatiable greed, the unjustified ambitions with which she wearies all the nations, her pride, her weakness (resulting from her limitless expansion and her defective military organization), her character as a nation, and finally the unavoidable necessities which weigh on the three greatest continental powers of Europe." The general says that the coalition would be able to put into the field ten millions of good troops against England's two hundred thousand, while their united fleets would give a good deal of trouble to the British navy, which, in addition to fighting them, would have to protect the colonies. So there would be a new battle of Hastings, which would remind the world that it is not enough to have an appearance of strength.

Following this exposure of England's "splendid isolation" and approaching downfall comes an article by Commandant H. Chassériaud, in which he complains that though France possesses all sorts of ships of war, arsenals erected at great cost, engineers of the first rank, an administrative staff full of knowledge and integrity, and a *personnel* thoroughly well trained from sailor to admiral, yet she has no navy in the true sense of the word—that is to say, no fundamental naval doctrine coördinating all these forces and directing them to a single end.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (January 15) contains an article, "The Path of Just Reparation," which has excited some attention as indicating a supposed new departure in Vatican policy. In the first place, how-

ever, the *Civiltà*, the organ of the Jesuits, cannot be taken in any official sense as the organ of the Pope; and secondly, the article says very little more than might have been heard in ecclesiastical circles for the last year or two. Any *modus vivendi* as between the Vatican and the Quirinal is regarded as an impossibility. How, then, can the Pope recover his rightful position without sacrificing the national integrity of Italy? The present deadlock between Church and state, the article suggests, has arisen not from the fact of Italian unity, "but from a special mode and form of unity and integrity conceived and carried out with the main object of ousting the spiritual power of the Church." The Jesuit writer goes on to point out that Switzerland, Germany, and the United States are all triumphant proofs that national unity is quite independent of the monarchical form of government; in other words, that a federation of Italian States presents the simplest solution of the dilemma which lies at the root of all the Italian troubles to-day. The article may be regarded as a *ballon d'essai* in view of the decreasing popularity of the house of Savoy; at the same time it should be remembered that the republican party has little influence in Italy and is bitterly anti-clerical.

The Italian reviews were full of literary interest last month. Gabriele d'Annunzio continues in the *Nuova Antologia* (January 1) his gospel paraphrases with the parable of Dives and Lazarus, in which he paints in his most luxuriant style the voluptuous pagan pleasures of the rich man. The result is distinctly unpleasant. Besides excellent critical articles on Daudet and Anatole France, the number contains a review of Italian fiction for the past year, of which the author, D. Oliva, is unable to give a very lauditory account. He selects for special commendation Matilde Serao's "L'Infedele," and for more critical approval "Spasimo," by De Roberto, and "L'Incantesimo," by E. A. Butti. The mid-January number leads off with an article on Leopardi, fully illustrated, in which is quoted a critical appreciation of the poet, written by Gladstone for the *Quarterly Review* in 1850. The same number contains a sprightly and entertaining article on the forms and origin of kissing, by E. Mancini.

Mrs. Browning is the subject of two articles, the result of the recent publication (by Treves, of Milan) of a volume of her selected poems translated by T. Massarani. These are most favorably reviewed in the *Antologia* by the Deputy P. Molmenti, while to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 16) Fanny Zampini Salazar, who has done more than any one to cultivate an appreciation of the Brownings in Italy, contributes an interesting critical study of "Aurora Leigh."

The *Revista Musicale Italiana* is a mine of information for all music-lovers. Some fifty pages are devoted to an article (in French) by John Grand-Carteret on the illustrated title-pages of ancient music books, with numbers of beautiful old engravings admirably reproduced. There is also the first of a series of articles on English music, dealing with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and careful *critiques* of much recent music.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

C. N. STARCKE contributes to *Nordisk Tidskrift* an article on "The Scientific Treatment of Sociology." It is divided into four parts: (1) The general methodical rules of science; (2) sociology as a science; (3) the special methods of sociology; (4) the causes of sociological phenomena; from which titles a fair idea of the gist of the article may be gathered.

A lighter tone is given the number by Helena Nyblom's "Reminiscences of Southern Tyrol." The Tyrolese she describes as a sterling, sober-minded people, polite and well behaved, but lacking in lightness and gayety. There is something in the Tyrolese type that strongly reminds one of the Norwegians. They are model church-goers, and listen with rapt attention to their preachers. In describing the beauties of the Tyrol, the writer refers to "Maria Rast," a little pilgrims' chapel surrounded by a garden which is full of white lilies and roses. There is a curious legend in connection with the altar-picture of the Madonna, who is portrayed with the Christ-child in her arms and a wound in her forehead from which blood-drops are falling over herself and the child. The legend says that up in Dalsland, in Sweden, there lived in the sixteenth century a man who had wasted his substance in gambling and evil living, and so thought to put an end to himself by flinging himself in the Vänern. But on his way he became aware of a Madonna picture which had been suffered to remain there, a relic of the Catholic days, and which now fixed upon him reproachful eyes. Enraged at this unexpected interference in his plans, he picked up a stone and flung it at the forehead of the Madonna. To his surprise and terror, blood began to flow from the brow of the pictured face and trickle down over mother and child. Needless to say, he refrained from his sinful act, reformed his ways, and died a model of piety. For several days the picture bled, and crowds came to see the marvel. A Tyrolese artist, then living in Sweden, made a copy of the picture, which afterward came into the possession of a titled family in Eppan, and was finally put up in the little chapel "Maria Rast."

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

France. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 364—510. New York : The Macmillan Company.

It must suffice at this time to make a merely preliminary mention of this extremely important work, an advance copy of which is laid upon our table as we go to press. Mr. Bodley is an Englishman who has spent the past seven years in France, studying under the best auspices, in all parts of the republic, the political and social conditions of the country. As he remarks in his introduction, he might three or four years ago have given us the result of his studies in four large volumes. Having, however, continued his labors for several years longer, he has been able to digest his materials and present his conclusions in two volumes of moderate size and open print. The compass of the work is not as broad by any means as that of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Mr. Bodley's volumes are mainly devoted to the study of political history and the working of political institutions since the great revolution of the last century. Undoubtedly the work will at once command high and authoritative rank.

Modern France, 1789–1895. By André Lebon. 12mo, pp. 500. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This fresh volume in the "Story of the Nations" series appears in a new style of binding which that very popular series is henceforth to wear. M. Lebon, the author of this book on modern France, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The story that he tells is chiefly that of revolutions, dynasties, and political movements, from the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 down to our day. The book is a marvelous summary of information.

Essais et Études. Par Émile de Laveleye. Troisème Série, 1883–1892. Paper, 8vo, pp. 418. Paris : Félix Alcan.

The principal works of the late Prof. Émile de Laveleye form a long list which will stand for generations to come as a testimony to the remarkable intellectual activity of that eminent observer and thinker. Besides the books he produced, M. de Laveleye was constantly writing articles of first-class importance for the French, Belgian, Italian, English, and American periodicals and reviews. Since his death these magazine articles have from time to time been making appearance in collected book form. A third such volume has reached us from the press of Félix Alcan, in Paris. The papers collected in this third volume are all of them worthy of preservation and are of great variety in their subjects. They deal with questions of political economy, of international politics, of science, geography, religion, and various Belgian questions.

Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction and Related Topics. By William Archibald Dunning, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 385. New York : The Macmillan Company. $2.

All but one of the essays included in this volume have been published by Professor Dunning in the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Yale Review*, and the papers of the American Historical Association. The author's aim is to present to the younger generation of readers a view of the political and constitutional, rather than the military history of the civil war. Professor Dunning has made one of the first serious attempts to set forth the really profound problems embraced in what we term "reconstruction."

Thirty Years of American Finance. By Alexander Dana Noyes. 12mo, pp. 292. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Noyes' title-page aptly explains the scope of his book. The secondary title is as follows : "A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States Since the Civil War, 1865-1896." The attempt is made "to narrate the series of events which influenced American financial history between 1865 and 1897, and to point out clearly and concisely the relation of those events to one another." The successive chapters deal with The Inflation Period, The Struggle for Resumption, Resumption of Specie Payments, The Silver Problem, The Surplus Revenue of 1888, The Two Laws of 1890, The Expulsion of Gold, The Panic of 1893, The Government Loans and the Tariff of 1894, and The Bond Syndicate Operation. The point of view is that of the gold-standard, sound-money men. Those who may not agree with the line of argument will at least find the book stimulating and its presentation of facts both accurate and extremely valuable.

The Study of City Government : An Outline of the Problems of Municipal Functions, Control and Organization. By Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 282. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It is by an oversight that our readers have not had their attention most favorably attracted to a work by Prof. Delos Wilcox, published several months ago, entitled "The Study of City Government." It is a compact little volume in which the student will find summed up most intelligently and clearly the present-day problems encountered in the administration of cities, and the methods by which cities at home and abroad are undertaking to deal with those questions. Dr. Wilcox has availed himself of the best information, has utilized the work of others—always, of course, with due acknowledgment—and has presented the whole subject in a well-proportioned and comprehensive fashion.

The Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest. By Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 363. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Dr. Smith's volume in the "Harvard Historical Studies" is devoted to the local history of the political anti-slavery movement, a subject essentially new to historical writers, nearly all of whom have approached the question from the national point of view. The material incorporated in Dr. Smith's volume has a direct bearing on the origin and development of the present Republican party. After reading this account of the rise and influence of anti-slavery parties in the States of the old Northwest Territory, we can readily understand why the "anti-Nebraska" agitation of 1854-56 was more successful in those States than elsewhere.

The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations. By James Morton Callahan, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 192. Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.50.

The first of the Johns Hopkins historical studies to appear in 1898 is an elaborate paper by Dr. James Morton Callahan, on "The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations." This is a more ambitious treatise than has recently appeared in the Johns Hopkins series. Dr. Callahan begins with a brief discussion of "The American Peace Policy." He then proceeds to consider the conditions which led to the treaty of 1783 and their bearings on

our northern lake boundary. The story of the passing of the control of the great lakes from British to American hands, in the War of 1812, forms another chapter. The writer then discusses the agreement of 1817 regarding the reduction of naval forces on the lakes, the Canadian rebellion and the resulting entanglements, the part played by the great lakes in our civil war, and the adjustment of irritating questions that has since taken place. Dr. Callahan has spared no pains in consulting all available American and Canadian authorities, and his monograph is doubtless the most thorough exposition of the subject that has yet been written from any point of view.

The War of Greek Independence, 1822 to 1833. By W. Alison Phillips. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The rewriting of the story of the Greek war of independence, which occupied so long a time in the earlier years of the century, seems to have been demanded by the general interest in the events of 1897. The aim of Mr. Phillips in preparing this brief account has been to make more generally accessible this interesting chapter of modern history. The work is provided with an excellent map.

Hawaii's Story. By Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. 8vo, pp. 409. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

This book, attributed to the person who still calls herself "Hawaii's Queen"—although she had a year or two ago duly renounced that title and acknowledged the legitimacy of the Hawaiian republic—has been put forth at this time, presumably, in the interest of the movement against annexation. So far as it may have any influence on the determination of that question, it will be likely to help the annexationists.

TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, AND ADVENTURE.

Klondike: The Chicago Record's Book for Gold-Seekers. 8vo, pp. 424. Chicago: The Chicago Record Company. $1.

The Chicago *Record* was one of the first newspapers in the United States to procure full and reliable reports of the Klondike gold discoveries last summer, and the fund of general information about the Yukon region which its correspondents accumulated was quite encyclopedic. From this a volume has been compiled which is well fitted to serve as a hand-book for the intending prospector or settler in the Alaskan gold regions. The book is well illustrated and is the most complete publication of its kind yet put out.

Alaska: Its Neglected Past, Its Brilliant Future. By Bushrod Washington James. 12mo, pp. 444. Philadelphia: The Sunshine Publishing Company. $1.50.

Dr. James has been a student of Alaskan problems for some years. The aim of his present volume is to arouse such an interest in the country and its needs as may lead to comprehensive legislation by Congress for the government of the Territory. The book's descriptive chapters are based on actual observation, and there are numerous maps and illustrations. The author discusses the sealing and boundary questions from an American point of view, while the gold-fields, of course, demand their share of attention.

Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada: A Journey of 3,200 Miles by Canoe and Snowshoe Through the Barren Lands. By J. W. Tyrrell C.E. 8vo, pp. 280. Toronto: William Briggs.

This account very well supplements the story of our own Caspar Whitney's travels through the desolate regions lying between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay. It is the record of an exploration made for the Canadian Geological Survey in 1893. Appendices contain a valuable classified list of plants collected on the expedition and an Eskimo vocabulary of words and phrases.

Afloat on the Ohio: An Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff, from Redstone to Cairo. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 12mo, pp. 333. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.50.

Mr. Thwaites has a unique gift in his ability to combine a tale of mild and natural adventure with an easy sort of historical narrative. This was illustrated in his sketches entitled "Historic Waterways," and is even more evident in his present story of a boat trip down the Ohio, the object of which was to get "local color" for more serious work in Western history.

Trail and Camp-Fire: The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Edited by George Bird Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 353 New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.50.

Among the important papers in this third volume issued by the Boone and Crockett Club we note Mr. A. A. Low's "Labrador Peninsula," Mr. Wm. Lord Smith's "African Shooting Trip," Mr. George Bird Grinnell's "Wolves and Wolf Nature," and Mr. Roosevelt's "On the Little Missouri." There are also interesting descriptions of "Bear Traits," and the club's interest in questions of public concern is shown in the discussion of the Adirondack deer law and the account of the origin of the New York Zoölogical Society. The volume is illustrated.

A World Pilgrimage. By John Henry Barrows. Edited by Mary Eleanor Barrows. 12mo, pp. 479. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

In this volume Dr. Barrows' observations of the life and customs of European and Asiatic peoples are recorded in the form of a traveler's first impressions. The writer's broad sympathies and unfailing good sense have contributed much to the human interest of this series of letters. Such books make more real a sense of the growing cosmopolitanism of our time.

Korea and Her Neighbors. By Isabella Bird Bishop. With a preface by Sir Walter C. Hillier. 8vo, pp. 480. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Mrs. Bishop's new travel book, based on studies made during four visits to the "hermit nation" between January, 1894, and March, 1897, is the most comprehensive description of that strange land and people yet published. The author has had the advantage of seeing the country at the most important crisis of its recent history, and she has the faculty of vividly portraying what she has seen. The illustrations of the book are reproductions of photographs taken by the author.

Going to War in Greece. By Frederick Palmer. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the correspondent of the New York *Press*, was exceptionally fortunate in seeing every engagement of the month's campaign which ended so disastrously for the Greeks in the spring of 1897, and he scored several journalistic "beats" of no mean order. His little book gives an inside view of the modern war correspondent's trials and triumphs. Moreover, it helps us to a clearer conception of the real animus of the Greco-Turkish conflict and some of the underlying causes of its quick termination.

A Note-Book in Northern Spain. By Archer M. Huntington. 4to, pp. 275. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Huntington has confined his notes and sketches to those parts of Spain that are often, mistakenly, regarded as less interesting to the traveler than the more famous cities and villages of the South. In his rambles among the Pyrenees he unearthed a wealth of local tradition on which he has freely drawn for the benefit of his readers. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated with special care and success.

Two Ladds' First Trip Abroad. By Anna M. Hager Ladd. 18mo, pp. 348. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the author.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, of Minneapolis, had no exceptional experiences in their first visit to Europe, and Mrs. Ladd evidently does not regard her book as an important contribution to the literature of travel. She has made a very attractive narrative, chiefly for the benefit of her own circle of friends. It is a narrative that gives particular attention to the minute details of travel and of foreign life that came under Mrs. Ladd's observation, and for that very reason it has a certain value as contemporary testimony that many a more ambitious book lacks altogether.

Men I Have Fished With. By Fred Mather. 8vo, pp. 371. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.

With one or two exceptions Mr. Mather's fishing comrades, while doubtless excellent sportsmen, were not distinguished greatly in other lines. Mr. Mather's sketches are clever revelations of character and stories of adventure with rod and gun, "from the killing of little fishes and birds to a buffalo hunt," as the author puts it. If Mr. Mather has not made a very important contribution to American biography, he has at least told some good stories and written a wholesome and invigorating book.

BIOGRAPHY.

Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D. 12mo, pp 326. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The far-reaching services of Horace Mann to what may be termed educational statesmanship in the United States have been duly recognized by American school men. Professor Hinsdale's volume in the series of "Great Educators" summarizes those services and gives them a proper setting in their historical relations.

Eighty Years and More (1815–1897): Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 8vo, pp. 474. New York: European Publishing Company. $2.

Mrs. Stanton's book of reminiscences appears in the semi-centennial jubilee year of the woman-suffrage agitation. The famous Seneca Falls convention, in which Mrs. Stanton was one of the leading spirits, was held in July, 1848, and from that day to this her name has been associated with that of Susan B. Anthony in the world movement for the enfranchisement of women. Her career as a reform lecturer and agitator has been a long and notable one, beginning as it did in the anti-slavery days. Few Americans now living have enjoyed so wide an acquaintance with the distinguished men and women of the second half of the century as this book reveals.

Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story, the American Sculptor and Author. By Mary E. Phillips. 12mo, pp. 291. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.75.

William Wetmore Story, a man of remarkable gifts and attractive personality, died in Rome in 1895. Several years before his death the writer of this memoir had obtained from him, through a letter of introduction from Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago, much interesting and valuable information regarding his life-work. This is supplemented, in the present volume, with manuscript materials furnished by Miss Starr.

Twelve Naval Captains: Being a Record of Certain Americans who Made Themselves Immortal. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The twelve naval officers selected for this record are those who most distinguished themselves in the American Revolution and the War of 1812 and during the intervening period. The first biography in the book is that of Paul Jones, our first national naval hero, and the last is a sketch of James Lawrence, whose "Don't give up the ship" has been the watchword of the American navy from his time to ours.

John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgeon (1728–1793). By Stephen Paget, M.A. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

William Harvey. By D'Arcy Power, F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Sir James Young Simpson and Chloroform (1811–1870). By H. Laing Gordon. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The series of biographies entitled "Masters of Medicine," which was well begun under the editorial supervision of the late Ernest Hart, is an enterprise of more than ordinary merit. It is a strange fact that comparatively little is known about the lives of such benefactors of the race as Harvey, Jenner, Hunter, and Simpson beyond the most meager accounts of their services to science. Readable medical biographies have been few indeed. This new series fills a real gap in our literature, and we hope that the death of the editor will not prevent the execution of the original plan. Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece portrait.

Ambrose Paré and His Times (1510–1590). By Stephen Paget. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 50.

The story of the great French surgeon of the sixteenth century should be known outside of France. Mr. Paget's work is based on the standard authorities (untranslated) and is illustrated with an interesting portrait and several reproductions from ancient prints.

Sir Walter Ralegh: The British Dominion of the West. By Martin A. S. Hume. 12mo, pp. 449. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

To Americans it will seem especially fitting that the new biographical series of "Builders of Greater Britain" should begin with a sketch of Sir Walter Ralegh, the man who really conceived the idea of Anglo-Saxon domination in this Western world. It is true that the direct results of Ralegh's statesmanship were in after-years largely lost to Britain, but that "is another story." Ralegh was in the truest sense the creator of that "British dominion of the West" which in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made the "Greater Britain" and laid the foundations of another great English-speaking nationality.

New Letters of Napoleon I., Omitted from the Edition Published Under the Auspices of Napoleon III. From the French. By Lady Mary Loyd. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The publication of more than five hundred "new" letters of Napoleon is an event which would once have roused far more curiosity and interest than at the present day, when the general conception of the Napoleonic character has become so fixed and definite that no amount of self-revelation through rediscovered letters is likely to greatly change it. The correspondence included in this volume is addressed to many persons in various stations and relations to Bonaparte, and it touches on a multitude of subjects. The Emperor's directions to his ministers are among the most piquant passages in the book. American affairs are touched upon, but only incidentally.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Holy Bible, Polychrome Edition. A New English Translation, with Explanatory Notes. 4to. The Book of Judges, by Rev. G. F. Moore, D.D. $1.25. The Book of Psalms, by Horace Howard Furness. $2.50. The Book of the Prophet Isaiah, by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D. $2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The general plan of the polychrome Bible was fully described in this REVIEW for December, 1896. The distinctive

typographical feature of the work, which gives the edition its name, is the arrangement of colors on the background of the page to show the various sources from which the books have been composed. This device helps to an understanding of many of the more important results of modern critical scholarship. The services of the world's greatest biblical scholars have been enlisted in the work of translating and annotating. Thus the English rendering of the Psalms has been done by that accomplished student of English letters, Dr. Horace H. Furness, of Philadelphia, while the notes to the text have been prepared by Wellhausen, the great German critic, who also furnishes an appendix on the music of the ancient Hebrews. Each volume contains illustrations from Assyrian and Egyptian monuments or from photographs of biblical scenery.

The Modern Reader's Bible. St. Matthew and St. Mark and the General Epistles. Edited, with notes, by Richard G. Moulton. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Professor Moulton's presentation of the books of the New Testament in modern literary form will be welcomed by all who have followed his work in the Old Testament. The present volume includes the gospels of Matthew and Mark and the epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, with a critical introduction and notes.

An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. By S. R. Driver. 8vo, pp. 588. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

This is the sixth edition of Canon Driver's scholarly work, with matter which in former editions appeared in appendices incorporated in the main text, so that the results of the latest criticism are stated in appropriate order.

Prayers Ancient and Modern, Selected and Arranged for Daily Reading. By the editor of "Daily Strength for Daily Needs." 16mo, pp. 377. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Many authors have contributed to this collection of prayers. Among modern writers one would hardly turn to Robert Louis Stevenson in a quest for this form of literature, but two prayers by Stevenson are included in the little volume before us. One of the most voluminous contributors is Christina Georgina Rossetti.

Hymns That Have Helped: Being a Collection of Hymns Which Have Been Found Most Useful to the Children of Men. By W. T. Stead. 16mo, pp. 276. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Stead's collection of testimonies from the men and women who have been helped by the hymns included in his little book is very interesting. Several of the hymns selected for this publication are favorites of long standing, while others can hardly be said to be familiar to American ears, but the reasons for their inclusion are brought out in the editorial notes. The American edition of "Hymns That Have Helped" should have as marked a success as the English edition enjoyed.

Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences By G. Frederick Wright. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Earlier works, and especially "The Logic of Christian Evidences," have shown Professor Wright's marked qualifications as a writer on the relations of science and religion. This author's position is indeed unique, for he has become an expert in two distinct fields. For many years he has pursued the study of glacial action (from which has resulted his important book on "The Ice Age in North America"), and during the same time he has continually held a chair in a theological seminary. All the recently discovered external evidences of Christianity have appealed to him with unusual force, and in his new volume they will be found clearly stated. Professor Wright has a literary style well suited to his purpose; his books are readable as well as logical.

The New Puritanism. Papers by Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, Charles A. Berry, and others. Edited by Rossiter W. Raymond. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.25.

This volume contains the addresses given on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary celebration of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, spoke on "Beecher's Influence Upon Religious Thought in England," Dr. George A. Gordon on "The Theological Problem for To-day," Dr. Washington Gladden on "The Social Problems of the Future," and President Tucker, of Dartmouth, on "The Church of the Future." These addresses, together with the two on modern Puritanism by Dr. Abbott and Dr. Bradford, are all worthy of preservation, apart from the temporary interest connected with Plymouth's commemoration services.

The Service of God: Sermons, Essays and Addresses. By Samuel A. Barnett. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

This book is full of the spirit of the author's service of humanity in East London, where as warden of Toynbee Hall Mr. Barnett has had unusual opportunities to study the problems of modern philanthropy and practical religion as they present themselves in the crowded city. Mr. Barnett's point of view is well known to many of our readers; he represents the "moderate" wing of the English Christian socialists.

Antichrist: Including the Period from the Arrival of Paul in Rome to the End of the Jewish Revolution. By Ernest Renan. Translated by Joseph H. Allen. 8vo, pp. 442. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

This the fourth volume in Renan's series entitled "History of the Origins of Christianity" has been commended to readers as exhibiting the author's traits as a historian with especial clearness. Professor Allen's translation should be of service to those readers of "Quo Vadis" who wish to broaden their information concerning the time of Nero.

Christianity and the Progress of Man, as Illustrated by Modern Missions. By W. Douglas Mackenzie. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

This book attempts to cover in a summary way the ground which Dr. Dennis has explored with great care in his work on "Christian Missions and Social Progress." Professor Mackenzie writes with full and accurate information and with fervent interest in missionary enterprise. His father and mother have served as missionaries in South Africa for the past forty years.

Christianity the World-Religion. Lectures Delivered in India and Japan. By John Henry Barrows, D.D. 12mo, pp. 412. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

These lectures, delivered by Dr. Barrows through the generosity of Mrs. Haskell, a wealthy benefactress of the University of Chicago, attracted world-wide attention and did much to enhance respect for the Christian faith in the Orient. An interesting account of the reception accorded to Dr. Barrows in India is given in an appendix to this volume by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume.

Buddhism and Its Christian Critics. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.25.

Perhaps the most sympathetic study of Buddhism that has recently appeared in the English language. The tone of the book is not, however, hostile to Christianity. The author addresses himself mainly to such Christians as wish to get an insight into the teachings of Buddhism. His chapters may be read with profit, even if at times without full acceptance of all his propositions, by the open-minded student of comparative religion.

Practical Ethics : A Collection of Addresses and Essays. By Henry Sidgwick. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Professor Sidgwick represents in England the views and purposes for which Dr. Felix Adler and the ethical culturists stand in this country. His last volume of essays deals with the practical problems attending the work of the ethical societies that were founded about ten years ago in London and Cambridge.

REFERENCE.

Students' Edition of a Standard Dictionary of the English Language. 8vo, pp. 923. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

The convenient abridgment of the Standard Dictionary, "designed to give the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of over sixty thousand words and phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples," is certainly superior to earlier attempts in the making of "school" and "students'" dictionaries. The selection of words has been made with great care. Students in American colleges and preparatory schools will find that special effort has been made to retain all words occurring in the series of "English classics" on which college entrance requirements in English are based. The abridgment shows every evidence of skill and good judgment on the part of the compilers. It is a compact and handy volume, useful at the office desk as well as in the library or study.

Dictionary of Quotations (Classical). By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. 8vo, pp. 648. New York : The Macmillan Company. $2.

This dictionary of classical quotations has been prepared as far as possible along the lines laid down in the "Dictionary of English Quotations" by Colonel Dalbiac. A special effort has been made to produce a volume serviceable to non-classical as well as to classical students, and the compiler has taken particular pains to avoid the perpetuation of errors.

Punctuation : With Chapters on Hyphenization, Capitalization, and Spelling. By F. Horace Teall. 16mo, pp. 199. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.

One important merit of Mr. Teall's little manual is its economy in the formulation of rules; the author relies rather on the enunciation of well-defined principles and the citation of examples of their application. The book is clearly written; the pros and cons of controverted questions are fairly stated and judiciously determined, and probably no better guide can be found for the perplexed literary worker.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Elements of Constructive Geometry, Inductively Presented. By William Noetling. From the German of K. H. Stöcker. 12mo, pp. 62. Boston : Silver, Burdett & Co. 36 cents.

The Elements of Geometry. By Henry W. Keigwin. 12mo, pp. 227. New York : Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, pp. 89. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Suggestions for Laboratory and Field Work in High School Geology. By Ralph S. Tarr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 100. New York : The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

An Introductory Course in Quantitive Chemical Analysis. By Percy Norton Evans, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 83. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Laboratory Directions in General Biology. By Harriet Randolph, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 167. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

Physical Experiments : A Manual and Note Book. By Alfred P. Gage, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 105. Boston : Ginn & Co.

The Essentials of Gearing. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. 8vo, pp. 106. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.

Maldon and Brunnanburgh : Two Old English Songs of Battle. Edited by Charles L. Crow, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 84. Boston : Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Exercises in Greek Composition. By Edwin H. Higley. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Selections from L'Honnond's Viri Romæ and Cornelius Nepos. Edited by Jno. T. Buchanan and R. A. Minckwitz. 16mo, pp. 198. New York : Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.

The Second Book of Cæsar's Gallic War. Edited for the use of schools by William C. Collar. 16mo, pp. 105. Boston : Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Die Deutsche Sprache in Natüralichen Reihen. By Joseph K. Egger. 16mo, pp. 110. Golden, Colo. : Published by the author. $1.

Heath's Modern Language Series : "Der Bibliothekar," by Gustav von Moser, 30 cents : "Moni der Geissbub," by Johanna Spyri, 25 cents ; "German Selections for Sight Translation," 15 cents. Paper, 12mo. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co.

A Primer of French Pronunciation. By John E. Matzke, Ph.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 77. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Sainte-Beuve : Seven of the "Causeries du Lundi." Edited, with notes, by George McLean Harper, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 227. New York : Henry Holt & Co.

An Elementary Scientific French Reader. By P. Mariotte-Davies, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

First Facts and Sentences in French. By Victor Bétis and Howard Swan. 12mo, pp. 125. New York : Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 65 cents.

Fra le Corde di un Contrabasso. By Salvatore Farina. With notes by T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo, pp. 96. New York : William R. Jenkins.

Un Drama Nuevo : A Drama in Three Acts. By Don Jcaquín Estébanez. Edited, with notes, by John E. Matzke. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York : William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

Parables for School and Home. By Wendell P. Garrison. 12mo, pp. 229. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The Yersin Phono-Rythmic Method of French Pronunciation, Accent, and Diction. French and English. By M. and J. Yersin. 12mo, pp. 245. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.10.

Selected Letters of Cicero. Edited, with notes, by Frank Frost Abbott. 12mo, pp. 391. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Eight Books of Homer's Odyssey. With introduction and vocabulary. By Bernadotte Perrin and Thomas Day Seymour. 12mo, pp. 175. Boston : Ginn & Co. $1.65.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) March.

Sociology Applied to Politics. F. Sigel.
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1897. E. D. Durand.
Proposed Reform for the Monetary System. J. F. Johnson.
A Misguided Philosopher in the Field of Economics. W. G. L. Taylor.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

Trusts: Their Causes and the Remedy. Marion Butler.
The Victory of the Vanquished. Charles A. Towne.
Currency Reform. Anthony W. Dimock
A Single Standard for the World. Francis E. Woodruff.
Commissioner Harris' "Statistics and Socialism." G. Wilson.
Pingree Potato Culture and Its Effects on Business. C. A. Robinson.
Law, Lawlessness, and Labor. H. W. B. Mackay.
The Exiled Christ in Christian Russia. B. O. Flower.
Girls' Coöperative Boarding Homes. Robert Stein.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

English as Against French Literature. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
England's Economic and Political Crisis. J. N. Larned.
The Municipal Service of Boston. Francis C. Lowell.
The Australian Democracy. E. L. Godkin.
The Social and Domestic Life of Japan. K. Mitsukuri.
A First Performance in Shakespeare's Time. H. W. Fisher.
Bacchylides and His Native Isle. J. Irving Manatt.

The Bookman.—New York. March.

Mr. J. M. Barrie as a Dramatist. Edward Morton.
Concerning the English "Academy." Stephen Crane.
Living Continental Critics.—VII., F. Martini. F. T. Copper.
Whittier and Lowell.

The Century Magazine.—New York. March.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. John R. Proctor.
The River Trip to the Klondike. John Sidney Webb.
The Rush to the Klondike Over the Mountain Passes. E. S. Curtis.
Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time, 1866. Sara Y. Stevenson.
Songs of American Birds. John Burroughs.
Women Composers. Rupert Hughes.
General Grant's Des Moines Speech. James S. Clarkson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Points of a Pilgrimage. S. P. Cadman.
Indian Corn in Colonial Times. Alice M. Earle.
The German Army and Navy. H. W. Raymond.
The Newspaper Postoffice at Berlin. A. O. Klaussmann.
The Tramp and the Labor Colony in Germany. A. F. Weber.
The Bubonic Plague in India. A. Lustig.
Newhaven Fisher Folk. Maura B. Starr.
English and American Electioneering. Sydney Brooks.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. March.

The Land That Is Coveted (China). William Elery Curtis.
The Dreyfus Mystery. Theron C. Crawford.
Interior of a Pompeiian House. H. C. Huntington.
The Emperor William as a Huntsman. Edward Breck.
The Flight of an Empress. Belle Gray Taylor.
On the Choice of a Profession.—II. Edward S. Holden.
Shall We Annex Leprosy?

Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Guanajuato Catacombs. De Gilbert Cunningham.
Triumphs in Amateur Photography.—IV. Marmaduke Humphrey.
The Preliminary Period of the American Revolution. G. C. Lay.
A Tragedy of the Old Slavery Days.
Mexican Milk-Bearing Plants. Edward Page Gaston.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

An American Army Maneuver. Franklin Matthews.
Social Pictorial Satire.—II. George Du Maurier.
Stirring Times in Austria. Mark Twain.
In the Wake of a War. Julian Ralph.
The Earliest Painter in America. Charles H. Gart.
Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey.
Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers. Joel Benton.
The Century's Progress in Anatomy and Physiology. H. S. Williams.
Our National Seminary of Learning. W. J. McGee.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. March.

The Hero of the Yalu. Calvin D. Wilson.
In a Sportsman's Paradise. Franklin O. Harding.
Dora Valesca Becker, Violiniste. Regina A. Hilliard.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

In Fashionable Siberia. T. G. Allen, Jr.
Living on Two Hundred Dollars a Year. A. H. Zander.
When Fashion Graced the Bowery. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. March.

The Status of American Agriculture. George E. Walsh.
Pearl-Seeking. Frank H. Sweet.
Historic Diamonds. Neith Boyce.
The Antics of Electricity. George J. Varney.
Literary Nomenclature. F. Foster.
The Archæology of Nursery Classics. Agnes C. Sage.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

Letters from the Andrée Party.
Where Is Andrée? Walter Wellman.
Reminiscences of the Civil War.—V. Charles A. Dana.
Ho, for the Klondike! Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Giovanni Boldini. H. S. McMaster.
The Tall Buildings of New York.
A National Quarantine. Walter Wyman.
The Khedive of Egypt. Frederic C. Penfield.
Will the People Have Shakespeare?

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

American College for Girls at Constantinople. Emma P. Telford.
William Pitt Fessenden. Richard Webb.
Municipal Art in Italy. Allen French.
Expensive Living the Blight on America. Joseph Lee.
New England in India. Francis E. Clark.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Workers—The West.—I. Walter A. Wyckoff.
A Pompeiian Gentleman's Home-Life. E. Neville-Rolfe.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York.

January.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath and Its Dangers.
The Practice of the Gum-Bichromate Process. J. Packham.

February.

Intensification, Whole or Partial. A. W. Scott.
Sunlight in Lantern Slides. C. H. Bothamley.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. February.

The Orators of the American Revolution. Mary P. Root.
Reminiscences of Haddonfield, N. J., During the Revolution.
Cambridge a Century Ago. Miriam G. Eichelberger.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York.

February.

A Sketch of Alphonse Daudet.
The Traveling Library—A Boon for American Country Readers. W. B. Shaw.
Arctic Exploration and the Quest of the North Pole. Walter Wellman.

Why Should Arctic Exploration Be Continued?
The Advance of the Peace Movement Throughout the World. Frederic Passy.
British Problems and Policies for 1898. W. T. Stead.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. February.

The Evolution of the Mind. David S. Jordan.
School Gardens. Henry L. Clapp.
The United States Forest Reserves. Charles D. Walcott.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—XIII. W. Z. Ripley.
Scientific Progress in the Closing Century. L. Büchner.
Evolutionory Ethics. Herbert Spencer.
Principles of Taxation.—XV.: What Is Property? D. A. Wells.
Feet and Hands.—II. Mrs. H. Bernard.
Education in the Animal Kingdom. Charles Letourneau.
The Primary Social Settlement. Kate K. Ide.

The Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.

Palladio and His Work. Alfredo Melani.
The Problem of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. W. H. Goodyear.
The New Library of Congress. Russell Sturgis.
French Cathedrals.—XIII. Barr Ferree.
The School Buildings of New York. J. B. Robinson.
New York Public Library.

The Arena.—Boston. February.

The Politico-Financial Controversy. G. W. Julian.
The Revision of the Constitution. Walter Clark.
Reasons for the Failure of the Bimetallic Conference. J. R. Challen.
The Mission of Machinery. Henry M. Williams.
The Corporations Against the People. B. O. Flower.
Secret Societies and the State. J. M. Foster.
A Phase of Gutter Journalism: Faking. J. B. M. McGovern.
The Theological Development of a Child. Fanny D. Bergen.

The Art Amateur.—New York. February.

The Complete Work of Rembrandt. R. Riordan.
Sketching from Nature. A. C. Vanderhoof.
How to Become a Ceramic Decorator. F. B. Aulich.
The Use of Color in Glass-Painting. F. E. Hall.

The Art Interchange.—New York. February.

Velasquez, Titian, and Rembrandt. Edward Poynter.
The Renaissance at Its Height. E. H. Blashfield.
The Secret of India Ink.
Art for Man's Sake. G. C. Teall.

Atalanta.—London. February.

The Percies: The Romance of Great Families. G. Oliver-Williams.
Lamps, Lanterns, and Lights; Ancient and Modern. Maud J. Vyse.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. January.

Making Defalcations Difficult. E. P. Moxey.
History of the Legal-Tender Note.
The Bank of Scotland. J. M. Forbes.
Can the Conventional Check-Book Be Improved? A. O. Kittredge.

February.

Plan of the Monetary Commission.
Banking under the Monetary Commission's Plan.
Country Checks and Country Bank Accounts.
Changes in the National Bank Act.
Negotiations for International Bimetallism.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
The Increase in the Number of Banking Offices Opened.
The Bank of England.
The New Indian Currency Measures.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Women in Palestine. Julia E. Bulkley.
The Biblical Element in the Modern Sermon. W. H. P. Faunce.
Purpose and Plan of the Gospel of Matthew. E. D. Burton.
Jesus as an Organizer of Men. W. Rauschenbusch.
The Chronology of the Apostolic Age. C. W. Votaw.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. February.

Among the Cretan Insurgents. Ernest N. Bennett.
Queen Oglethorpe.
John Nicholson of Delhi.
The Spanish Crisis.
Transport Service and the Health of the Army in India.
The First Speeches of Edmund Burke. John Cooke.
The Crisis in China.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.

The Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.
British Versus German Trade Methods.
The American Cotton Goods Trade.
Trading Stations of the West Coast of Africa.
The Cultivation of Coffee and Tea in India.
False Trade Descriptions in India.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

Anglo-Saxon Superiority. Robert W. Shannon.
The Modern English Girl. Sarah Grand.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—IV. J. G. Bourinot.
The Solicitor-General of Canada. Byron Nicholson.
The Klondike. J. Gordon Smith.
Some Experiences in the Chilkoot Pass. T. S. Scott.
The Fenian Invasion of Quebec, 1866. J. W. Dafoe.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.

Berlin; a Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Licking the Lightning. Robert Machray.
Cabs of All Countries. Alfred T. Story.
About the Coinage. Alexis Krausse.
Animals as Hunters. Henry Scherren.
Mountaineering in Winter; a Climb on the Schreckhorn.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Japanese Battleship "Yashima." E. H. T. D'Eyncourt.
Natural Gas in the United States. Hosea Webster.
Recent Improvements in Electro-Galvanizing. S. Cowper-Cowles.
Mechanical Stokers. William R. Roney.
Technical Education in Great Britain. W. H. Bailey.
Floating Docks. Sydney F. Staples.
The Late Gen. Francis A. Walker. C. J. H. Woodbury.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

Spiritual Development Versus Materialism and Socialism. M. M. Sheedy.
Happy Marriages of Noted Persons. Frances A. Doughty.
Customs, Races, and Religions in the Balkans. E. M. Lynch.
Socialism, Altruism, and the Labor Question. G. McDermot.
The Recollections of Aubrey De Vere. I. A. Taylor.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
Henryk Sienkiewicz.
Practical Citizenship.—II. Robert J. Mahon.
The Child-Study Congress.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. February.

Revelations of the South American Cattle Trade.
The Patent Office Library. J. B. C. Kershaw.
A Ramble in Muscat. J. F. Fraser.

Charities Review.—New York. December.

A National Disgrace. Frederick H. Wines.
Samuel Gridley Howe. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.
Paul Dunbar, Negro Poet. C. B. Wilmer.
Law and Drink. Frederick H. Wines.
Catholic Coöperation in Charity. Timothy D. Hurley.
New York City Charity Appropriation. Homer Folks.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.

The Breaking Up of the Austrian Empire. N. E. Prorok.
The British Ship of War. Fred. T. Jane.
Alphonse Daudet. Virginia M. Crawford.
The Problem of the Far West.
The Attack on the London County Council. T. McKinnon Wood.
Our Trade with Western China. John Foster Fraser.
The State of the Army. A Member of the Headquarters Staff.
Bechuanaland. John Mackenzie.
The National Liberal Federation. "A Moderate Radical."

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.

Fights for the Flag. W. H. Fitchett.
Mistresses and Servants. Mrs. C. W. Earle.
Some Real Tiger Stories. A. S. Ghosh.
London Fish and Fish-Shops. C. J. Cornish.
Concerning Breakfast. E. V. Lucas.

Cosmopolis.—London. February.

(In English.)

The Theoretical Foundations of Socialism. W. H. Mallock.
Unpublished Letters to Gustave d'Eichthal. John Stuart Mill.
Alphonse Daudet. Edmund Gosse.

(In French.)

The Franco-Russian Alliance. Napoléon Ney.
Breton Literature. Anatole Le Braz.
Ibsen and George Sand. Victor Basch.

(In German.)

Criticism of the Socialist Future State. Adolph Wagner.
Letters from Rome. Continued. P. D. Fischer.

Alphonse Daudet. Friedrich Spielhagen.
Napoleon I. and Prussia. Max Lenz.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

January.

Great Gold Discoveries. Earl W. Mayo.
The Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.
The Woman Dramatist and Her Success. Mary A. Fanton.

February.

Henry Mosler, a Painter for the People. Theodore Dreiser.
Physical Training in Our Public Schools. Mary A. Fanton.
Scientific Mothering. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago.

January 16.

Energy and Art.
The Modern-Language Men in Council.

February 1.

"Lewis Carroll."
Some Ideas on Criticism. Charles L. Moore.

Dublin Review.—London. January.

English Biblical Criticism in the Thirteenth Century.
The Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of Columbus. Marion Mulhall.
St. Jerome and Rome. Dom J. Chapman.
St. Francis of Sales as a Preacher. Canon Mackey.
Christian Democracy. C. S. Devas.

Educational Review.—London. February.

The Philosophy of Conferences. William K. Hill.
University Education for Women and the Holloway Conference.
Licencie-es-lettres. W. J. Clark.
The Training of Teachers of Elementary Science. L. C. Miall.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Valmy Auerstädt.
Dongola.
The Irish University Question.
The Success of the Anglo-Saxons.
Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa.
Indian Frontier Policy.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. February.

The Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. J. H. Hammond.
Possibilities and Limitations of Electric Traction. F. J. Sprague.
Economy and Efficiency of the Large Gas Engine. Dugald Clerk.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain. J. McKechnie.
Objections to Municipal Ownership of Electric Plants. T. C. Smith.
Equipment and Organization of a Fire Department. H. Bonner.
Relations of Forestation to Water Supply. H. M. Wilson.
Hot-Water System for Heating Buildings. J. J. Blackmore.
Features of Irrigation Engineering in Colorado. H. A. Crafts.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World. J. S. Jeans.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

How to Reach Klondike. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
The Queen's Personal Interest in India. Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer.
The King and Queen of the Belgians. Mary S. Warren.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

M. Hanotaux.
The County Council Election. H. L. W. Lawson.
Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke. Sidney Lee.
Corea. E. H. Parker.
Forty Years in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Frederick Gale.
From Canton to Mandalay. William Johnstone.
A Remedy for Baby-Farming. Frances C. Low.
Hope for the West Indies. George Baden-Powell.
A Monroe Doctrine for China.

The Forum.—New York. February.

Antarctic Exploration and Its Importance. C. R. Markham.
Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System.—II. J. G. Carlisle.
Relation of Production to Productive Capacity.—II. C. D. Wright.
Whence Came the American Indians? John W. Powell.
The True Meaning of the New Sugar Tariff. H. W. Wiley.
Britain's Exploitation of the Nile Valley. F. S. Penfield.
Condition of the American Working Class. F. K. Foster.
Side-Lights on Postal Reform. Orville J. Victor.
Corn and Cotton-Seed: Why the Price of Corn is Low. C. W. Davis.
Alexis de Tocqueville's "Recollections" and Self-Revelations. Karl Blind.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

The Gold Regions of the Klondike. Henry C. Colver.
Alaska, the Land of the Klondike. J. H. Herron.
Andrew Jackson.—I. A. Oakey Hall.
Life in Norway. Helen Bradford.
Wheeling in Picardy. Carrie Stowe-Wait.
Religious Denominations in America: The Methodists.
The Army of the Potomac. Horatio C. King.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Guild of Literature and Art. F. G. Kitton.
English Prosody. T. S. Omond.
The Nevill Princesses. Alison Buckler.
National Tree-Planting. G. Clarke Nuttall.
The Spanish Empire: "For the Glory Has Departed."

The Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Francis M. Scott. A. Oakey Hall.
Judicial Killing. Florence Spooner.
Some Virginia Lawyers of the Past and Present.—II.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. February.

Postal Savings Banks. John P. Townsend.
Will the Republicans Do It?
Labor's Interest in Protection. Henry Smith Robinson.
What Determines Prices?
Recent Foreign Labor Statistics.
Some Pressing Problems. A. H. McKnight.

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) February.

Use of Liturgical Forms in Worship. E. P. Parker.
Phenomenalism in Philosophy and Theology. C. M. Mead.
New Evidences for Congregationalism. A. T. Perry.
Aids to the Study of the Pentateuch and Joshua. L. B. Paton.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

The Credulity of Skeptics. E. Fitch Burr.
Bible Preaching the Best Apologetic. J. Monro Gibson.
The Preacher as a Religious Force. Cunningham Geikie.
Value of a Scientific Education for the Pulpit. Elisha Gray.
Church Life and Church Work. George W. Cable.

International.—Chicago. February.

Winter Days in Jamaica, W. I.—II. Lillian D. Kelsey.
The Study of Art in Munich by Women.
Canal-Boating in Central France.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. February.

The Antiquity of Irrigation.
A Glimpse of Hawaii.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. February.

The Child's Mental Power in Kindergarten Work. W. H Elson.
The Child Citizen. Mary S. Gregory.
The Evolution of a Primary Teacher.—V. Kate L. Brown.

Knowledge.—London. February.

The Floor of a Continent. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Birds: From a Hole in the Mudflats. Harry F. Witherby.
Liquid Fluorine. C. F. Townsend.
The Spectra of Bright Stars. E. W. Maunder.
Ancient Red Deer Antlers. R. Lydekker.
Notes on Comets and Meteors. W. F. Denning.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

Chess-Playing To-day. J. Arnold Green.
The Caledonia Academy, Alabama. T. Kirkpatrick.
Greenwich Observatory. E. Walter Maunder.
Australian Politics and Public Men. C. H. Irwin.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Making of New South Wales.
Cyprian: A High Churchman of the Third Century.
Minor Annals of the House of Commons.
Wild Norway.
The Story of Some English Shires.
In South Central Africa.
Agricultural Depression and Foreign Competition.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Sixth Duke of Devonshire. S. Arthur Strong.
Preparatory School Assistant Masters. Eric Parker.

Ludgate.—London. February.

Collection of War Medals at the Royal United Service Institution.
Canting Heraldry. Callum Begg.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

Macaulay and Lucian. Colonel Jarrett.
Some Memories of a Prison Chaplain.
What the Army Does Not Want.
The French Invasion of Ireland. Continued. C. Litton Falkiner.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. January.

The Songs of Burns. Thomas Derby.
Voices from Sea and Shore. W. Noel Johnson.
More Silly Stories About Shakespeare. James T. Foard.
Politis: a Study of Telegraphy Poles. Edgar Attkins.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

The Social Question.—II. M. Ellinger.
A Poet of the New York Ghetto. Leo Wilner.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. February.

Christian Missions and Social Progress.
The Turning of the Tide in Japan. M. L. Gordon.

Missionary Review.—New York. February.

The Culture of the Grace of Giving. A. T. Pierson.
Work Among the Chinese Blind. C. F. G. Cumming.
Missionary Statistics. J. Vahl.
The Land of the Lamas. E. F. Neve.

Music.—Chicago. February.

The Early Life of Richard Wagner. Egbert Swayne.
Moussorgsky. A. Pougin.
Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church. Edward Dickenson.
A Review of Violin-Making.—IV. W. W. Oakes.

National Review.—London. February.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington. J. W. Longley.
The Russian Advance on India. E. C. R. Thomson.
Mining and Politics in the Transvaal.
An Eton Master. Bernard Holland.
Raiding the Clergy. A. G. Boscawen.
The Tragedy of Arthur Crawford.
Mind as a Disease-Producer. Herbert Coryn.
The British Bounty to Asia. H. Kopsch.
The Engineering Struggle. Benjamin C. Browne.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

England at War. Frederick Greenwood.
The Expansion of Germany. Henry Birchenough.
German Versus British Trade in the East. Clavell Tripp.
French Officialism. Count de Calonne.
The Future of the Anglo-Afghan Alliance. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.
The Permanent Pacification of the Indian Frontier. G. J. Younghusband.
The Native Press in India. G. M. Chesney.
Captain Mahon's Counsels to the United States. George Suydenham Clarke.
Dante and Paganism. D. R. Fearon.
The Real Grievances of the Uitlanders. Henry Meysey-Thompson.
Great Britain's Opportunity in China. C. A. Moreing.

North American Review.—New York. February.

America's Interests in China. James H. Winslow.
A Comparative View of the Woman Suffrage Movement. Frances M. Abbott.
European Example for American Farmers. A. F. Weber.
Is Our Educational System Top-Heavy? Elliott Flower.
The Monetary Commission and Its Work. Charles S. Fairchild.
Lincoln's Skill as a Lawyer. James L. King.
The Crisis of Civil Service Reform. H. T. Newcomb.
Railroads Versus Canals. J. A. Latcha.
The Chinaman in American Politics. C. F. Holder.
Recollections of the Civil War.—I. William H. Russell.

The Open Court.—Chicago. February.

Science on the Conduct of Life. George B. Halsted.
The Judgment of Solomon. Moncure D. Conway.
History of the People of Israel.—VIII. C. H. Cornill.
The Religion of the Future. Lucian Arréat.
Modern Representations of Death. Paul Carus.
The Dunning Devil of China and Japan. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. February.

Snipe-Shooting in the Hammock Lands. G. B. Mallon.
Australian Aboriginal Sports and Woodcraft. J. F. Hobbs.
Modern Ice Yachts. H. P. Ashley.
Winter Work with the Camera. John Nicol.
A Week with the Singhalese. E. M. Allaire.
Tobogganing. E. W. Sandys.
Self-Defense with a Cane. J. Bonnafous.
From Chicago to San Francisco Awheel. Margaret V. Le Long.

The Outlook.—New York. February.

President Dole and the Hawaiian Question. Lorin A. Thurston.
Lincoln as a Literary Man. Hamilton W. Mabie.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends. Edward E. Hale.
Municipal Toronto. W. D. Gregory.
The Highlands of Kentucky. Grace F. Ryan.
The Life and Letters of Paul.—VI. Lyman Abbott.
How We Live at a Frontier Fort. Maria B. Kimball.

The Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

A Fresh View of "Manifest Destiny." James H. Bridge.
We Can Build Steel Ships. Charles E. Naylor.
Douglas Tilden, Sculptor. William D. Armes.
The Holy Grail. Emeline G. Crommelin.
The Discovery of Gold in California. Marion Bellamy.
California's Jubilee. S. G. Wilson.
Outfitting for the Klondike. L. W. Buckley.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. John St. Aubyn.
South London. Continued. Sir Walter Besant.
The Great Seal from Cromwell to Victoria.
The Campaign of Copenhagen. W. O'Connor Morris.

The Peterson Magazine.—New York. February.

John Brown, the American Reformer. Will M. Clemens.
The Playground of Marie Antoinette. H. B. Sinclair.
The Story of Peg Woffington. Beatrice Sturges.
Via Appia: The Royal Road to Rome. Anna L. W. Smith.

The Photo-American.—New York. February.

Formaldehyde and Formaline. J. H. Janeway.
Notes on Printing, Trimming, and Mounting. J. C. Hegarty.
Retouching Portrait Negatives. G. Rosenbacher.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Portraiture by Flash-Light.
Photographic Doubles.
Looking for Pictures. F. C. Lambert.
Lantern Slides Taken Directly in the Camera.
Duplicate Negatives and Direct Positives.

Photographic Times.—New York. February.

Composition.—IV. G. Davison.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Photographing in the Yosemite. W. D. Murphy.
Faking and Control in Principle and Practice. A. H. Hinton.
Latitude of the Plate.
Personality in the Portrait. J. Rees.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

The Israel Tablet of Merneptah. W. W. Moore.
The Diatessaron of Tatian and Its Evidential Value. P. P. Flournoy.
Preaching with Authority. L. B. Turnbull.
The Imprecatory Psalms. J. A. DeBaun.
The Historic Episcopate. R. C. Reed.
The Personnel of the Westminster Assembly. J. M. Mecklin.
The Blessed Hope of the Lord's Return. A. W. Pitzer.
The Logia of Jesus.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Wagner and the Bayreuth Idea.
Ireland in 1798.
The Venture of Theism.
Colonial Champions in the Mother Country.
The London County Council.
Fifty Years of Liberationism.

Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. February.

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Eliza A. Stark.
What is an Idea? Henry A. Brann.
The Rosary and the Holy Land. A. Azzopardi.
Iconography of St. Dominic in Fra Angelico. B. Merlin.
Some German Catholic Poets. Richard M. Johnston.

The Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Preventive Medicine in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Lee.
Adulteration of Beer Grains. W. H. Roberson.

Watered Milk. J. A. Geisler.
A National Bureau of Health. A. N. Bell.
Proposed Amendments to the Quarantine Law.
History of the Recent Epidemic of Yellow Fever.
Ship Island Quarantine and Its Rivals. Walter Wyman.
Yellow Fever Observations by an Octogenarian. E. H. Anderson.

The School Review.—Chicago. February.

Hygiene and Sanitary Science in Secondary Schools. D. Fall.
Growth of Mind as a Real.—II. S. S. Laurie.
Methods of Attack of Originals in Geometry. H. B. Loomis.
Contribution of Mathematics to Education. Florence Milner.

Scots Magazine.—London. February.

Culture. George J. Scott.
The Christian Principle; Its Influence Upon Government.
Michael Bruce, the Poet of Lochleven. Rev. P. Mearns.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) February.

Stilt-Racing. William G. FitzGerald.
Some Old Children's Books. Alice Waters.
How a Ship Founders. W. E. Ellis.
The First Paper-Maker (Wasps). Grant Allen.
Curious Clipped Trees. Herbert Matthews.
Insect Strength. James Scott.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. February.

Great Books.—II. F. W. Farrar.
A Two-Sworded Man of God (Neesima Shimeta). R. E. Welsh.
The Decoration of St. Paul's. W. C. E. Newbolt.
The Bishop of Stepney and His Work.

Temple Bar.—London. February.

Cocas-Keeling Islands: A Strange Community. Adam Penne.
Shakespeare and Wagner. Arthur G. Chater.
Eduard H. Grieg; the Scandinavian Tone Poet. A. E. Keeton.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

The English Military System. Captain Ellison.
The Soudan: Why Egypt Needs It. J. S. Horner.
The German and French Military Maneuvers of 1897.
Infantry Reorganization. A. Cowell.
Former Campaigns Against the Afridis. H. Pearse.
Finland and Her Soldiers. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
Elizabethan and Jacobean Duels.
An Imperial Army: A Dream of Conscription.
The Tirah Valley. F. W. Kingston.
The Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

1897; the Year of Shame.
Judicial Sex Bias.
Matthew Arnold as a Political and Social Critic. B. N. Oakeshott.
Science as a Moral Guide. H. E. Harvey.
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. Mona Wilson.
Development in the Idea of the State. Alex. Smith.
Psychical Research and the Roentgen and Other X Rays. N. W. Sibley.
Cheap and Good Money. Robert Ewen.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.

Falsehoods About Toning Agents. D. Bachrach, Jr.
A Novelty in Interior Photography.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXXI. John A. Tennant.
Hints on Brush Development of Platinum Prints. T. Perkins.
On Heads. Thomas Aquinas.
Touching Retouching. Alfred Harrielor.
Color Photography. Gabriel Lippman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

January 1.

The Late W. H. Riehl. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
The "Alte Liebe" at Cuxhaven. H. Bohrdt.
The Monroe Doctrine. Dr. A. Charpentier.

January 15.

Evangelical Church Embroidery, etc. T. Schäfer.
Schloss Blankenburg. H. Hoffmann.

January 22.

Karl von Holtei. With Portrait. D. Todt.
Church Embroidery. Continued.

January 29.

Government in Pekin. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

A Catholic University for Salzburg. A. Pichler.
Leo Teefe van Heemstedt. With Portrait. A. Pichler.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. January.

Hermann Grimm. W. Bölsche.
Knowledge and Belief. E. Adickes.
Reminiscences. J. Rodenberg.
The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. January.

Ferdinand Lassalle. Maurice Muret.
In German Africa. Michel Delines.
Automobilism. Commandant Espitallier.
Perspectives of European Politics. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

January 1.

Alphonse Daudet. A. Albalat.
One of the Queen's Subjects. P. Hamelle.
Free Hawaii. G. de Wailly.

January 15.

Naval Warfare. Commandant Chasseriaud.
An Educational Reformer. A Bertrand.
The Algerian Phosphates Question. E. Wickersheimer.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

January 1.

The Société d'Economie Sociale; List of Members, etc.
The Initiative and the Social Question. E. Rostand.
The Clothing Industry of Paris.

January 16.

The Conservation of Small Inheritances. J. Challamel and others.
French Finance. René Stourm.
The Colonization of Java. J. Chailley-Bert.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

January 1.

The Condition of French Commerce. Charles Roux.
The Responsibilities of the Press; Symposium. Continued.

January 8.

The Responsibilities of the Press; Letter. Alfred Fouillée.
The Four Social Problems. Jean Izoulet.

January 15.

The Social Duties of the Coming Generations. Goblet d'Alviella.
The Responsibilities of the Press; Replies.

January 22.

Sébastien Mercier. Jules Lemaitre.
The Responsibilities of the Press; Conclusions. H. Bérenger.

January 29.

The Sectarian Movement. C. Wagner.
The Expedition to Algeria in 1841.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

Letters Written from Algeria to General de Castellane.
The Régime of Large Estates in Calabria. M. Goyau.

Europe and the Directory.—V. M. Albert Sorel.
Problems of Bibliography and Their Solution. M. Funck-Brentano.

January 15.

The Battle of the Ligny, 1815. M. Houssaye.
A Poet-Musician—Sidney Lanier. M. Bentzon.
Speculation and Stock Exchange Gambling. M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.

January 1.

French Humor and Caricature of the Nineteenth Century.

January 8.

Swedish Literature. G. Lévy-Ullmann.
Politics in Brazil, 1894-97. A. Lefort.

January 15.

Alphonse Daudet.

January 22.

The Palais de la Cour des Comptes and the Frescoes.

January 29.

Algeria and the Sahara. Illustrated. G. Regelsperger.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. January.

The Fall of Robespierre. Edmond Biré.
Proportional Representation. Charles Woeste.
The Reception of the Belgian Mission at the Court of Java.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

January 1.

Alphonse Daudet. Anatole France.
The British Empire. Sir C. Dilke.
The Correspondence of Renan and M. Berthelot.
After Waterloo. Marshal Davout.

January 15.

Letters from Brussels (1851-52). Victor Hugo.
Voltaire and the Calas Affair. R. Allier.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. January 10.

The Power of the President of the French Republic. H. Berthelémy.
English Political Clubs. Alcide Ebray.
The Influence of Labor Insurance on Public Aid.
Transportation and Penal Colonization in New Caledonia.
Higher Education in France and Germany. Ferdinand Lot.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

January 1.

The Social Question in the Nineteenth Century. Pope Leo XIII.
Alphonse Daudet. Jean Finot.
Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Prince de Cont. Illustrated. H. Buffenoir.

January 15.

The Intellectual Proletariat in France. H. Bérenger.
Who Discovered America? Prof. C. de Lollis.
Alphonse Daudet. Georges Brandès.
The Military Correspondence of Moltke. C. Simond.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris

January 1.

Comparison of Handwritings and Graphic Identification. A. Bertillon.
The French Soudan. With Map. Leo Dex.

January 8.

Flight. M. Bretonnière.
Military Tactics.

January 15.

Chronic Alcoholism. A. Joffroy.
The Photography of the Vital Fluid. A. Guebard.

January 22.

French Observatories. L. Barré.

January 29.

French Observatories. Continued. L. Barré.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January.

Socialism. Continued. G. Renard.
Judicial Errors. Jean Ajalbert.
Science in the Nineteenth Century. R. de Maillou.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the February numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Africa, South, Mr. Bryce on the Future of, ER.
Afridis, Former Campaigns Against the, USM.
Agricultural Depression and Foreign Competition, LQ.
Alaska, the Land of the Klondike, R. H. Herron, FrL.
Altruria, Back From, Robert Timsol, Lipp.
Anglo-Afghan Alliance, The Future of the, NC.
Anglo-Saxon Superiority, R. W. Shannon, CanM.
Anglo-Saxons, The Success of the, ER.
Animal Friends, Our, J. Southworth, HM.
Animal Kingdom, Education in the, C. Letourneau, APS.
Antarctic Exploration and Its Importance, C. R. Markham, F.
Apostolic Age, The Chronology of the, C. W. Votaw, BW.
Architect, The True Education of an, Russell Sturgis, AM.
Arctic Exploration and the Quest of the North Pole, AMRR.
Arnold, Matthew, as a Political and Social Critic, WR.
Asia, The British Bounty to, H. Kopsch, NatR.
Auld Lang Syne, The Manuscript of, C. Reynolds, CM.
Australian Politics and Public Men, C. H. Irwin, LH.
Austrian Empire, The Breaking Up of the, N. E. Prorok, CR.
Baby-Farming, A Remedy for, Frances C. Low, FR.
Balkans, Customs, Races, and Religions in the, E. M. Lynch, CW.
Balzac's Books, The Names in, Henry Haynie, HM.
Bananas: How the Banana is Grown, F. S. Lyman, Cos.
Banking: See Contents of Bank.
Bechuanaland, CR.
Bedouin Friends, My, R. T. Kelly, CM.
Beer Grains, Adulteration of, W. H. Roberson, San.
Belgians, The King and Queen of the, EI.
Bicycling in Picardy, Carrie Stowe-Wait, FrL.
Bimetallic Conference, Reasons for Failure of the, A.
Birds: Our Winter Birds, A. Ellsworth, HM.
British Problems and Policies for 1898, W. T. Stead, AMRR.
Bruce, Michael, the Poet of Lochleven, Scots.
Burke, Edmund, First Speeches of, J. Cooke, Black.
Cabot Celebrations of 1897, E. G. Porter, NEM.
California, Discovery of Gold in, Marion Bellamy, OM.
California, New England Influences in, J. E. Bennett, NEM.
Canada, Makers of the Dominion of—IV., J. C. Bourinot, CanM.
Canals:
  Canal-Boating in Central France, Inter.
  Projects for an Isthmian Canal, D. Turpie, Harp.
  Canals Versus Railroads, J. A. Latcha, NAR.
  The Nicaragua Canal, H. De Soto Money, MM.
Cambridge a Century Ago, AMon.
Cape of Good Hope, Capture of, 1886, USM.
Cathedral, St. Patrick's, Dublin, CW.
Cathedrals, French—XIII., Barr Ferree, ARec.
Champlain, Lake, Naval Campaign of 1776 on, A. T. Mahan, Scrib.
Charity: See contents of CRev.
Chess-Playing To-day, A. A. Green, LH.
Child, The Theological Development of a, Fanny Bergen, A.
Child-Study Congress, The, CW.
Children's Books, Some Old, Alice Waters, Str.
China, The Crisis in, Black.
China, America's Interest in, J. H. Winslow, NAR.
Chinaman in American Politics, The, C. F. Holder, NAR.
Christian Democracy, C. S. Devas, DR, Jan.
Citizenship, Practical—II., R. J. Mahon, CW.
Civil Service Reform, The Crisis of, H. T. Newcomb, NAR.
Civil War, Recollections of the—I., W. H. Russell, NAR.
Coffee and Tea in India, Cultivation of, BTJ, Jan.
Colonial Household Industries, Alice M. Earle, Chaut.
Columbus, The Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of, DR, Jan.
Comets and Meteors, Notes on, W. F. Denning, K.
Commercialism, Capture of Government by, J. J. Chapman, AM.
Commercial Traveling, A Sweet Reminiscence of, W. Hoge, HM.
Confederacy, Veterans of the, MM.
Constitution, Revision of the, Walter Clark, A.
Copenhagen, The Campaign of, PMM.
Corea, E. H. Parker, FR.
Corn: Why the Price is Low, C. W. Davis, F.

Cornwall, St. Michael's Mount, PMM.
Corporations Against the People, B. O. Flower, A.
Cretan Insurgents, Among the, E. N. Bennett., Black.
Criticism, Some Ideas on, C. L. Moore, D, Feb. 1.
Currency Reform, Robert S. Taylor, CM.
Cyprian, A High Churchman of the Third Century, LQ.
Dana, Charles A., Reminiscences of—IV., McCl.
Dante and Paganism, D. R. Fearon, NC.
Daudet, Alphonse, A Sketch of, AMRR; CR; Bkman.
Death, Modern Representations of, Paul Carus, OC.
Defalcations: Making Defalcations Difficult, E. P. Moxey, BankNY.
Democratic Party, Origin of the, C. M. Harvey, Chaut.
De Tocqueville's "Recollections" and Self-Revelations, F.
De Vere, Aubrey, The Recollections of, I. A. Taylor. CW.
Docks, Floating, S. F. Staples, CasM.
Dominic, Saint, in Fra Angelico, Iconography of, R.
Dongola, ER.
Dress, In the Realm of Woman's, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Cos.
Drink, Law and, F. H. Wines, CRev, Dec.
Duels, Elizabethan and Jacobean, USM.
Dunbar, Paul, Negro Poet, C. B. Wilmer, CRev, Dec.
East, The Far, Problem of, CR.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev.
Functions of the State Touching Education, EdRNY.
Education in the Animal Kingdom, C. Letourneau, APS.
Is Our Educational System Top-Heavy? E. Flower, NAR.
Election, Police Control of a Great, A. D. Andrews, Scrib.
Electoral System, Dangerous Defects of Our, J. G. Carlisle, F.
Electric Traction, Possibilities and Limitations of, EngM.
Electro-Galvanizing, Recent Improvements in, CasM.
Episcopate, The Historic, R. C. Reed, PQ.
Evolutionary Ethics, Herbert Spencer, APS.
Farmers, European Example for, A. F. Weber, NAR.
Fenian Invasion of Quebec, 1866, The, J. W. Dafoe, CanM.
Feet and Hands—II., Mrs. H. Bernard, APS.
Finland and Her Soldiers, USM.
Fire Department, Equipment and Organization of a, EngM.
Fire, Heroes Who Fight, Jacob A. Riis, CM.
Florida: The Land of the Winter Cucumber, R. G. Robinson, Lipp.
Flowers in the Pave, C. M. Skinner, CM.
Fluorine, Liquid, C. F. Townsend, K.
Forest Reserves, The United States, C. D. Walcott, APS.
Forestal Resources from an Economic Standpoint, NEM.
Garbage, The Utilization of City, G. E. Waring, Jr., Cos.
Gas, Natural, in the United States, H. Webster, CasM.
German Social Democracy, J. W. Perrin, Chaut.
German Versus British Trade in the East, NC.
Germany, The Expansion of, H. Birchenough, NC.
Germany, The Financial Markets of, H. W. Rogers, Chaut.
Girl, The Modern English, Sarah Grand, CanM.
Gold Discoveries, Great, Earl W. Mayo, Dem, Jan.
Gold Discovery in California, Marion Bellamy, OM.
Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, EngM.
Grail, The Holy, Emeline G. Crommelin, OM.
Grant's Life in the West, J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Great Britain's Opportunity in China, C. A. Moreing, NC.
Greenwich Observatory, E. W. Maunder, LH.
Haddonfield, N. J., During the Revolution, AMon.
Hanotaux, M., FR.
Hawaii: President Dole and the Hawaiian Question, L. A. Thurston, Out.
Health, A National Bureau of, A. N. Bell, San.
Heraldry, Canting, C. Begg, Lud.
Highland Noble, The Home of a, A. C. Shelley, NEM.
Highways, Ancient and Modern. C. L. Whittle, NEM.
Historical Work, A Brief Survey of Recent, AM.
Holyoke, The City of, E. L. Kirtland, NEM.
Household Industries Colonial, Alice M. Earle, Chaut.
Hygiene and Sanitary Science in Secondary Schools, SRev.
Ice Yachts, Modern, H. P. Ashley, O.
Idea? What Is An, H. A. Brann, R.
India, The Russian Advance on, E. C. R. Thomson, NatR.
Indian Frontier Policy, The, ER.
Indian Frontier, Permanent Pacification of the, NC.
Indian Native Skill, Chief Pokagon, Chaut.
Indian Political Life, Undercurrents in, F. H. Skrine, Harp.
Indians? Whence Came the American, J. W. Powell, F.
Insect Communities, Anna B. Comstock, Chaut.
Ireland in 1798, QR.
Ireland, French Invasion of, Mac.
Irish University Question, The, ER.
Iron Markets of the World, Future Supremacy of, EngM.
Irrigation Engineering in Colorado, Features of, EngM.
Israel, History of the People of—VIII., C. H. Cornill, OC.
Jackson, Andrew—I., A. Oakey Hall, FrL.
Jamaica, Winter Days in—II., Lillian D. Kelsey, Inter.
Jena, Student Life at, S. H. Rowe, EdRNY.
Jesus as an Organizer of Men, W. Rauschenbusch, BW.
Journalism, A Phase of Gutter: Faking, J. B. M. McGovern, A.
Kentucky, The Highlands of, Grace F. Ryan, Out.
Klondike:
The Gold Regions of the Klondike, H. C. Colver, FrL.
Outfitting for the Klondike, L. W. Buckley, OM.
Klondike, J. G. Smith. CanM.
In the Chilkoot Pass, CanM.
How to Reach the Klondike, EI.
Labor: Condition of the American Working Class, F. K. Foster, F.
Labor Unions and the Negro, J. S. Durham, AM.
Labor Statistics, Recent Foreign, GMag.
Lamas, The Land of the, E. F. Neve, MisR.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, at Washington, J. W. Longley, NatR.
Law and Lawyers: See contents of GBag.
Legal-Tender Note, History of the, BankNY.
Liberal Federation, The British National. CR.
Liberationism, Fifty Years of, QR.
Libraries:
A Traveling Library, W. B. Shaw, AMRR.
Libraries: The National Library, MM.
The New Public Library, ARec.
The New Library of Congress, Russell Sturgis, ARec.
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library, Bkman.
Life, Science on the Conduct of, G. B. Halsted, OC.
Life Work, The Selection of One's, E. B. Andrews, Cos.
Lincoln, Abraham:
Lincoln, Some Great Portraits of, McCl.
Lincoln's Visiting Card, J. M. Bullock, CM.
Lincoln's Skill as a Lawyer, J. L. King, NAR.
Lincoln as a Literary Man, Hamilton W. Mabie, Out.
Literary Shrines of Manhattan, Some, T. F. Wolfe, Lipp.
Lockwood, Wilton, T. R. Sullivan, Scrib.
Lohengrin, Charles Barnard, Chaut.
London, South, Sir Walter Besant, PMM.
London County Council, QR.
London County Council Election, FR.
Lounsbury, Thomas Raynesford, Brander Matthews, CM.
Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends, E. E. Hale, Out.
Macaulay and Lucian, Colonel Jarrett, Mac.
Machinery, The Mission of, H. M. Williams, A.
Manhattan, Some Literary Shrines of—III., T. F. Wolfe, Lipp.
Marriages of Noted Persons, Happy, Frances A. Doughty, CW.
Matthew, Purpose and Plan of the Gospel of, BW.
Maximilian and His American Empire, Sara Y. Stevenson, CM.
Methodists, The, F. C. Iglehart, FrL.
Milk, Watered, J. H. Geisler, San.
Mind, The Evolution of the, David S. Jordan, APS.
Mind, Growth of, as a Real—II., S. S. Laurie, SRev.
Mind as a Disease-Producer, Herbert Coryn, NatR.
Missions: See Contents of MisH; MisR.
Monetary Commission and Its Work, C. S. Fairchild, NAR.
Money, Cheap and Good, Robert Ewen, WR.
Monroe Doctrine for China, A, FR.
Municipal Ownership of Electric Plants, Objections to, EngM.
Musical Culture in Chicago, Recent Development of, Harp.
Names in Balzac's Books, Henry Haynie, HM.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer, EI.
Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain, A. T. Mahan, Scrib.
Navies: Japanese Battleship "Yashima," CasM.
Negro, Labor Unions and the, J. S. Durham, AM.
New England Influences in California, J. E. Bennett, NEM.
New South Wales, The Making of, LQ.
Nicaragua Canal, The, H. De Soto Money, MM.
Nile Valley, Britain's Exploitation of the, F.
Norway, Wild, LQ.
Norway, Life in, Helen Bradford, FrL.
Odors, Samuel M. Warns, Lipp.
Oglethorpe, Queen, Black.
Omaha, The Great Exposition at, C. H. Walker, CM.
Pædagogical Type, The, G. M. Hyde, Bkman.
Paganism, Dante and, D. R. Fearon, NC.
Palladio and His Work, Alfredo Melani, ARec.
Paul, Life and Letters of—VI., Lyman Abbott, Out.
Peace Movement Throughout the World, Advance of the, AMRR.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Winter Work with the Camera, J. Nicol, O.
Triumphs in Amateur Photography—II., C. I. Berg, G.
Physical Training in Our Public Schools, Mary A. Fanton, Dem.
Pisa, The Problem of the Leaning Tower of, ARec.
Poets, Some German Catholic, R. M. Johnston, R.
Polar Exploration, Future North, Fridtjof Nansen, McCl.
Police Control of a Great Election, A. D. Andrews, Scrib.
Politico-Financial Controversy, The, G. W. Julian, A.
Pope, A Private Audience With the, Inez Merrill, LHJ.
Postal Reform, Side-Lights on, O. J. Victor, F.
Postal Savings Banks, J. P. Townsend, GMag.
Potomac, The Army of the, Horatio C. King, FrL.
Pottery, Old Blue and White, Jane W. Guthrie, G.
Preacher as a Religious Force, The, C. Geikie, HomR.
Preventive Medicine in Pennsylvania, B. Lee, San.
Prices? What Determines, GMag.
Production, Relation of, to Productive Capacity—II., C. D. Wright, F.
Protection, Labor's Interest in, H. S. Robinson, GMag.
Psalms, The Imprecatory, J. A. DeBaun, PQ.

Psychology, The Danger of Experimental, H. Münsterberg, AM.
Psychical Research and the Roentgen and Other X Rays, WR.
Public Life, On the Outskirts of, T. W. Higginson, AM.
Quarantine Law, Proposed Amendments to the, San.
Racial Geography of Europe, The—XIII., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railroads Versus Canals, J. A. Latcha, NAR.
Rembrandt van Ryn, MM.
Religion of the Future, The, Lucien Arréat, OC.
Religious Instruction in American Schools, L. Seeley, EdRNY.
Revenue Cutter Service, The United States, H. D. Smith, CM.
Revolution, Preliminary Period of the American—II., G.
Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
Rhine Country, The, H. A. Guerber, Chaut.
Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer, James M. Bryce, CM.
Russian Advance on India, The, E. C. R. Thomson, NatR.
St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, PMM.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Decoration of, W. C. E. Newbolt, SunM.
Satire, Social Pictorial—I., George Du Maurier, Harp.
School Gardens, Henry L. Clapp, APS.
Science as a Moral Guide, WR.
Scientific Progress in the Closing Century, L. Büchner, APS.
Seal, The Great, from Cromwell to Victoria, PMM.
Secret Societies and the State, J. M. Foster, A.
Self-Defense with a Cane, J. Bonnafous, O.
Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke, FR.
Shakespeare and Wagner, A. G. Chater, TB.
Shelter, The Poetry of, C. C. Abbott, Lipp.
Shipbuilding: We Can Build Steel Ships, C. E. Naylor, OM.
Shipbuilding as a Productive Industry in Great Britain.
Sienkiewicz, Henryk, CW.
Singhalese, A Week with the, E. M. Allaire, O.
Skeptics, The Credulity of, E. Fitch Burr, HomR.
Sleepy Hollow, The Old Dutch Church of, Dem, Jan.
Social Democracy, German, J. W. Perrin, Chaut.
Social Question, The—II., M. Ellinger, Men.
Social Settlement, The Primary, Kate K. Ide, APS.
Socialism, Altruism, and the Labor Question, G. McDermot, CW.
Socialism, Theoretical Foundations of, Cos.
Solomon, The Judgment of, M. D. Conway, OC.
Soudan, The: Why Egypt Needs It, Captain Ellison, USM.
Spain: The Spanish Crisis, Black.
Spanish Empire, The, GM.
Spiritual Development Versus Materialism and Socialism, CW.
Sport: See contents of O; PMM; Bad.
State, Development in the Idea of the, WR.
Steerage, The, of To-day, H. P. Whitmarsh, CM.
Stilt-Racing, W. G. FitzGerald, Str.
Strikes: The Engineering Struggle, B. C. Browne, NatR.
Student Life at Jena, S. H. Rowe, EdRNY.
Stuttgart—II., Elise J. Allen, Harp.
Supreme Court, Personnel of the, Nannie-Belle Maury, Cos.
Tariff, True Meaning of the Sugar, H. W. Wiley, F.
Taxation, Principles of—XV., D. A. Wells, APS.
Telegraphing Without Wires, E. Mancini, Chaut.
Thanet, Octave, The Theories of, Mary J. Reid, MidM.
Theism, The Venture of, QR.
Toronto, Municipal, W. D. Gregory, Out.
Transvaal, Mining and Politics in the, NatR.
Tree-Planting, National, G. C. Nuttall, GM.
Uitlanders, The Real Grievances of the, NC.
Valois, The Last of the, Eleanor Lewis, Cos.
Violin-Making, A Review of—IV., W. W. Oakes, Mus.
Wagner and the Bayreuth Idea, QR.
Wagner, Richard, The Early Life of, E. Swayne, Mus.
Walker, Francis A., The Late, C. J. H. Woodbury, CasM.
Washington, George:
  The Last Days of George Washington, Tobias Lear, McCl.
  With Washington in the Minuet, Mrs. B. Harrison, LHJ.
  The First and Last Writings of Washington, CM.
Wasps: The First Paper Makers, Grant Allen, Str.
West Indies, Hope for the, George Baden-Powell, FR.
Westminster Assembly, Personnel of the, J. A. Mecklin, PQ.
Women:
  Women in Palestine, Julia E. Bulkley, BW.
  Woman Suffrage Movement, Comparative View of the NAR.
  The Woman Dramatist and Her Success, Mary A. Fanton Dem.
  Woman's Dress, In the Realm of, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Cos.
Yellow Fever, History of the Recent Epidemic of, San.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
Inter.	International.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The American Monthly Review of Reviews.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1898.

Judge William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State ..... Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Topic of the Month 387
Grounds of Spanish Enmity 388
Likelihood of a Plot 389
American Forbearance 389
An Unprecedented Demand for Newspapers 390
The Naval Inquiry 391
Signs of a Coming Crisis 392
Fifty Millions for Defense 392
A Wise Expenditure 393
America's Latent Power 394
War Nowadays a Question of Machinery 394
Ship Canals and Our Future Navy 395
Keep the Real Issue in Sight ! 396
What the People Demand 396
Not a Question of Indemnity ! 397
But a Question of Spain's Clearing Out ! 397
Nor Should Cuba be Saddled with Spain's Debt ! 398
Will Hawaii be Annexed by Joint Resolution ? 398
Europe and the Cuban Affair 399
Anglo-French War Talk 399
France and the Chinese Scramble 400
Affairs in France 400
Unanimity against Zola 401
German Politics 402
Justice Harlan on Railroad Rates 402
The Western View 402
Measures in Congress 403
Little General Legislation 404
The Revenue Question 404
The Acquittal of the Lattimer Posse 405
Public Affairs in New York and Pennsylvania. 406
London's Municipal Victory 406
Russian Politics 407
Death of Miss Willard 407
The Obituary Record 407

With portraits of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, Rear Admiral Bermejo, Polo y Bernabé, Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Joseph G. Cannon, Redfield Proctor, M. Labori, Dr. Theodor Barth, Major-General Miles, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, Adjt.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke, Brig.-Gen. W. M. Graham, Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Prince George of Greece, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, a map of rearranged military departments, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events 408

With portraits of Rear Admiral McNair, Sir Henry Bessemer, William H. Maxwell, William M. Singerly, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

The Hispano-American Crisis in Caricature .. 412

With reproductions from various American and foreign journals.

Political Germany 417

By Theodor Barth.

With portraits of Emperor Wilhelm II., Prince Hohenlohe, August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Eugen Richter, Rudolf von Bennigsen, Count Caprivi, Bernhard von Bülow, Rear Admiral Tirpitz, Freiherr von Stumm, Count Posadowsky, Count Kanitz, Prince Bismarck, Herr von Miquel, Dr. Lieber, Freiherr von Thielmann, and Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg.

Does Cosmopolitan Life Lead to International Friendliness ? 429

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

With views of Cannes.

Baron Pierre de Goubertin 435

By Albert Shaw.

With portrait of Baron de Coubertin.

The Golden Heart of the Sierra Madre 439

By H. D. Slater.

With illustrations.

The Referendum and the Swiss Railroads .. 443

By J. R. Macdonald.

Bacchylides, the Risen Bard 445

By J. Irving Manatt.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Intervention in Cuba 449
The American Naval Officer of the Future 450
The Marine Engine and Modern Naval Strategy. 451
Mr. Walker Interviews the Hon. T. B. Reed 452
England Versus Germany 453
Japan and China in the World's Markets 454
Tea-Farming in South Carolina 455
The Mennonites in Manitoba 455
The New York Legal Aid Society 456
Mild Winters Destined to be Universal 457
Anecdotes of Edison 458
Ibsen, the Dramatist 458
Ian Maclaren and the Theater 459
Literary Gossip by Ambassador Hay 460
The English Magazine Writer's Market 460
Browning as a Chapel-Goer 461
France and England in West Africa 463
With map of rival claims in West Africa.
Germany in China—A Japanese View 465
England and Japan 465
The First German Parliament 467
The Passing of the German Peasant 468
An Optimistic View of Austria's Future 469
The Zola Trial 469
Should the United States Produce its Sugar ? .. 471
Public Control of the Primaries 472
Political and Municipal Legislation in 1897 474
The Franchises of Greater New York 475
The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works 477
Do Foreign Missions Pay ? 478
The Methodist Denomination in the United States 480
Mr. Gladstone as a Sportsman 480

The Periodicals Reviewed 481

The New Books 494

With portraits of Richard Le Gallienne, Max Müller, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Christina Rossetti and her mother, Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, and Winston Churchill.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines 505

Index to Periodicals 510

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.

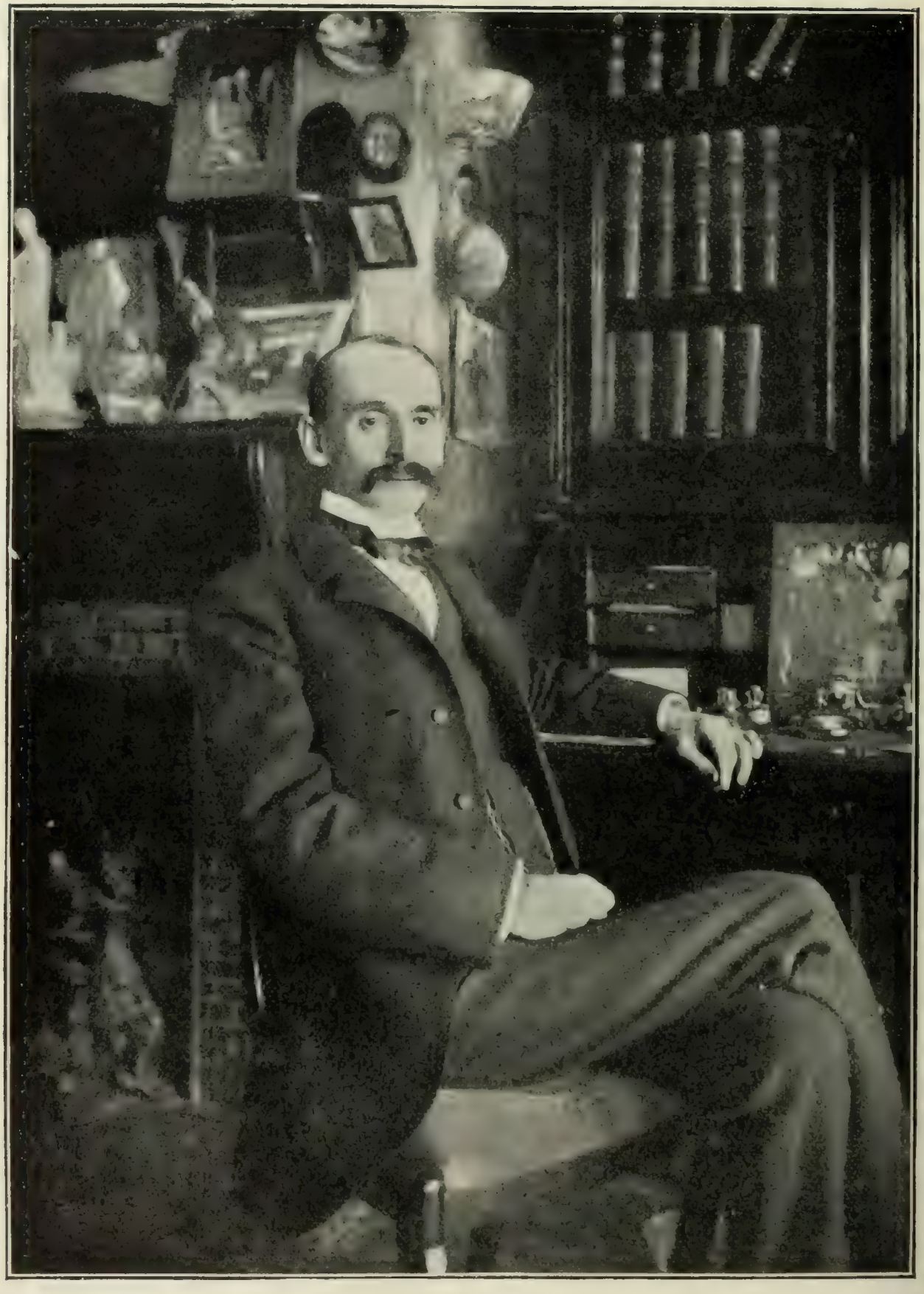


Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1898. No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

e Topic f the onth.

Our last month's review of events included as its most absorbing topic the destruction of the United States battleıp *Maine* by explosion in the harbor of Havana, ith the loss of more than two hundred and fifty en. The weeks that have elapsed since that tal event of February 15 have been making story in a manner highly creditable to the merican Government and to our citizenship. aptain Sigsbee, the commander of the *Maine*, ıd promptly telegraphed his desire that judgent should be suspended until investigation had een made. The investigation was set on foot once, and seventy-five millions of Americans ave accordingly suspended judgment in the face a great provocation. For it must be remembered that to suppose the destruction of the *Maine* an ordinary accident and not due to any external agency or hostile intent was, under all the circumstances, to set completely at defiance the law of probabilities. It is not true that battleships are in the habit of blowing themselves up. When all the environing facts were taken into consideration, it was just about as probable that the *Maine* had been blown up by spontaneous combustion or by some accident in which no hostile motive was concerned, as that the reported assassination of President Barrios, of Guatemala, a few days previously had really been a suicide. The fact in that case was that a frightful state of civil warfare in Guatemala had been attended with various successful or unsuccessful attempts at assassination, and Barrios knew that his turn would come. Within the past year nearly every Spanish-American ruler from the Rio Grande to Patagonia has had attempts made upon his life, several of which have been fatal. The fact that Sagasta is Prime Minister of Spain is merely due to the recent assassination of Canovas, who was responsible for Weyler's policy of extermination in Cuba. One of the early incidents of the present war between Spain and Cuba was the assassination of the brilliant Cuban journalist, José Marti, whose eloquence and courage had precipitated the rebellion. Subsequently the Spaniards perpetrated a treacherous plot which resulted in the assassination of General Maceo, who, next to



rom a photo taken for the N. Y. World.

THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" IN HAVANA HARBOR.

Gomez, was the principal military figure on the Cuban side. Assassination is not a usual or an accredited method of warfare or of political controversy among colder-blooded races; but with nations of Spanish blood it is a factor that has to be constantly counted upon and guarded against. This is perfectly understood in the Spanish-speaking countries, where—in times of war, revolution, or fierce controversy—treachery is always the one thing most feared; while the assassin's plot is reckoned with as a matter of course.



CONSUL-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

Grounds of Spanish Enmity.

Now it happens that in no Spanish-speaking region in all modern times has there been any contest or strife approaching in its destructiveness (with the notable exception of the war of 1865–70 in Paraguay) the war that has been carried on in Cuba for the past three years. The Spaniards have sent across the Atlantic Ocean more than two hundred thousand of their sons to fight against the Cuban rebels, and more than half of these are now dead or hopelessly invalided. Cuba on her part seems to have lost from a third to a half of the population of the island. It has been the belief of all Spaniards in Spain and of all Spanish supporters and sympathizers in Cuba that the sole reason for the prolongation of this strife has been the aid and comfort afforded to the Cuban insurgents by the people of the United States. The feeling has been, therefore, that Spain's real enemies were the Americans, and that the open outbreak of hostilities was simply a matter of the convenient time and season, to be determined by exigencie in Spain. All this being true, it has been know perfectly well that Spanish hatred might at an time manifest itself by attempts upon the life the American representative at Havana, Consu General Fitzhugh Lee. This danger was fe especially at the time of the Havana riots in Jan uary, and it seems to have had something to d with the sending of the *Maine* to Havana harbo The Spaniards themselves, however, looked upo the sending of the *Maine* as a further aggravatio of the long series of their just grievances again the United States. They regarded the presenc of the *Maine* at Havana as a menace to Spanis sovereignty in the island and as an encourage ment to the insurgents. A powerful America fleet lay at Key West and the Dry Tortugas, wit steam up ready to follow the *Maine* to the har bor of Havana on a few hours' notice. All thi was intensely hateful to the Spaniards, and par ticularly to the army officers at Havana who ha sympathized with General Weyler's policy an who justly regarded General Weyler's recall t Spain as due to the demand of President McKin ley. The American pretense that the *Maine* wa making a visit of courtesy seemed to these Span iards a further example of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy



Drawn by Geo. W. Edwards for Collier's Weekly.

WAITING.

COLUMBIA: "Shall it be peace or war?"



tographed for the World. Captain Sigsbee. General Lee. Father Chidwick.

A SCENE IN THE COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA, MARCH 4, AT THE GRAVE WHERE SCORES OF THE "MAINE'S" MEN ARE BURIED.

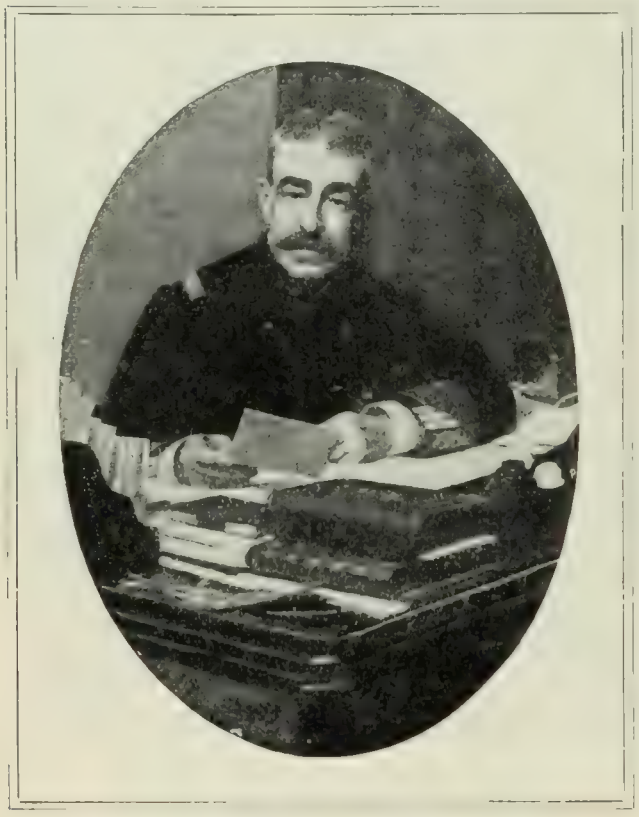
lihood of Plot.

That this intense bitterness against the presence of the *Maine* was felt among the military and official class in Havana, s perfectly well known to Captain Sigsbee, his ff, and all his crew; and they were not unaware the rumors and threats that means would be nd to destroy the American ship. It was, rthermore, very generally supposed that the anish preparation for the defense of Havana d included mines and torpedoes in the harbor. the time when the *Maine* went to Havana it s a notorious fact that the relations between ain and the United States were so strained at war was regarded as almost inevitable. If r had actually been declared while the *Maine* s at Havana, it is not likely that the Spanish uld have permitted the ship's departure with- t an effort to do her harm. The Spanish rbor is now and it has been for a good while st under absolute military control; and the merican warship, believed by the Spanish thorities to be at Havana with only half- aked hostile designs, was obliged to accept the chorage that was assigned by those very thorities. In view of the strained situation d of the Spanish feeling that no magnanimity due on Spain's part toward the United States, is not in the least difficult to believe that the rbor authorities would have anchored the *Maine* at a spot where, in case of the outbreak of war, the submarine harbor defenses might be effectively used against so formidable an enemy. To understand the situation completely, it must not be forgotten that the Spanish Government at first made objection against the *Maine's* intended visit to Havana, and in consenting merely yielded to a necessity that was forced upon it. All Spaniards regarded the sending of the *Maine* to Havana as really a treacherous act on the part of the United States, and most of them would have deemed it merely a safe and reasonable precautionary measure to anchor her in the vicinity of a submarine mine. Doubtless these suggestions will be read by more than one person who will receive them with entire skepticism. But such readers will not have been familiar with what has been going on in the matter of the Cuban rebellion, or else they will be lacking in memories of good carrying power.

American Forbearance.

The great majority of the intelligent people of the United States could not, from the first, avoid perceiving that what we may call the self-destruction theory was extremely improbable; while what we may term the assassination theory was in keeping with all the circumstances. Nevertheless, although the probability of guilt was so overwhelming, the Ameri-

can people saw the fairness and the necessity of suspending judgment until proof had been substituted for mere probability. And there was in no part of the country any disposition to take snap judgment or to act precipitately. No other such spectacle of national forbearance has been witnessed in our times. Unquestionably the



REAR ADMIRAL SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO,
Spanish Minister of Marine.

whole community has been intensely eager for news; and it is perhaps true that certain newspapers which have devoted themselves for a month or more to criticising the sensational press, might as well have been occupied in a more energetic effort to supply their readers with information. The fact is that the so-called "war extras" which for many days were issued from certain newspaper offices at the rate of a dozen or more a day have not seemed to communicate their hysteria to any considerable number of the American people, East or West, North or South, so far as our observation goes.

An Unprecedented Demand for Newspapers.

The situation has simply been one of a very absorbing and profound interest, while the suspense has been very trying to the nerves. The possibility that our country might soon be engaged in war with a foreign power has been a preoccupying thought not to be dismissed for a single hour. The whole country has known that a fateful investigation was in progress in Havana harbor; that coast-defense work was being pushed all along our seaboard; that in all the shipyards, public and private, government work was being prosecuted with double or quadruple forces of men, working by night as well as by day; that ammunition factories, iron and steel plants, and every other establishment capable of furnishing any kind of military or naval supplies, were receiving orders from the Government and were working to the full extent of their capacity; that plans were being made for fitting out merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers; that our naval representatives were negotiating abroad for additional warships; that new regiments of artillerymen were being enlisted for the big guns on the seaboard; that naval recruits were being mustered in to man newly commissioned ships; that the railroads were preparing by order of the War Department to bring the little United States army from Western and Northern posts to convenient Southern centers; and that while we were making these preparations Spain on her part was trying to raise money, to buy ships, and to secure allies. All these matters, and many others related to them, have within these past weeks made an immense opportunity for testing the news-gathering resources of the American press. Spain was having fresh trouble in the Philippines. Japan in one way or another was interested in the Spanish situation. The question of Hawaii was incidentally involved. The Spanish attempts to borrow money in the European capitals and to gain sympathy and friends in the European courts were worth finding out about. There was something



SEÑOR POLO Y BERNABÉ.
(New Spanish Minister at Washington.)



CAPT. WM. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.
(President of the board of inquiry.)



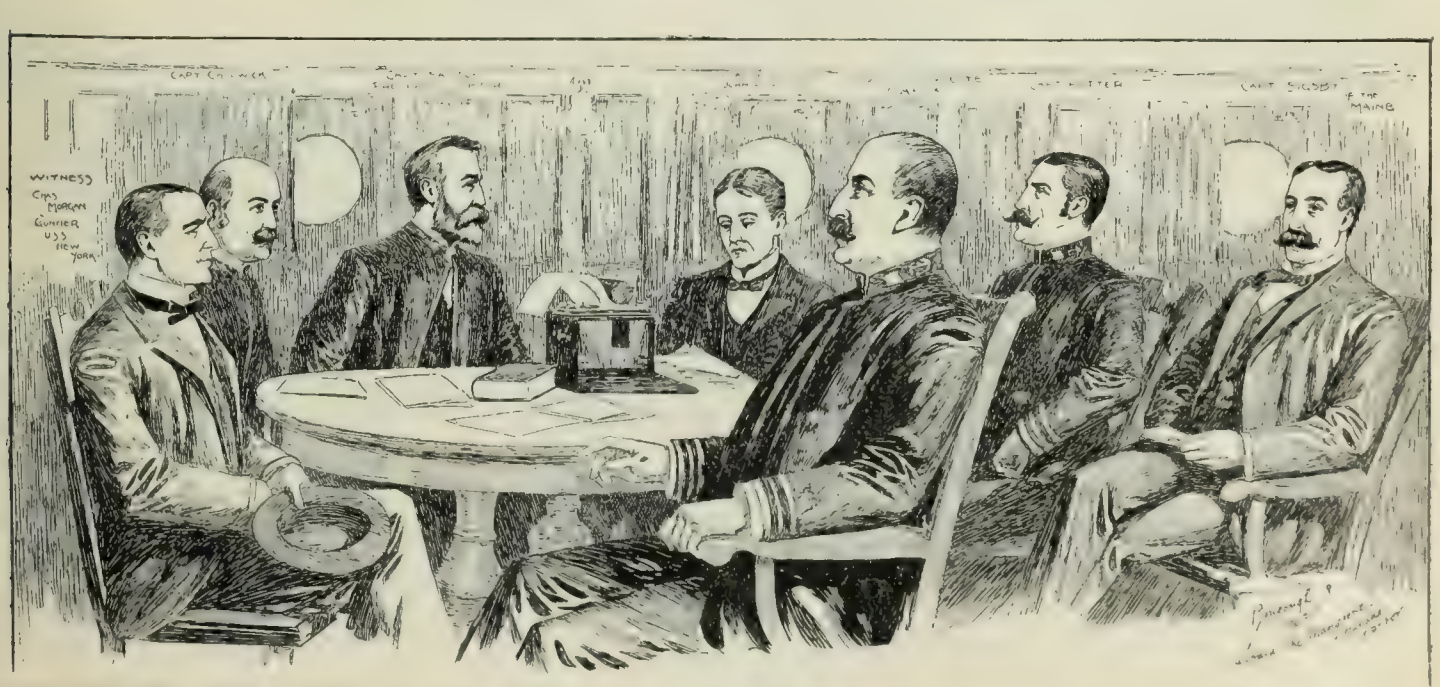
CAPT. F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N.
(A member of the board.)

have printed the largest numbers of extras and sold the most copies per day have simply been doing what they could to supply the almost insatiate demand of the public for news about the war preparations. To say that these newspapers have been creating a war feeling is altogether to put the cart before the horse. Some of them are accused of grave misconduct. Our contention simply is that their behavior has not seemed to bias the judgment of the American people, which has been sensible and shrewd enough to discount all the exaggeration and froth of the bold head-line writers.

immensely interesting and exciting in the rivalry of Spanish and American agents in the shipyards of England, Italy, Germany, and other maritime countries of Europe, in their eagerness to buy vessels. Furthermore, the general situation in Cuba, the condition of the relief work among the *reconcentrados*, the failure of the autonomy scheme, and above all the mysteries of the *Maine's* explosion, were full of opportunities for the modern news-gatherer. We are not a militant people, and this has been the first time since 1865, thirty-three years ago, that the American people have witnessed a really serious effort on the part of their own Government to get itself in readiness for war on a large scale. It is only natural, therefore, that every detail should have interested the public intensely. The papers which

The Naval Inquiry.

The members of the naval board of inquiry appointed immediately after the *Maine* disaster to investigate its causes were Captain Sampson, of the *Iowa*, Lieutenant Marix, Commander Potter, of the *New York*, and Captain Chadwick, of the same vessel. The eminent qualifications of the board were admitted on all hands. Captain Sigsbee remained in Havana to render all assistance in his power, and with the help of expert divers an investigation began without delay. It was hoped that only a very few days would be necessary to reach essential conclusions. As week after week passed the tension became severe. It gradually came to be felt that if the *Maine* had been blown up by an explosion of internal origin the commission would have discovered that fact in very short order, and



Drawn from life by Bengough for the New York Journal.

THE NAVAL BOARD IN SESSION ON BOARD THE LIGHTHOUSE TENDER "MANGROVE" AT HAVANA.

would have made haste so to report, in order to exonerate Spain and relieve the public mind. But although the commission observed the utmost secrecy, it began to be rumored that all the evidence showed that the wreck had been caused by an external attack. The Spaniards went through



Photo by Bell.

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS,
Chairman of House Committee on Appropriations, who introduced the fifty-million-dollar bill.

the form of appointing a commission to investigate on their part, but its inquiry was of the briefest and most perfunctory sort, and its finding was seemingly prepared in Madrid before its investigation was begun. It was of course expected to report that there was no external explosion and no Spanish complicity.

Signs of a Coming Crisis.

Meanwhile Miss Clara Barton, representing the Red Cross organization, had begun to make very effective distribution of American relief to the starving *reconcentrados*, and the volume of charitable supplies destined for Cuba was increasing constantly. As a matter of convenience a part of these supplies was to have been transported by government cruisers; but Spain objected, and at the same time intimated its desire that General Lee should be replaced by some one else. Spain's great warship, the *Vizcaya*, had left New York and gone to Havana, and it became known that other warships were on their way from Spain, while the Spanish fleet of torpedo boats was being prepared for immediate transfer to Cuban waters. Our Government informed Spain very frankly that General Lee would not be recalled from Havana, but expressed perfect willingness to ship relief supplies by light-house tenders instead of armed cruisers. This arrangement was accepted by Spain, which also disavowed any intention to object to General Lee's further stay at Havana. Thus what for a moment seemed a critical situation was considerably relieved. But just then all the newspapers, the most conservative as well as the most sensational, concurred in reporting that there was no longer any reason to doubt the multiplying rumors that the *Maine* had been blown up by an external agency. And swift upon the general acceptance of this opinion came the report that Spain had somehow mysteriously raised a large sum of money and was trying to buy a number of warships in European shipyards, especially certain vessels which had been built for Brazil, Chili, and the Argentine Republic and which were nearly or quite completed.

Fifty Millions for Defense.

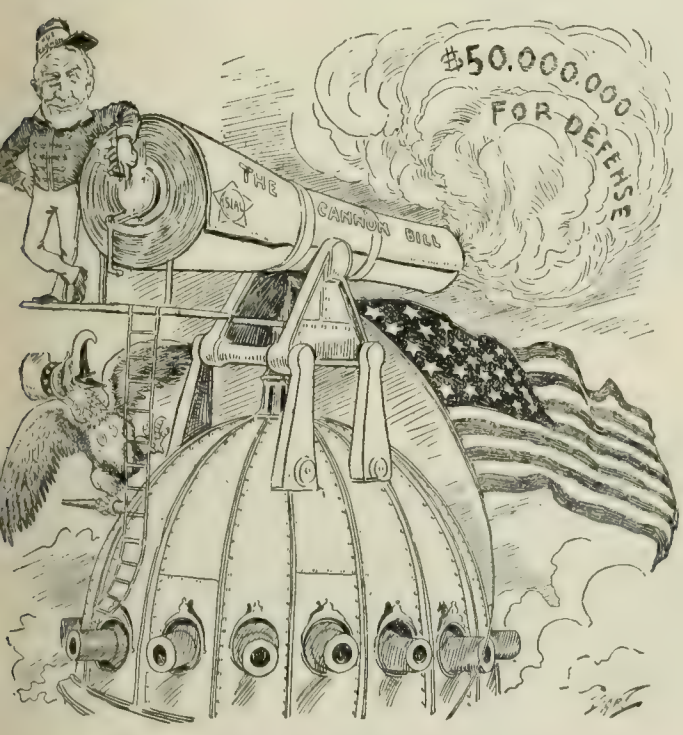
When, therefore, on March 8 the House of Representatives unanimously voted to place fifty million dollars at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund for the national defense—this action being followed by an equally unanimous vote of the Senate the next day—it was naturally taken for granted all over the country that the situation



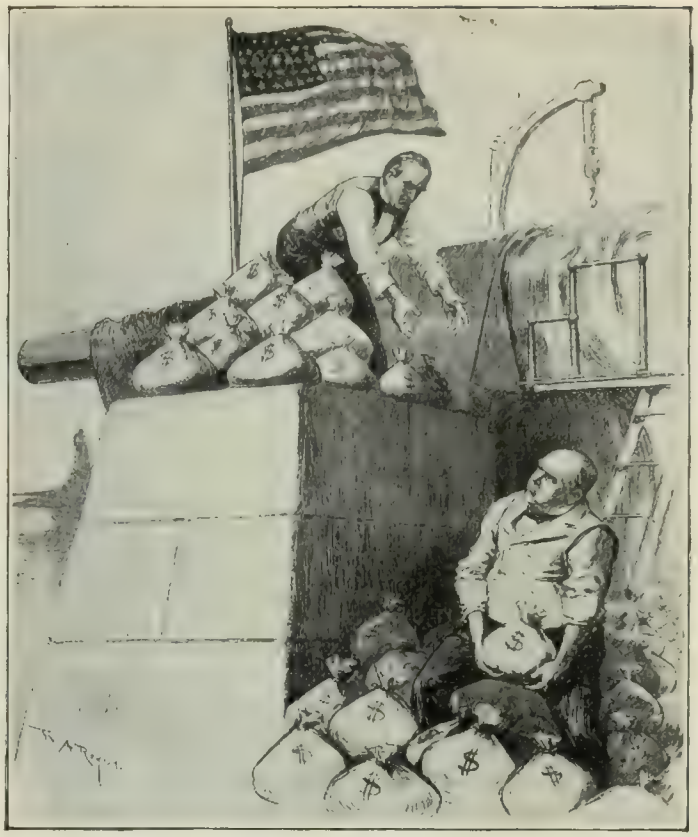
From a drawing by De Lipman for the Journal.

MR. CANNON CALLING UP HIS FAMOUS BILL.

was believed by the President to be extremely critical. The continued delay of the board of inquiry—which had been oscillating between Havana and Key West, conducting its proceedings in secret and mantaining absolute reticence—had naturally served to confirm the belief that its report would show foul play; and it appeared that the President was basing his great preparations of war, in part at least, upon his advance knowledge of the evidence secured by the commission. The unanimity of Congress in support of the President created an excellent impression abroad. Fifty millions is a very large sum to place in the hands of one man. It might have been supposed that there would have been members in both houses who would have insisted upon the appropriation of this money for specific purposes. That not a single man was found to make objection showed a very great capacity for united action in a time of emergency. It also showed, of course, how great is the confidence that Congress and the American people repose in the honor, wisdom, and public spirit of their Presidents. At the time of the Venezuela incident, Congress in similar manner came unanimously to the support of President Cleveland. In that case, however, there was not the remotest possibility of war; and the episode was merely a diplomatic one, in which it was deemed important to show that our Government could rely absolutely upon the whole support of the people. The South on all such recent occasions has been foremost in expressions of patriotism.



THE FIRST GUN—CONGRESS HEARD FROM.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



NOT ONE CENT FOR BUNKUM—FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.
From *Harper's Weekly*.

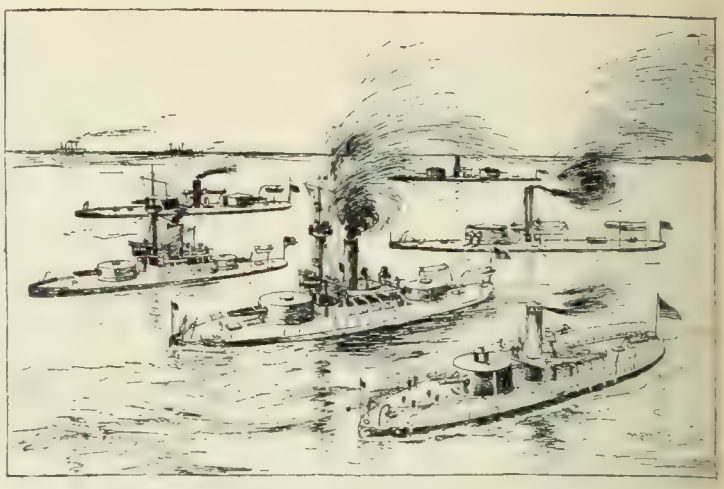
A Wise Expenditure.

The vote of fifty million dollars, although an extraordinary measure justified only by the imminent danger of war, was clearly an act that no peace-loving man could reasonably criticise; for preparation is often the means by which conflict is avoided. A larger navy was in any case greatly desirable for our country, with its long seaboard on the Atlantic and the Pacific and its vast commerce; while the better fortification of our principal ports was an urgent necessity. Since the preparations that have been made so hurriedly during the past few weeks have been of a defensive nature, and since they have been carried out upon lines which had been duly considered in advance, they will have permanent value, and there will have been involved a very small percentage of waste. If Congress had been wise enough in the past three or four years to lay down more warships in our own yards, it would not have been necessary to contribute millions to foreign shipbuilders. No part of the fifty million dollars will be squandered by the administration; but it is to be regretted that this emergency fund had not been already expended during the five preceding years by more liberal appropriations for coast defense and naval construction. The great shipyards of the United States, both public and private, are now at the point where with a sufficient amount of regular work to do they

would speedily be able to compete on equal terms with the best shipbuilding plants of Europe. Iron and steel supplies are now much cheaper in the United States than anywhere else, and it is only the relatively small amount of shipbuilding that has been demanded by our Government that has made it more expensive to build a war vessel here than elsewhere.

America's Latent Power.

In a time of real emergency, however, the resources of the United States would prove themselves great enough to supply our own people and the whole world besides. The quickness and inventiveness of American mechanics, engineers, and manufacturers have no parallel in Europe. On a year's notice the United States might undertake to cope even-handed with either the Dual or the Triple Alliance—although we have now only the nucleus of an army and the beginning of a navy, while the European powers have made war preparation their principal business for a whole generation. It is to be suspected that one reason why the American people have bought the newspapers so eagerly during the past weeks is to be found in the satisfaction they have taken in learning how a strictly peaceful nation like ours could if necessary reverse the process of beating swords into plowshares. It is true, for example, that we have built only a few torpedo-boats and only a few vessels of the type known as destroyers; but we have discovered that about a hundred very rich Americans had been amusing themselves within the past few years by building or buying splendid ocean-going, steel-built steam yachts of high speed and stanch qualities, capable of being quickly transformed into naval dispatch-boats or armored and fitted with torpedo-tubes. Probably not a single private Spanish citizen could turn over to his government such a vessel as the magnificent Goelet yacht, the *Mayflower*, which was secured by our Navy Department on March 16; not to mention scores of other private steam yachts of great size and strength that wealthy American citizens are ready to offer if needed.



THE REFITTED "MONITORS," FOR COAST DEFENSE.

War Nowadays a Question of Machinery.

It is the prevailing opinion nowadays, it is true, that nothing is to be relied upon in naval war but huge battleships, which take from two to three or four years to build. But if a great war were forced upon us suddenly, it is altogether probable that American ingenuity would devise something wholly new in the way of a marine engine of war, just as American ingenuity improvised the first modern ironclads. We have already in our navy a dynamite cruiser, the *Vesuvius*, which in actual warfare might prove more dangerous than a half dozen of the greatest battleships of the European navies. There has just been completed, moreover, and offered to our Government, a submarine boat, the *Holland*, which seems to be capable of moving rapidly for several miles so completely submerged as to offer no target for an enemy; and it may well be that the torpedoes discharged from an insignificant little vessel capable of swimming below the surface like a fish might prove as fatal to the battleships of an enemy as the alleged mine in the harbor of Havana was fatal to our battleship the *Maine*. Nowadays warfare is largely a matter of science and invention; and since a country where the arts of peace flourish and prosper is most favorable to the general advance of science and invention, we stumble upon the paradox that the successful pursuit



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT AS TESTED ON MARCH 17, NEAR NEW YORK.



THE SPANISH FLEET OF TORPEDO-BOATS, DESTINED FOR CUBA.—From a recent Madrid paper.

of peace is after all the best preparation for war. Another way to put it is to say that modern warfare has become a matter of machinery, and that the most highly developed mechanical and industrial nation will by virtue of such development be most formidable in war. This is a situation that the Spaniards in general are evidently quite unable to comprehend. Their ideas are altogether mediæval. They believe themselves to be a highly chivalrous and militant people, and that the people of the United States are really in great terror of Spanish prowess. They think that Spain could make as easy work of invading the United States as Japan made of invading China. Their point of view is altogether theatrical and unrelated to modern facts. A country like ours, capable of supplying the whole world with electrical motors, mining machinery, locomotive engines, steel rails, and the structural material for modern steel bridges and "sky-scrapers," not to mention bicycles and sewing machines, is equally capable of building, arming, and operating an unlimited number of ships of every type, and of employing every conceivable mechanical device for purposes of national defense. In the long run, therefore, even if our preliminary preparations had been of the scantiest character, we should be able to give a good account of ourselves in warfare.



UNCLE SAM TO SAGASTA: "Your move, señor"'—From the *Journal* (New York).

Ship Canals and Our Future Navy.

The loss we might incur, however, at the outset for lack of preparation might be enormous; and on that account prudence calls for a reasonable condition of defense along the seaboard and for a navy of moderate size and high efficiency. The events of the past few weeks have plainly shown how extremely useful it would be to have a waterway under our own control across Nicaragua or some other isthmian point. The commercial uses of such a waterway would probably pay the interest on its cost; but even if they did not pay half of the interest, the canal would be a good investment on naval grounds. Our battleship the *Oregon* is now on her way from San Francisco to join the fleet at Key West; and her long passage around Cape Horn will have consumed about ten weeks. As our interests on the Pacific coast become more important, we shall have increasing need of war vessels at various points in the Pacific Ocean. With the Nicaragua Canal built, our ships could readily pass from one ocean to the other as circumstances require, and we should not need so large a navy by any means as we should otherwise have to maintain. The difference in the annual appropriation bill for naval construction and maintenance would more than pay, in the years to come, any possible deficit in the yearly operation of the Nicaragua Canal. The enormous growth of our merchant shipping on the great lakes, moreover, has naturally suggested the desirability, from the point of view of our naval auxiliary resources, of a ship canal from the lakes to the sea. With such a canal open, the great lakes in time of war would be the scene of such activity in the building and fitting out of warships as the world had never witnessed before. The national energy that was aroused by the great civil struggle of the early sixties gave us the transcontinental railroads. Is it too much to hope that the stimulus imparted to the nation by the possibility of a war with Spain may hasten the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and may even set in motion the forces that will

give us a deep-water passage from the great lakes to the Atlantic? The combined commercial and naval advantages make a strong argument.

Keep the Real Issue in Sight!

Probably the report of the commission on the *Maine* will have become public news before this issue of the REVIEW is distributed to its readers. That being the case, any attempt at forecast would be hazardous. Nevertheless, certain factors in the situation are not likely to be affected to any extent by the nature of the commission's report. In any case, the American people will have now to decide, through their responsible representatives at Washington, whether or not they will interfere in Cuba. If the commission should make an inconclusive report, the general situation would remain what it was before. President Cleveland and President McKinley have in succession notified the United States, Spain, and the world that if after a reasonable time the Spaniards should fail to make good their nominal sovereignty and to give peace and a reasonably satisfactory government to the island, the United States would intervene, whether invited to do so or not. Even if, on the other hand, the *Maine* should be reported by our naval commission to have been blown up by a Spanish mine, the really essential question would seem to us not to be altered. Our Government would merely be able to say that the destruction of the *Maine* was a very aggravating proof of Spain's inability to maintain order, and therefore a clinching reason why this country ought to intervene and ought to consider that no further probation should be granted. Interference in the affairs of another country is not a holiday undertaking. It is neither safe nor pleasant. It is for the conscience and the firm will of the American people to say whether or not they will interfere in Cuba. Spain has forfeited all right of sovereignty in Cuba, a hundred thousand times. We have every pretext and every justification to interfere if we choose to do so. On the other hand, we have no reason for the slightest grudge against Spain, and no right to wish anything else for Spain except a happy and prosperous future on her own side of the ocean. She is unfit for colonial responsibility, and her further presence in Cuba is as objectionable as Turkey's presence in Crete.

What the People Demand.

Quite regardless of the responsibilities for the *Maine* incident, it is apparently true that the great majority of the American people are hoping that President McKinley will promptly utilize the occasion to secure the complete pacification and independence of Cuba. There are a few people in the United States—we should not like to believe that more than one hundred could be found out of a population of seventy-five millions—who believe that the United States ought to join hands with Spain in forcing the Cuban insurgents to lay down their arms and to accept Spanish sovereignty as a permanent condition, under the promise of practical home rule. It needs no argument, of course, to convince the American people that such a proposal reaches the lowest depths of infamy. It is much worse than the proposition made by a few people in Europe last year that the victorious Turks should have the countenance and support of the great nations of Europe in making Greece a part of the Turkish empire. For the Turks had fairly conquered the Greeks; and if Europe had kept hands off, Greece would have been reduced very quickly to the position of an Ottoman province. But in Cuba it is otherwise. The insurgents, with no outside help, have held their own for more than three years, and Spain is unable to conquer them. The people of the United States do not intend to help Spain hold Cuba. On the contrary, they are now ready, in one way or in another, to help the Cubans drive Spain out of the western hemisphere. If the occasion goes past and we allow this Cuban struggle to run on indefinitely, the American people will have lost several degrees of self-respect and will certainly not have gained anything in the opinion of mankind.



A TYPICAL CUBAN SCENE, SKETCHED IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

Not a Question of Indemnity!

It is greatly to be hoped that the larger issue may not be obscured by the smaller one. The martyred officers and men of the *Maine* are beyond human aid. No Spanish apologies nor indemities can restore them. But the atrocities of Spanish misrule in Cuba are unabated, and hundreds of Cubans die of starvation every week. If we are to act in any manner against Spain or contrary to Spain's desires, our motive should be the relief of Cuba and not the settlement of the *Maine* incident. If indeed we should attach first importance to the question of the *Maine*, we should only have played directly into Spain's hands. For it became clearly evident in the middle of March that the Spaniards were hoping to gain time by diplomatic proceedings following the report of the United States naval board of inquiry. It was assumed, of course, that the board would report that the ship was blown up by a submarine mine; that the mine had been placed in the harbor under Weyler's direction; that the United States vessel had by Spanish orders been anchored in dangerous proximity to the mine; and finally that the explosion of the mine would seem to have been virtually impossible without malicious complicity or culpable negligence on the part of Spanish officials. Such a report, according to Spanish reasoning, would be followed by an immediate demand on the part of the United States Government for a large money indemnity. The Spaniards in turn would deny the allegations of the American naval board, placing over against them the findings of the Spanish board. Whereupon Spain would propose to the United States something in the nature of a joint inquiry into the facts, probably with the assistance of an international commission of experts, and with the idea of an arbitration on the question of damages if the international commission should find that Spain was culpably negligent. Under no circumstances, of course, could it be proved that the explosion was an official act on the part of Spain; and, if we mistake not, it might be extremely hard even to prove negligence. The United States took its own chances when it sent the *Maine* to Havana. The principal reason for the naval inquiry is one that chiefly concerns ourselves. It was obviously necessary that Captain Sigsbee and our naval administration, including of course the constructors of the *Maine*, should have the benefit of a naval inquiry in order, if possible, to be officially cleared of all vague charges of carelessness and inefficiency.

But a Question of Spain's Clearing Out!

So far as Spain is concerned, our one simple and all-sufficient demand should be, not that Spain make us a money payment for the loss of our ship, but that Spain withdraw, in a complete sense, from the western hemisphere. And this demand, obviously, involves nothing that either party could possibly submit to international arbitration. The loss of the *Maine* is merely an incident in a much larger affair. We shall make a pitiable mistake if we do not drive straight at the essential issue; and if we are ever to face that issue we must meet it without undue delay. Spain is now bending all her diplomatic energies toward the making of complications that will keep the United States from forcible intervention until after the rainy season has set in. The real facts concerning Cuba were stated in the United States Senate on March 17 by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who was Secretary of War in President Harrison's administration, and who had just returned from a semi-official visit to Cuba, where he had diligently and competently investigated every phase of the situation. General Proctor is an American public man of the very first rank, whose sagacity is of as high an order as his character. He confirms all that this magazine has from time to time published about the nature and extent of the starvation of the *reconcentrados*. He denounces Spanish misrule in Cuba as worse



SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.

than any other misrule he had ever known about. He finds the Cubans themselves far better fitted for the carrying on of an independent republic than most Americans have supposed—and, in any case, vastly better fitted to administer Cuba than are the Spaniards who have been sent from across the ocean to rule the island. Whether the first steps should be the acknowledgment of Cuban belligerency or the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, followed up at once by intervention on the ground of humanity, and the shipment of vast supplies of food and clothing for the suffering peasantry—all these are questions that the authorities at Washington are competent to decide. But it is certainly permissible for the public opinion of the country to express itself plainly on the one general point that the time has now come when Cuba must be emancipated.

Nor should Cuba be Saddled with Spain's Debt!

Furthermore, in view of all that Cuba has suffered, it no longer seems fair that any arrangement should be made by which a part of the Spanish debt should be saddled upon the Cuban republic. Not only have the people of the island paid over and over again for all the improvements and public property that Spain must leave behind in her evacuation, but they have also contributed hundreds, even thousands, of millions of dollars to the Spanish treasury, for which they have had no return except oppression. Two years ago, or even one year ago, it would have been advantageous all around, perhaps, if the Cubans could have bought their independence at a large money price. But under all the later circumstances, it would be less reasonable that independent Cuba should assume a large part of the Spanish debt than that the United States Government should have assumed the debt of the Confederacy. When France assisted the United States to gain their independence, it was no part of the French proposal that our young republic should take over a share of the public debt of great Britain. All European investments in Spanish securities for several decades past have been purely speculative investments, because they have all been made with the full knowledge that Cuban rebellions were liable to break out at any time. Cuba has been reduced by Spanish atrocity from a land of plenty to a howling wilderness; and the restoration of the island will fully tax all the resources of the Cuban people. It is too much to ask that they should pay one penny of principal or interest on the sums squandered by Spain in butchering Cubans and ravaging the island. The American press and the American public should now speak out boldly on these matters. There has been a great and a commendable desire throughout the country not to embarrass the administration, and accordingly many men have hesitated to exhibit the full strength of their opinion. But the time has come when it will help rather than hinder the administration to know the extent of that moral conviction and sentiment of the people of the United States that is ready to sustain it in the execution of its serious duty.



AN EXAMPLE TO ALL NATIONS.

"It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."—*George Washington.*—From *Harper's Weekly.*

Will Hawaii be Annexed by Joint Resolution?

The Cuban question had naturally overshadowed everything else at Washington. But interest in the subject of Hawaiian annexation was revived by a change of tactics accomplished on March 16. The friends of the treaty had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the necessary two-thirds majority could not be secured in the Senate, and decided, therefore, to try a plan of annexing Hawaii in the manner that was employed for the annexation of Texas. Accordingly a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in pursuance of the method which had for some time been urged by Senator Morgan, of Alabama. If the resolution should pass both houses by a simple majority of those present and voting, President McKinley would of course sign it at once, and annexation would have become an accomplished fact. The process is not a novel one.

It seems probable that the requisite majority will be found in both houses. So far as we can judge, the Cuban question and the war preparations have not directly affected public opinion on the Hawaiian question. It is of course possible that President McKinley's well-known conviction that we ought not to sacrifice the present opportunity to secure Hawaii, may influence some votes in Congress at a time when there is manifest a very general purpose to uphold the President's hands in everything that has a bearing upon our foreign relations. The rejection of Hawaii would seem to us upon the whole a mistaken stroke of policy—to be regretted not so much because of the intrinsic importance of our possessing Hawaii as because of the evidence such rejection would convey of shortsightedness as regards the future of this country. At least, the sugar question ought not to decide the fate of a measure so significant on other than economic grounds as the proposed absorption of Hawaii by the United States.

Europe and the Cuban Affair.

The strained relations between the United States and Spain have interested the onlooking nations, but not profoundly. There is no other country in the world which in the past two months has not been too anxiously absorbed in its own affairs to give more than passing attention to the Cuban trouble. On this point our average newspaper reader is likely to be misintormed. No great power in Europe has the slightest intention of aiding Spain to keep her hold upon Cuba as against the United States. The Austrian court of necessity must keep up the appearance of sympathy for Spain, on account of the close family ties that unite the reigning houses of Spain and Austria. The French holders of Spanish bonds, moreover, have, of course, been able to secure the publication of pro-Spanish articles in some of the venal newspapers of Paris. But all this has not the slightest significance for the makers of our policy. Spain will have no allies as against the United States, and our country needs none as against Spain. It is naturally gratifying to the United States that the English newspapers are showing a better feeling than they have generally shown when the United States has had foreign questions on its hands. The plain English people are usually in sound sympathy with America; but the English press has been anti-American. The more considerate tone of these English newspapers has been due—as they all admit without pretense of disguise—to the circumstance that England has serious complications on her own hands, and greatly desires the moral support of the United States, if she cannot indeed secure an out-and-out alliance.

Anglo-French War Talk.

The fact is that there has been more war feeling in England within the past six weeks than in the United States. The American people, who have been on the very verge of war, have been perfectly "calm, cool, and collected." The English people, on the other hand, led by the press and many of their public



PLAIN ENGLISH.

JOHN BULL: "'Scuse me, M'soo. What are you doing on my ground?"

FRENCH EXPLORER: "*Mon cher, je n'y sui pas.*" (Aside:) "*Mais, j'y reste!*"

JOHN BULL: "You mayn't be there, but out you go!"

From *Punch* (London).

men, have been rather wildly sounding the alarm over a war with France on account of the West African dispute, although there has not been, in point of fact, more than a very remote possibility of serious trouble. It takes two to make a war, and the English have had the war scare all to themselves. For the French people have been quite preoccupied by the Zola trial and their home preparations for the great exposition of 1900, and have had no thought whatever of staking their national existence upon the question of a boundary line between alleged spheres of influence in an unexplored part of West Africa. Naturally the French, who have seen nearly all of the best regions of the outlying world gobbled up by their neighbor John Bull, are anxious to do as many good strokes of business for themselves as they can in northern and western Africa. And although the facts are hard to get at, it seems

likely that in playing the game of grab in Africa, the French have failed to play altogether scrupulously in accordance with the rules of the game as at one time arranged by the rival grabbers. But since there are neither French nor English colonists in the region under dispute, nor any vested interests, it is incredible that these two great civilized powers should fight over such a matter. They might as well wage a bloody war over the question which power should attach its colors to the south pole. For some reason inexplicable to readers at this distance, Lord Salisbury's foreign policy has of late seemed to be gaining the approval of Liberals as well as Tories, although no statesman in the modern history of England has appeared so completely to "muss" every foreign question. In the middle of March it was announced that Lord Salisbury's health had become seriously impaired under the double strain of the Foreign Office and the prime ministership, and that while retaining his place as premier he had deputed to his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, the duties of minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Balfour is a far more popular man than his distinguished uncle, and the change ought to be greatly for the advantage of England. The by-elections show steady Liberal gains; and it is Lord Salisbury's foreign and Indian policies that are causing the back swing of the party pendulum.



"Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—From *Judy* (London).

France and the Chinese Scramble.

The French Foreign Office, instead of taking seriously the West African situation, has seemed to be absorbed with the question of China. The success of Germany in obtaining a ninety-nine year tenure of Kaio-Chau from the Chinese Government, with full jurisdictional powers and various concessions for railroads and public works in the adjacent province, made it inevitable that other powers should demand equivalent privileges. Thus, as explained last month, England at once made demands upon China for certain railroad concessions in the provinces adjoining Burmah, besides making a variety of other claims. Whereupon Russia informed the Chinese Government that Port Arthur and that vicinity must be ceded to the Czar on terms as favorable as the Kaiser had obtained for Kaio-Chau, and threatened to march troops into Northern China (Manchuria) if the demands were not granted within five days. At China's earnest entreaty a little extension of time was allowed, in order that the Chinese minister at Berlin might go to St. Petersburg for a conference. But it is reported that the Czar's government is firm and that China must yield. The Russian demand was followed by a memorandum from France, setting forth certain privileges and concessions in the portions of China adjacent to Tonquin that France would regard as her reasonable equivalent for the concessions that had been obtained or asked by the other European powers. And these French demands were accompanied by a great activity in the French shipyards and the report that France would make a naval demonstration of a very formidable character on the Chinese coast. The rivalry among the European powers for imperial extension and for commercial advantage was never so keen as at the present time, but on the other hand there is not one of the great powers that wants war or that intends to incur any serious risk of provoking a first-class struggle. The people and Government of the United States feel a friendly interest in China, and would be reluctant to see that ancient empire divided among the greedy European powers, while still more reluctant to be shut out from a fair share of the growing foreign commerce of the Chinese sea-coast. Nevertheless, the United States will not interfere directly or indirectly in the course of the great scramble on the other side of the Pacific.

Affairs in France.

The French nation will hold a general election this month for a new Chamber of Deputies—which corresponds to our House of Representatives, the term being four years. At present France seems quite as tran

quil as usual, and it is fairly probable that the republican supporters of President Faure and of the existing Meline ministry will carry the day triumphantly. When we went to press last month the trial of Zola was the great French topic, and the result had not then been reached. On February 23 a verdict was rendered against Zola, and the court sentenced him to a year's imprisonment and the payment of a fine of three thousand francs besides the costs of the trial. The broadly significant thing that our readers should bear in mind about this Zola affair is the marvelous unanimity of French public opinion in condemning the attempt to reopen the Dreyfus case. A brave individual here and there in France has risked his reputation, his business, and his social standing by protesting against the outrageous perversion of the principles of judicial fair play that the successive trials of Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Zola have exhibited to an astonished world. But it must not be forgotten that the president of the republic, the prime minister and cabinet, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the judiciary, have stood firmly with the army and navy in demanding that the Dreyfus case should not be reopened, and that Zola should be punished for trying to force it open.

Unanimity Against Zola.

Since the Franco-Prussian war, the French republic has made the building up of its military strength the foremost object of all its policy. The agitation of the Dreyfus case has been believed at once to threaten the public confidence in the fidelity and efficiency of the military organization, and also to involve certain serious embarrassments in the foreign relations of the country. The sole conclusion that an outsider may draw from the manner in which the army leaders conducted themselves in the court-room at the Zola trial is, that as respects matters vitally affecting the army the French Republic is under military rule, and the judiciary must conduct itself accordingly. Since this view is fully sustained by all the authorities and by most of the French people themselves, there would seem to be no basis for the idea that France may be somewhere near the verge of a revolution. We have lately witnessed in the United States the remarkable unanimity of feeling that results from the need of making the national defense the object and duty of the hour. The attitude of French public opinion toward the Dreyfus affair and the Zola trial can only be understood when one knows that France has made these things a question of patriotism, and has thought them to be involved in the fundamental question of national defense. Zola's case was at once appealed to the court of cassation. The novelist's personal standing and reputation will have gained much, even in France, by the ordeal through which he has passed, while the brilliant advocate who defended him, M. Labori, has, in losing his case, gained at a leap the top round of professional standing.



Photo by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

DR. THEODOR BARTH. (*See next page.*)



M. LABORI, ZOLA'S ELOQUENT ADVOCATE.

German Politics.

The general election in Germany will not come so soon as the French election; but certainly within a few weeks the Reichstag will be dissolved and the new Parliament elected. There is every reason to believe that the popular vote of the Social Democrats will this year be greater than ever. Our readers are asked to note especially the valuable article we publish this month by Dr. Theodor Barth on Germany's present political problems. This is the third of the series on national policies and problems that we recently promised our readers, the first having been on Austria-Hungary and the second on Great Britain. Dr. Theodor Barth is one of the most distinguished members of the Reichstag, and is a leader of the Liberal party, differing, however, at many points from Richter, whose liberalism is less practical and statesmanlike than Barth's. No other German is by any means so familiar with American politics as Dr. Theodor Barth, who has several times visited this country, and has made a very diligent study of our conditions. He was here during the last presidential campaign, and met many leaders of all parties. The discussion of the Emperor's policy for greatly increasing the German navy took a turn last month favorable to the government's programme, the success of which is now assured.

Justice Harlan on Railroad Rates.

Twenty-five years ago the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the Western legislatures in the so-called Granger laws, which undertook to regulate the rates charged by railroads. More recently the Federal judiciary has from time to time shown a disposition to modify the principle of State control by reserving to the courts the right to decide whether or not in any given case the State's action has been reasonable. This modifying principle has now been greatly elaborated by a decision prepared by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, in a case appealed from Nebraska. Some years ago the Nebraska Legislature passed a so-called maximum-rate bill, under which great authority in the matter of fixing rates was conferred upon the State Board of Transportation. The United States Circuit Court decided that the actual exercise of this power in Nebraska, as shown by the facts produced by the railroads, was unreasonable and in the nature of a confiscation of property. An injunction was accordingly granted. The opinion of the Circuit Court has now been fully sustained by the tribunal of last resort. The subject is a difficult one, and it is not strange that there should be strong feeling on both sides. Many public men and journals in the West are denouncing Justice Harlan's decision, while the financial journals of New York and the conservative press in general are upholding its doctrines. Under existing circumstances it is probbable that the courts have taken a sound and a necessary position. But surely it is not a position of stable equilibrium. For upon a moment's reflection it appears that the Federal courts have begun to take upon themselves not simply the question of deciding principles of law, but the practical business of regulating in detail from time to time all the rates of all the railroads of the United States. And under the same principle they must in like manner, undertake the regulation of the practical business of street-railroad plants, gas companies, and all other enterprises of a quasi-public nature. It has been fully established that all such enterprises are subject to the public regulation of their charges and to a general public control and oversight. The authorities of the States may reduce charges under this principle of public control; but the courts now say that such action, whether on the part of legislatures, of State railroad commissions, or of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is not to be deemed conclusive in itself, and that all questions of fact and expert opinion, as well as of law, are properly subject to judicial review.

The Western View.

There seems to be a fallacy somewhere in this position. It is certainly the business of the courts to say whether or not a law regulating railroad rates is valid and constitutional. But it does not seem to be the proper business of a court of law virtually to make and apply the regulations in detail. The opinion of a judge as to what is reasonable in a matter of that kind is not likely to be as good as the opinion of an expert body like the Interstate Commerce Commission. The nature of the Western dissent from the doctrines laid down by Judge Harlan is well shown in the following letter, written to the editor of this REVIEW on March 16 by a Western man of high intelligence:

I wonder if I am mistaken in regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court, written by Judge Harlan, on the Nebraska maximum-rate law, as a more dangerous one than either the Dred Scott decision or that on the income tax?

The Dartmouth College decision attempted to take corporations out from under the police (regulative) power of the State by construing franchises as contracts. This decision seems to me to rule that frauds like watering stock and extortions like excessive charges committed under those charters are also contracts.

The Austrian Government made reductions of rates in the adoption of the zone system on the state railroads of Hungary, with the result of an increase in traffic and in the economic and, therefore, social, and even spiritual, happiness of the people. Had these roads been owned by private corporations, and had there been on the bench

a judge so ignorant of economic law as not to know that a reduction of rates may mean an increase of revenue, this great step forward could have been prevented.

When the State of Iowa passed laws reducing the railroad rates, it was frantically predicted by all the railroad experts that the result would be not merely a decrease of revenue, but the absolute ruin of the roads. Governor Larabee has shown that the roads



MAJOR-GENERAL MILES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(In favor of whom a bill was introduced last month to revive the rank of lieutenant-general.)

were made more prosperous by the reduction in rates. This is, indeed, in harmony with a law of railroad economy. Judge Harlan's decision would have prevented this reduction of rates and the benefits which have flowed from it to the people of Iowa and the corporations themselves.

But something more serious still remains to be considered. Under this decision of Judge Harlan's the public authorities can be prevented from regulating the charges of any gas company, street-railroad company, or any other corporation or person doing public service if it has a stockholder in another State, as, of course, all these corporations always do.

There is, then, absolutely no help for the people through the exercise of their reserved powers of regulation and the inalienable right of "police regulation." The corporations have only to place upon the bench a man who is fool enough or servile enough to believe anything a corporation lawyer says about the effect of legislation or ordinance on the revenues of his concern, to defy any interference with them whatever.

This decision applies not only, of course, to attempted regulation of rates, but to any other regulation which has a financial effect. When, in a government of coördinate departments, did a court get the right to say of the act of the Legislature that it was not "due process of law?"

The Supreme Court rules that corporations are persons under the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. The corporations have now added to them what must be almost the last privilege they could hope for—that of having all the privileges of personality, but none of the responsibilities. They are persons in the eyes of our corporation-controlled courts who can have every possible privilege, but are never to be punished like ordinary persons.

The income-tax decision seems to me a trifle by the side of this. This is a Dred Scott decision which says that white men have no right that any corporation is bound to respect.

The above letter is not by any means printed as expressing our editorial views, but it well shows the nature of the criticisms that many Western men are urging against Judge Harlan's very able decision. There is room for a wide range of honest difference of opinion. In this connection we would call attention to Dr. Henry C. Adams' article in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, reviewing ten years of the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Measures in Congress.

Congress had been preparing for an unusually early adjournment. It remains to be seen what effect the Cuban situation may have upon the prolongation of the session. The destruction of the *Maine* and the general emphasis given to defense preparation, made it easy for the committees of both houses to report unusually liberal plans for naval construction—the naval appropriation bill, of course, having no connection with the emergency expenditure of the administration from the fifty-million dollar fund. Following the naval appropriation bill was a separate measure (for which Mr. Roosevelt, in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was chiefly responsible) for the more efficient organization of the *personnel* of the navy. There has long been an unfortunate controversy in naval circles over the position of the engineer officers. It is now proposed to merge the engineers with the regular line and place them in due order of promotion. The measure is one of importance on general principles and of urgency in view of the existing situation. Another very important measure before Congress was introduced by Representative Hull, in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. This bill provides for the rearrangement of the regiments of the regular army on the three-battalion plan that all other modern armies have adopted, and further provides a skeletonized structure which would make it a comparatively easy thing to increase the army in an emergency to more than one hundred thousand men under trained officers and without embarrassment to the organization. The prompt passage of this bill was deemed certain. A recent administration move has been the rearrangement of the military divis-



MAP OF REARRANGED MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AND COMMANDING GENERALS.

ions of the country, with a shifting to some extent of the generals in command of the departments. A little outline map on this page shows the boundaries of the departments, together with the headquarters in each and the name of the general in command. It is to be remarked that the President, Cabinet, and Congress feel entire confidence in the ability and worth of the officers both of the army and the navy. It is believed by those who are entitled to an opinion that no country has better reason to be proud of its trained officers of both services than have we Americans.



BRIG.-GEN. H. C. MERRIAM.
(Department of the Columbia.)

Little General Legislation.

The prospect of general legislation beyond the regular appropriation bills and the measures having to do with the army and navy has not seemed encouraging. Each house has passed a bankruptcy bill, but there is much difference in the details of the two measures, and it is doubtful whether an agreement will be reached in the present session. Relatively, the Senate bill takes somewhat the point of view of the debtor, while the House bill is supposed to view the subject from the angle of the creditor. The bill applying an educational test to immigrants, which was vetoed by President Cleveland, seems now not likely to be made a law in the present session. Ultimately, perhaps, a stricter naturalization law may be substituted for the proposed sifting of immigrants. The time would seem very opportune for increasing the revenues of the Government. The crisis which has called for millions to be spent upon coast fortifications and naval enlargement points to the need of a full pocket-book.

The Revenue Question.

It would be a fortunate thing for the country if the emergency were taken advantage of to secure some simple additions to the revenue-producing features of the Dingley act—such, for instance, as an increase in the tax on beer, and perhaps a slight tax upon imports of tea and

coffee. Abundant funds in the treasury and an unstinted expenditure upon means of national defense might well turn the scale between war and peace. Nothing is so much to be desired as the right and just solution of the Cuban question without any clash of arms between the United States and Spain. Plenty of money to spend and a disposition to spend it freely and immediately may save us the trouble and necessity of a war; and it is to be remembered that a very small war would cost us, in money alone, a great deal more than we can possibly spend upon the preliminary preparations that may prevent war.

The Acquittal of the Lattimer Posse.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who were indicted for the slaughter of a number of striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., last summer, has ended in the verdict of not guilty. Under the circumstances, it would have been manifestly impossible to convict this whole body of men, who were acting in the name of the law. Many of our readers will remember the comments made in these pages at the time of the unhappy occurrence. The evidence brought out at the trial made it necessary to consider that the sheriff and his improvised force believed it their duty to disperse the striking miners, who were proceeding from one town to another. When the sheriff, in the name of the law, ordered the strikers to disperse, it was their duty to obey, even though his conduct in ordering them to disband and go home may have been needlessly arbitrary. Since they did not obey, it was presumably the right of the sheriff to endeavor to compel them to disband. A dozen New York policemen, with billies, would have sent the mob scattering without inflicting any vital injuries. It still seems to us that Sheriff Martin's deputies behaved as if they were potting rabbits, and that the occasion did not in the least necessitate or justify the taking of human life. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the whole body of deputies was put on trial for the slaughter of one man, and as no evidence was brought to show by whom in particular that one man was shot, no jury in Christendom would



Copyright, 1897, by Aime Dupont, N. Y.

ADJT.-GEN. H. C. CORBIN.
(Appointed to succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired.)



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.
(Department of the Lakes.)



BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.
(Department of the South.)



MAJ.-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.
(Department of the East.)

have brought in a verdict of guilty. The preservation of order in this country frequently calls for the summoning of a sheriff's posse. And it will never do to paralyze the representatives of the law in the face of an angry mob. If some one in the mob is injured after the mob's refusal to heed the riot act, American judges and juries will not find an entire posse guilty of assault or murder. What seems to be necessary is a trained constabulary of some sort, analogous to our city police, to cope with difficulties that now have to be met either by a sheriff's posse or by the calling out of the local militia.

Public Affairs in New York and Pennsylvania.

The most noteworthy action of the New York Legislature last month was the adoption of an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions. The voters of the State will probably set the seal of their approval upon this proposal. The plan to ask the people to vote a further grant of money for canal enlargement will probably be postponed until after Governor Black's commission of investigation has reported upon the expenditure of the initial nine million dollars. In view of our former suggestion that the Legislature rather than Governor Black should have appointed the commission, we must say with frankness that the names now announced are a sufficient guarantee that the inquiry will be thorough and unbiased. The remarkable "press-gag" bill that was pending at Albany has been indefinitely shelved, a result for which the credit is generally given to the governor. There was a movement last month for the dismissal of the excellent Rapid Transit Commission of New York City, in order that a political bipartisan board might take its place. The defeat of this bad scheme, it is also believed, was due to Governor Black's known determination to veto it. In Pennsylvania, the vigorous preliminary campaign of Mr. John Wanamaker for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was the leading political topic of last month. The plan to sell the Philadelphia waterworks to private speculators seems to have been defeated for the present by the sensational disclosure of wholesale attempts at bribery of the members of the two branches of the Municipal Council. Through the rest of the present year the political situation in these two States of New York and Pennsylvania will be anything but dull.

London's Municipal Victory

The great municipal election in London on March 3 resulted in decisive victory for the Progressives. This naturally seems to us a very important triumph for all friends of true progress everywhere. The policy of the Progressives in the London County Council has always been that of men earnestly desirous of making the great city a fit place for its people to live in. They have sought to equalize taxes so that the rich West-End parishes should help to pay for education and the support of the poor in the East London parishes, where the working masses live. The Progressives have stood for modern and humane ideas of every



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

sort. Their opponents in the recent struggle were identified with the Tories, who brought national politics into the local campaign. The great landlords, the private water companies, and various interests that for private and selfish reasons are opposed to administrative and taxation reforms, bore the brunt of the anti-Progressive campaign, and were splendidly defeated. The new London County Council contains a large number of men of eminence and of approved capacity for public affairs.

Russian Policies.

It was reported last month that the Czar, on the urgent solicitation of the Sultan, had agreed not to insist upon the payment out of the Greek indemnity of the money still due Russia on the indemnity that Turkey agreed to pay twenty years ago. This remission, of course would not be made without an equivalent; and it was generally supposed that the Sultan's tardy acceptance of the candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete represented the other side of the bargain. France and England have stood with Russia in favoring Prince George, and if the Sultan now accepts him the

German and Austrian governments cannot decently maintain their objections. Every one has learned, however, not to accept as final any report, however credible, about the administration of Crete. Russia continues to declare that her policy in China is an entirely pacific and commercial one, the principal point being the control of a suitable terminus for her Siberian railroad. And her premier has assured England, as also has the foreign minister of Germany, that no partition of China is in prospect nor any closing of China's ports to the general trade of all nations. Russia has no fighting plans on foot, and singularly enough England is the only place in Europe, apart from Spain and possibly Bulgaria, where the recent talk and feeling of the country, as reflected in the press, has been warlike.

Death of Miss Willard.

The death of Miss Frances Willard was announced last month as our pages were closing for the press. Her portrait was inserted on the page where the monthly obituary list is printed, but there was no opportunity for comment. If Miss Willard had lived until September of next year she would have been sixty years old. Her childhood and youth were spent in two well-known educational centers of the West, namely, Oberlin, Ohio, and Evanston, Ill. Her education was broad and thorough, and she was trained for the profession of a teacher, in which capacity for a number of years she served efficiently in different collegiate institutions for young women, until in 1868 she was chosen president of such an institution at Evanston. In 1874, on the organization of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she became its corresponding secretary, and in 1879 she was elected president, which office she retained until her death. She was a woman of great versatility, an orator of the first order, and a reformer of world-wide influence. Miss Willard contributed an article upon the history and development of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union to our issue for October last. She was an admirable writer and a journalist of rare tact, quickness, and force. It is needless to add that she had a genius for organization and public affairs. Her immediate successor at the head of the W. C. T. U. in this country had been designated in advance, and was ready to take up the work when Miss Willard laid it down. Mrs. Stevens' portrait appears on page 411.

The Obituary Record.

The death of Gen. William S. Rosecrans has removed another of the leaders of the civil war whose name was a household word throughout the country. He was almost eighty years of age, and had been a commissioned officer in the army about twenty years before the outbreak of the great contest. Sir Henry Bessemer and the Right Hon Sir James Stansfield are the most conspicuous English names in our obituary list this month. Sir Henry Bessemer, more than any other man, was identified with the industrial revolution that has followed the cheapened production of steel. He has given his name to two towns in the United States. Sir James Stansfield was a Liberal politician and a distinguished reformer whose career was a most useful one to his country. The name of George Muller also occurs in the list; and it is sufficient to remind our readers that this Muller is none other than the famous philanthropist of Bristol, whose orphanages have been supported by voluntary contributions to the extent of millions of dollars, in response, as George Muller believed, to his faith and his prayers. He was in his ninety-third year. Mr. Frederick Tennyson, eldest brother of the eminent poet Alfred Tennyson, died late in February at the age of ninety-one. He was himself a poet of some ability.



Photo by Bell.

THE LATE MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 17 to March 20, 1898.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 17.—The Senate adopts the resolution of Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) objecting to the terms of the Kansas Pacific sale....The House debates the bankruptcy bill.

February 18.—The Senate debates a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the *Maine* disaster....The House continues debate of the bankruptcy bill, and passes a resolution appropriating $200,000 to recover bodies and save property from the *Maine*.

February 19.—The House, by a vote of 159 to 125, passes the Judiciary Committee's substitute for the Nelson (Senate) bankruptcy bill.



REAR ADMIRAL FREDERICK V. M'NAIR.

(Commander of the North Atlantic squadron and a foremost fighting officer of our navy).

February 21.—The Senate instructs the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the *Maine* disaster and passes the House resolution appropriating $200,000 for work on the wreck.

February 22–24.—The Senate, by a vote of 52 to 4, passes a bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery....The House considers the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 25.—The Senate discusses Mr. Corbett's claim to the vacant seat in the Oregon representation ....The House in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 118 to 16, decides that appropriations for river and harbor work shall be included in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 50 to 19, declares Henry W. Corbett (Rep.) not entitled to a seat as Senator from Oregon....The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 1.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for the erection in the national Capitol of a bronze tablet to the memory of the *Maine* victims....The House begins consideration of the Loud bill amending the regulations for second-class mail matter.

March 2.—The Senate debates the Alaskan homestead and railroad bill....The House continues debate of the Loud postal bill.

March 3.—The Senate debates the Alaskan homestead bill....The House, by a vote of 162 to 119, lays on the table the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter.

March 4.—The Senate passes the bill extending the homestead law to Alaska and providing for railroad right of way in that Territory, and asks a conference with the House....The House adopts final conference reports on the pension and diplomatic appropriation bills.

March 7.—The Senate considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill....The House passes the bill creating two new regiments of artillery, with but three dissenting votes.

March 8.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill with the House provision for lower telephone rates....The House passes a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense, after four hours of debate, by the unanimous vote of the 311 members present.

March 9.—The Senate passes the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense by a unanimous vote, without debate....The House agrees to the conference report on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

March 10.—The House defeats, by a vote of 99 to 136, the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill reviving the free-homestead policy in relation to lands under the control of Congress.

March 11.—The House discusses payment of Southern war claims under the Bowman act.

March 14.—The Senate passes a bill providing for the construction of eight new revenue cutters....The House devotes most of the day to District of Columbia business.

March 15.—The Senate discusses the bill providing for a national quarantine system....The House begins debate on the post-office appropriation bill.

March 16.—Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) introduces a resolution in the Senate providing for the annexation of Hawaii....The House debates the post-office appropriation bill.

March 17.—In the Senate Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) makes a statement of what was seen by him in Cuba ....The House continues debate of the post-office appropriation bill, increasing the allowance for rural free delivery from $150,000 to $300,000 by a vote of 108 to 37.

March 18.—Consideration of the post-office appropriation bill is continued in the House.

March 19.—The House passes the post-office appropriation bill and the bill to admit war supplies free of duty.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 17.—A naval court of inquiry is appointed by Admiral Sicard to investigate the blowing up of the *Maine*.

February 22.—The New York Senate passes the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

February 23.—Postmaster-General Gary and Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, offer rewards for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Baker, the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C.

February 25.—President McKinley appoints Col. Henry C. Corbin adjutant-general of the army, to succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired.

March 1.—Local elections in New York State result in Democratic gains.

March 3.—The New York Assembly passes the constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions.

March 7.—The United States Supreme Court decides the Nebraska maximum freight rate law unconstitutional....The steam tug *Dauntless* is seized by the United States Government, charged with taking arms and men to Cuba.

March 8.—President McKinley nominates William J. Calhoun, of Illinois, for Interstate Commerce Commissioner....Governor Pingree, of Michigan, calls an extra session of the Legislature on March 22, to pass laws for uniform taxation.

March 9.—President McKinley signs the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense, and measures of preparation for war are vigorously pushed.

March 11.—The Secretary of War issues orders rearranging the military departments of the country..... The House Committee on Naval Affairs provides for three new battleships to cost about $6,000,000 each, one to be named the *Maine*.

March 14.—The Navy Department purchases two Brazilian cruisers just built in England....The special board on auxiliary cruisers appointed by the Navy Department begins the examination of merchant vessels at New York City.....Rhode Island Democrats nominate Daniel L. Church for governor.

March 15.—The New York Board of Education chooses Dr. William H. Maxwell city superintendent of schools, President Draper, of the University of Illinois, having declined the position....The House Committee on Naval Affairs makes provision for the construction of five new dry-docks.

March 16.—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Gov. Elisha Dyer....Georgia Populists nominate Thos. E. Watson for governor....John Wanamaker opens his campaign for the governorship of Pennsylvania.... The House Committee on Naval Affairs decides to provide for six torpedo-boats and six torpedo-boat destroyers, in addition to the three battleships previously decided on; also to the erection of a smokeless-powder factory.

March 17.—Governor Black, of New York, appoints a commission of seven men to investigate the canal contracts....The battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas* are detached from the fleet at Key West and ordered to Hampton Roads.



THE LATE SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 17.—The House of Commons discusses British interests in Alaska.

February 20.—The Swiss referendum results in popular approval of the proposed purchase of railroads by the federal government (see page 443).

February 21.—The Irish local government bill is introduced in the British House of Commons.

February 23.—At Paris M. Zola is found guilty of libeling the Esterhazy court-martial and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, the maximum penalty.

February 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies debates the Dreyfus agitation and the Zola trial and passes an overwhelming vote of confidence in the government.

February 25.—The army estimates introduced in the British House of Commons call for an increase of 21,700 men.

February 26.—An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate King George of Greece....The Spanish Cortes is dissolved, after voting 1,000,000 pesetas for the navy....German members leave the Bohemian Diet.

March 2.—Senhor Campos Salles is elected President of Brazil, and Senhor Rosa E. Silva, of Pernambuco, Vice-President....The Spanish Government makes a reduction in the grain duties....The Bohemian Diet is closed by an imperial order.

March 3.—In the London County Council elections the Progressives (Liberals) secured 68 seats and the Moderates (Unionists) 48.

March 5.—The Austrian cabinet, headed by Baron von Gautsch, resigns, and Emperor Francis Joseph intrusts to Count von Thun Hohenstein the duty of forming a new ministry....Nineteen persons are arrested in Havana charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government.

March 7.—Count von Thun Hohenstein succeeds in forming a new Austrian cabinet....The Swedish and Norwegian committees on the Scandinavian union submit their reports to the Parliaments....The cabinet of Corea resigns because of the granting of the Deer Island concession to Russia.

March 10.—The naval estimates introduced in the British House of Commons call for an appropriation of nearly $120,000,000.

March 16.—France mobilizes her fleet for a naval demonstration in the far East.

March 17.—The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag passes the second reading of the naval bill....The Spanish torpedo fleet at the Canaries is ordered not to proceed to Havana.



WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

(For eight years superintendent of the Brooklyn schools and recently chosen general superintendent of the schools of Greater New York.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 18.—In the French Chamber of Deputies a protest is entered against the importation of American horses.... The Russian Government appoints Count Cassini to be Ambassador to the United States, instead of minister.

February 19.—The request of Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation of the wreck of the *Maine* is declined by the United States.

February 22.—France disclaims all intention of usurping British territory in Africa.

February 24.—Russia's pledge to Great Britain to keep the ports of China free is quoted in the British Parliament.

February 28.—Haiti pays a claim of Italy for illegal seizure and sale of a vessel and cargo belonging to an Italian merchant.

March 1.—The troops of Costa Rica are ordered to the Nicaraguan frontier, and war is threatened.

March 4.—Japan demands of Russia "an immediate and explicit statement" regarding the occupation of Port Arthur.

March 5.—Bulgaria demands of the Turkish Government an explanation of the movements of Turkish troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

March 7.—China consents to lease Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to Russia for 99 years.

March 8.—The British Minister to China protests unsuccessfully against the cession of Port Arthur to Russia, on the ground that it will destroy the balance of power in China....Russia consents to open Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to foreign trade under Russian laws.

March 12.—Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, presents his credentials to President McKinley....The Russian officials and military instructors in Corea are dismissed by the government.

March 16.—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense taken by this Government.

March 18.—The Spanish and Cuban commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States meet in Washington.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

February 19.—The Knickerbocker Telephone Company is incorporated, with a capital of $7,500,000, to operate in New York and New Jersey.

February 28.—Contracts for the Anglo-German loan to China are signed at Peking; the interest is fixed at 4½ per cent., redeemable in forty-five years; the contract price is 83....United States Treasury operations for February result in a surplus.

March 7.—The great cotton mills at Biddeford, Maine, resume work, the strike having been declared off.

March 10.—The Society of Separatists, at Zoar, Ohio, decides to disband, after more than fifty years of communistic life; the property of the community is estimated at $3,000,000.

March 11.—The Bank of France raises the premium on gold, and buyers for New York transfer their operations to London.

March 14.—The strike in the cotton-mills at Taunton, Mass., comes to an end; resumption of work gives employment to 1,100 operatives.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.



Photo by Gutekunst.

THE LATE WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

(Proprietor of the Philadelphia *Record*.)

February 22.—President McKinley delivers an address at the University of Pennsylvania....A mob sets fire to he house of F. C. Baker, negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C., kills Baker and an infant child, and seriously wounds Baker's wife and two daughters.

February 25.—The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* leaves New York harbor for Havana.

February 27.—A large shipment of reindeer arrives in New York from Lapland, bound for Alaska....The disabled French Line steamer *La Champagne*, Havre to New York, is towed into Halifax.

March 1.—A hurricane at New Caledonia sinks a French gunboat....The twentieth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome.

March 3.—The University of Budapest confers the degree of Doctor of Letters on "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania.

March 4.—The jubilee anniversary of the Italian constitution is celebrated throughout Italy.

March 5.—More than 20 men are burned to death in a coal mine at Breslau, Prussia.

March 7.—It is announced that New York City property to the value of $1,100,000 has been deeded to Columbia University by Joseph F. Loubat for a library endowment fund.



MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

(Who succeeds Miss Willard as president of the W. C. T. U.)

March 9.—Sheriff Martin and his deputies are acquitted of the murder of the strikers at Lattimer, Pa.

March 16.—A fire in Chicago causes the loss of more than a dozen lives.

March 18.—An explosion in a mine at Belmez, Province of Cordova, Spain, causes heavy loss of life; 75 men are known to have been killed and many others are unaccounted for.

March 19.—An earthquake is reported to have destroyed the town of Amboyna, in the Spice Islands, with the loss of about 60 lives.

OBITUARY.

February 17.—Rt. Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, twice president of the English Local Government Board, 77.

February 18.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's W. C. T. U., 58.

February 19.—Prof. Alexandre von Liezenmayer, German historical painter, 59....Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles, late general secretary of the American Sabbath Union, 68.

February 21.—Newbold H. Trotter, a well-known American animal painter, 70....Amos R. Eno, a well-known New York City real-estate owner, 88.

February 22.—John Mulligan, president of the Connecticut River Railroad, 78....Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Howlett, Baptist preacher and author, 71.

February 23.—Tai Wen Kun, father of the King of Corea.

February 24.—James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston, Ont., 70.... Ex-Judge Elliott Anthony, of Chicago, one of the best-known jurists of the West, 70....Mgr. Sergius, Metropolitan of Moscow.

February 26.—Frederick Tennyson, eldest brother of Lord Alfred Tennyson, 91.

February 27.—William M. Singerly, Philadelphia journalist and financier, 65....Gen. William Booth Taliaferro, of Virginia, Confederate veteran, 75.

February 28.—Col. J. Thomas Scharf, historical writer, 55....Col. Matthew C. Galloway, founder of the Memphis *Avalanche*, 78.

March 1.—Prof. William Augustus Rogers, of Colby University, an astronomer of national reputation, 66.

March 3.—Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh, of Minneapolis, ex-Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 68.

March 5.—Judge John Newton Hendren, last treasurer of the Southern Confederacy, 75.

March 6.—Ex-Congressman Hugh J. Jewett, railroad financier and manager, 81.

March 10.—George Müller, philanthropist, 92.

March 11.—Gen. William S. Rosecrans, 78....Ex-Gov. Peter Hansbrough Bell, of Texas.

March 13.—Sir Richard Quain, physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria, 81....Zacharie Topelius, Swedish poet and historian, 80.

March 14.—Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of Bessemer steel, 85.

March 16.—Jacob Tome, philanthropist, founder of the institute which bears his name in Port Deposit, Md., 87....Thomas McKean, a Philadelphia philanthropist, 56....Aubrey Beardsley, well-known English draughtsman and writer, 24.

March 17.—Rt. Hon. John Thomas Ball, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 83....Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the United States Treasury, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, 57.

March 18.—Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, prominent woman-suffrage advocate, 72....Solomon Claypool, a well-known Indiana lawyer, 68.

March 19.—Admiral Popoff, aid-de-camp of the Russian Czar.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN CRISIS IN CARICATURE.



UNCLE SAM IS READY.—From *Leslie's Weekly.*



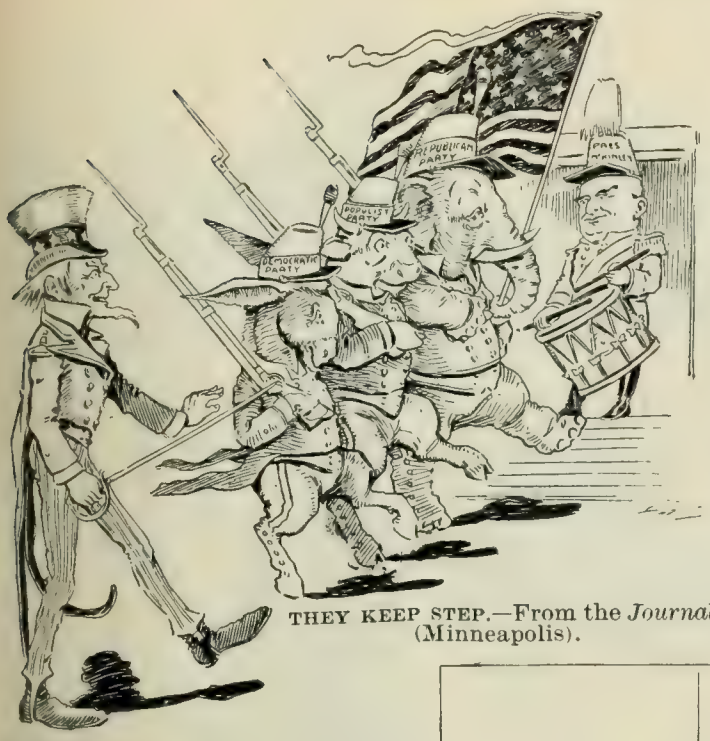
THE GUILTY SHALL NOT ESCAPE.—From *Leslie's Weekly.*

THE American cartoonists this past month have devoted themselves almost exclusively to various phases of the one overshadowing topic; and we have chosen to confine our department of caricature to drawings that have a bearing upon the crisis in the relations between Spain and the United States, brought about through conditions in Cuba and the destruction of the battleship *Maine*. Most of these cartoons are so easy of interpretation that they require no comment. We have opened the department with two striking reproductions from full-page drawings that have appeared in *Leslie's Weekly*, both of them decidedly indicative of trouble. In the one Uncle Sam tests the whetted edge of his sword, and in the other he lays a firm hand upon a miscreant intended to typify the destroyer of the *Maine*. Our Mexican contemporary, *El Hijo del Ahuizote*, has published a number of striking cartoons on the situation, four of which we reproduce. The one at the bottom of this page represents the prospect of a collision, both by land and sea, between the "Yankees" and the "Gachupins," which is the favorite Mexican title for the Spaniards. The five cartoons on the next page are from various sources. The Minneapolis *Jour-*

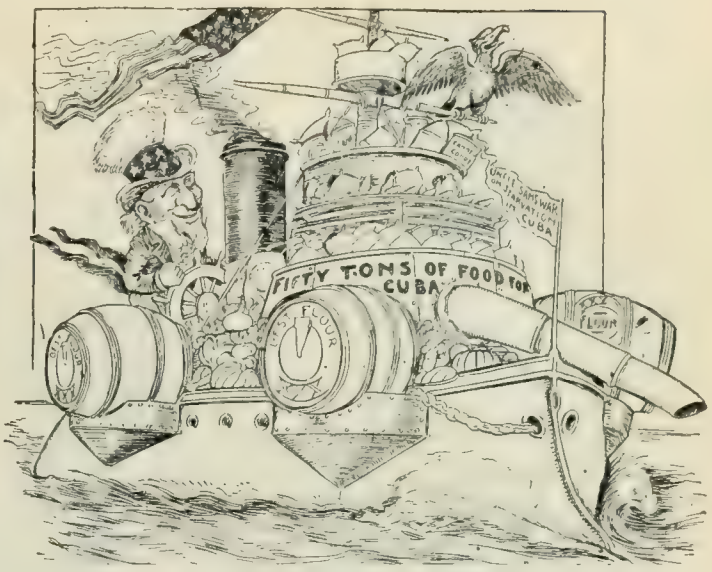


THE YANKEE-GACHUPIN ANTAGONISM, APROPOS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "MAINE."

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

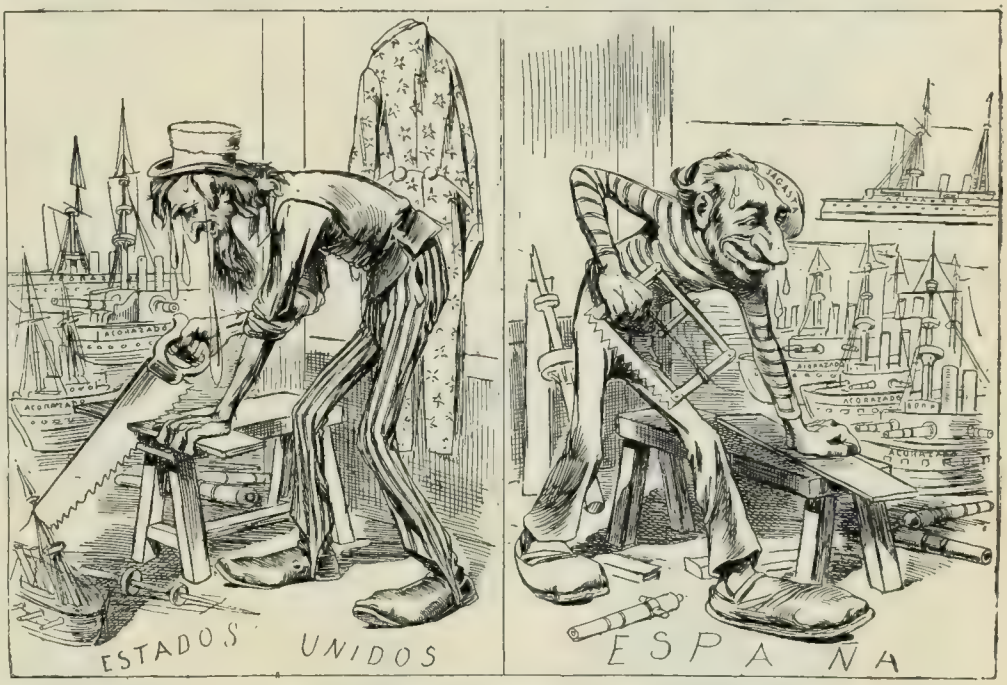


THEY KEEP STEP.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



LET THIS WAR GO ON!—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

nal artist contributes two, one expressive of the unanimity of the parties at Washington in support of the President, the other in commendation of the shipment of relief supplies to Cuba. Another, from *El Hijo del Ahuizote*, of Mexico, represents Uncle Sam and Sagasta at the world's bargain counters buying ships. Sagasta is supposed to have made his purchases, whereupon Uncle Sam in turn begins to buy. Mr. Nelan's cartoon, from the New York *Herald*, evidently relates to Uncle Sam's initial purchase of two cruisers building in England for Brazil.



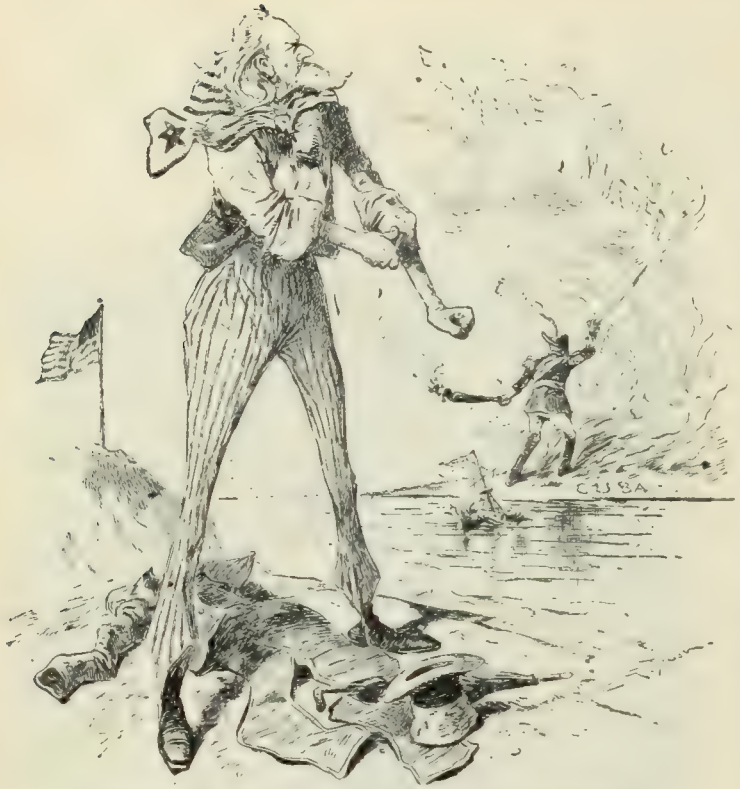
THE RIVALS AT THE BARGAIN COUNTERS.—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).



THE NATION'S LOSS IS CUBA'S GAIN.—From *Judge* (New York).



A HARD RACE AGAINST TIME.—From the *Herald* (New York)



"PEACE, BY JINGO, IF I HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT."
From the *World* (New York).

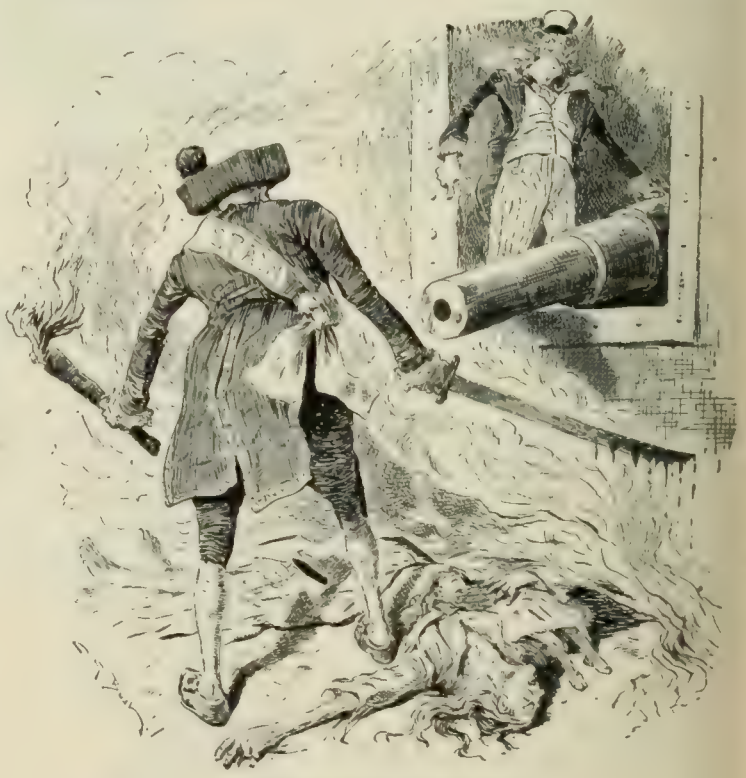


UNCLE SAM: "Enough of this—get off."
From the *World* (New York).

Mr. Bush, of the New York *World*, has distinguished himself since the Hispano-American crisis reached an acute stage by the strength of his numerous cartoons dealing with successive phases of the situation, and particularly by the directness with which he has illustrated and enforced the fundamental issue. The four cartoons on this page all bear cumulatively, as have many others by the same artist, upon the one point of the relation of the United States to the emancipation of Cuba. Mr. Bush does not allow himself to be diverted from the essential question by any details of a minor nature. No matter by what agency the *Maine* was destroyed, whether crime or accident, the attitude of the United States toward the question of Cuban liberty is the one thing that Mr. Bush has kept in mind. No proof that the *Maine* was blown up by purely accidental means, and no indemnity, however great, from Spain, if complicity were proven, could, in Mr. Bush's opinion lessen the urgency of the duty of the United States to rescue Cuba and expel the Spaniards.

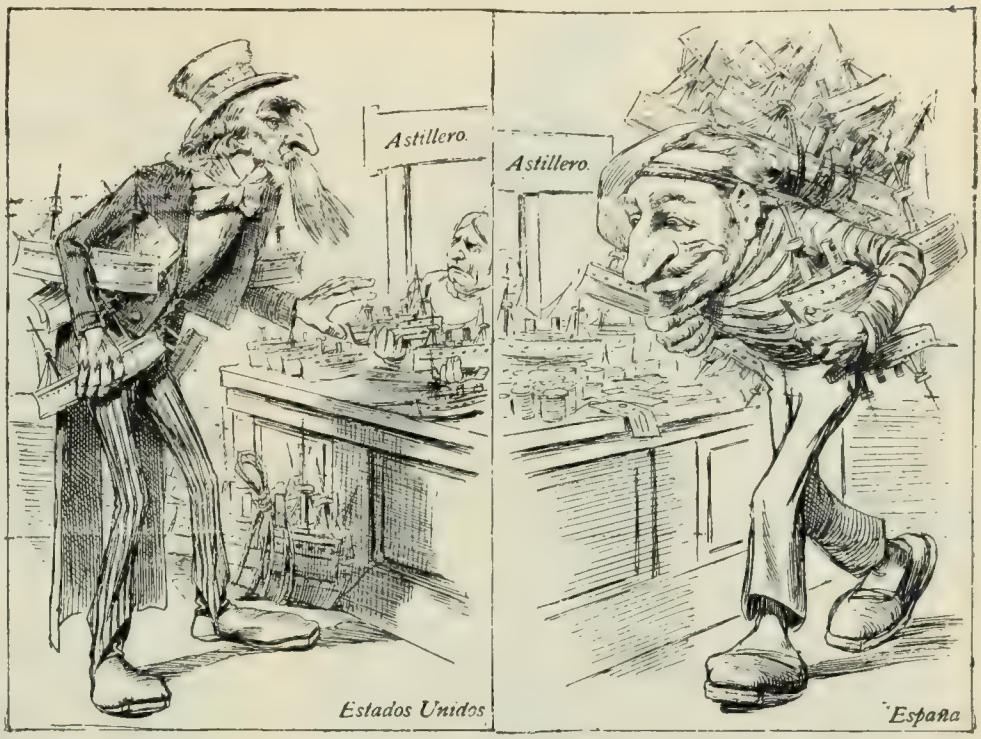


"YOU'VE EARNED YOUR INDEPENDENCE."
From the *World* (New York).

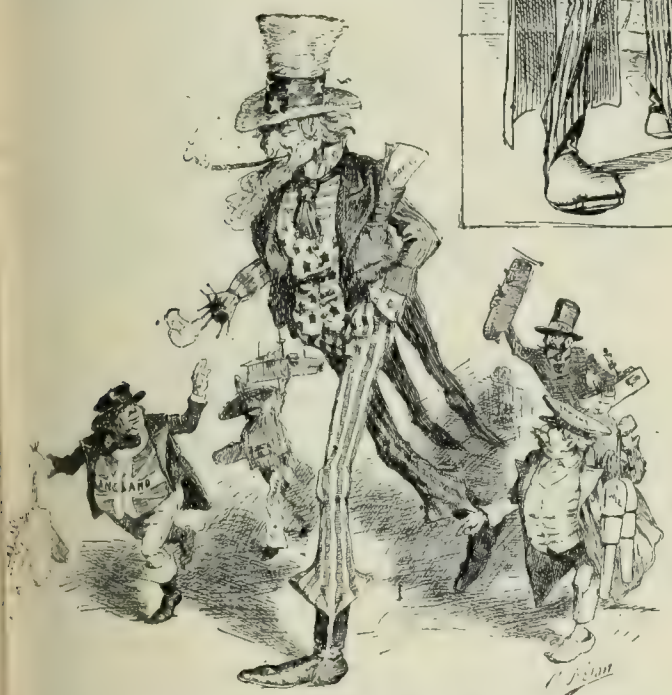


"PEACE—BUT QUIT THAT."
From the *World* (New York).

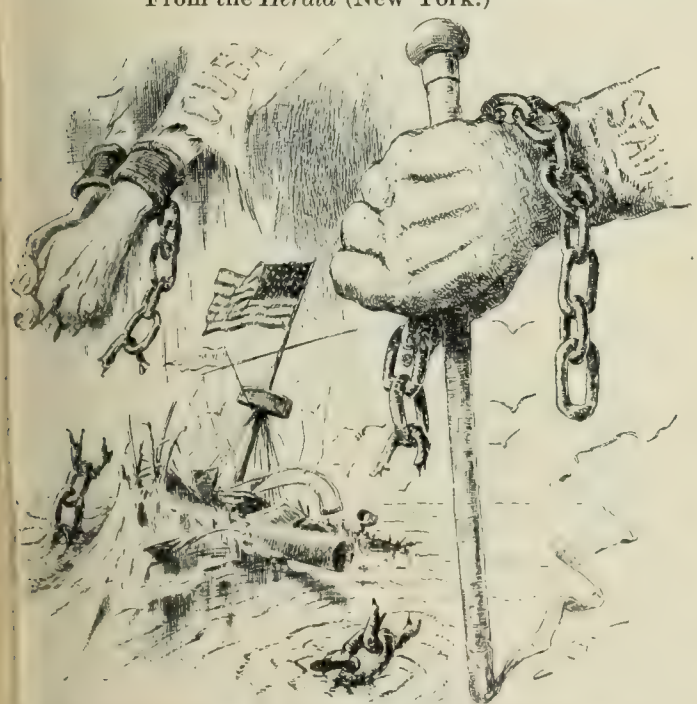
According to Mr. Nelan's cartoon from the New York *Herald*, reproduced on this page, Uncle Sam, with his fifty-million-dollar credit in his pocket, steps out into the market as a cash customer—whereupon all the nations rush forward with ships, guns, and ammunition to sell. The supply has not been quite so ample as was at first expected; although doubtless if Uncle Sam had been willing to buy "any old thing" at any sort of price, there would have been no lack of owners eager to sell. Uncle Sam's greatest activity, after all, has been not in foreign shipyards and gun foundries, but in his own great national workshop. And the comic artist of *El Ahuizote* has caught the spirit of the situation in his drawing on this page, which represents the United States as industriously sawing wood. Segasta, as representing Spain, is similarly engaged, but with a very old-fashioned tool. The Minneapolis *Journal's* cartoonist takes a somewhat cynical view of the British suggestions of an Anglo-American alliance, in view of existing international complications. Expressions of English good will are altogether pleasant and welcome. All that Uncle Sam asks, however, is that European powers observe neutrality. He naturally expects that the American republics will remember their own history, and do nothing detrimental to the cause of a free Cuba.



PREPARING FOR WAR.—From the *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).



A CASH CUSTOMER WITH MONEY TO BURN.
From the *Herald* (New York.)



THE BROKEN CHAIN.—From the *World* (New York).

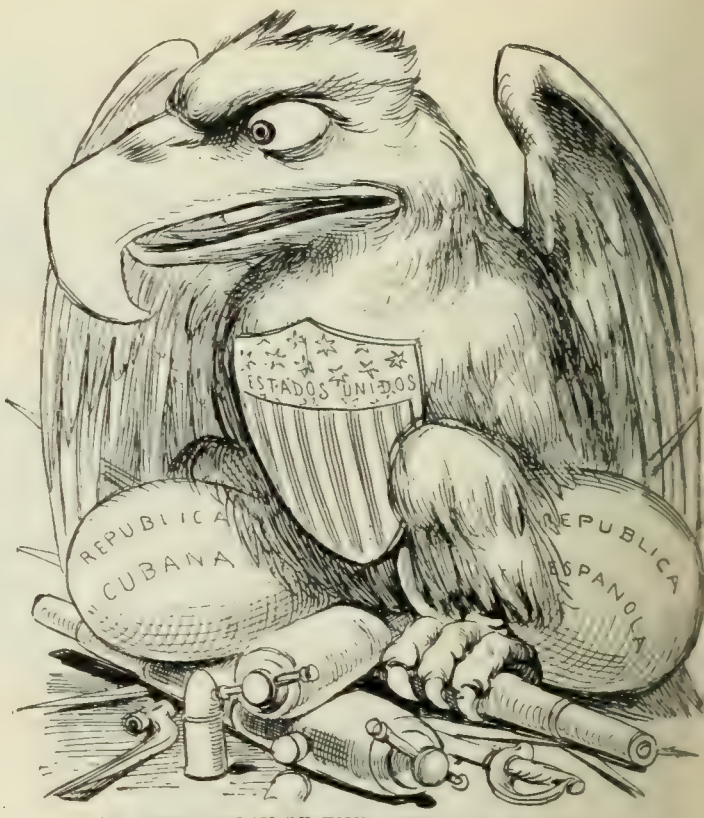


GREAT HEAD, JOHN BULL!

J. BULL: "Hi, there, Brother Jonathan! Hi'll 'elp you lick yer man, hand you 'elp me wallop these saucy cusses on the hother side the fence. We can lick the whole bloomin' houtfit, me 'earty, don't cher know!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

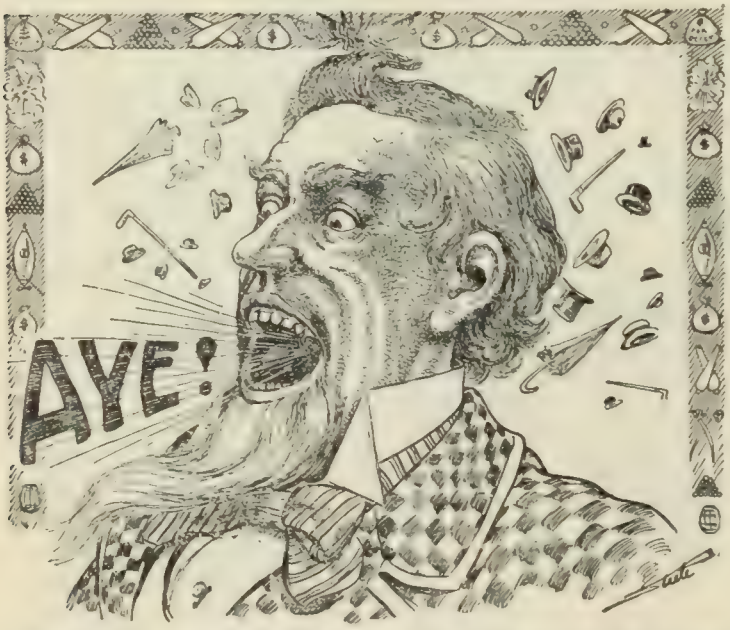


UNCLE SAM: "I have fifty millions in my inside pocket."—From the *World* (New York).

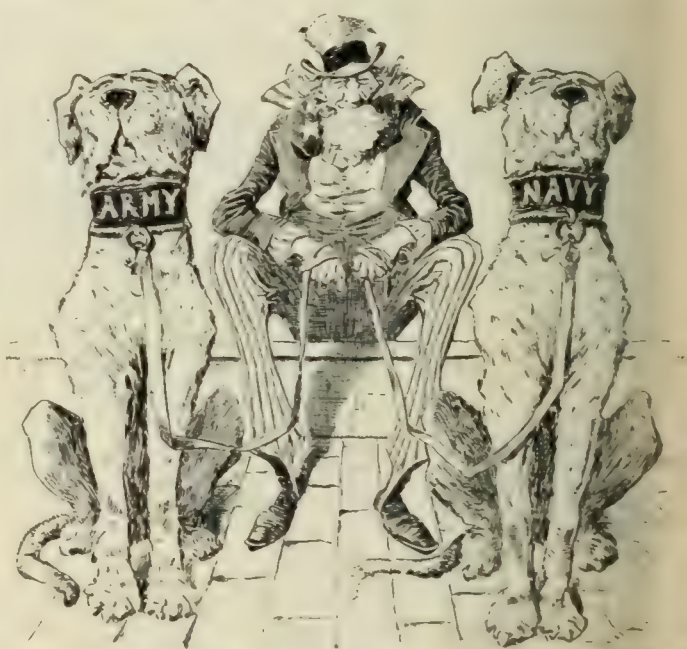


AN INCUBATION OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE. From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

Mr. Bush's drawing on this page, in which the Spaniard is represented with his guitar, reminds us of the fact that the pleasure-loving people of the Iberian peninsula were last month immensely absorbed in the frivolities of the carnival season, as shown by the illustrated press of Madrid. The Spaniards have been spending money on festivities at home, while the people of the United States have been contributing charity for the relief of Spain's starving subjects in Cuba. The best cartoon of the month, on the whole, is the one on this page from *El Ahuizote*, which represents the American eagle in the process of hatching out two new republics. The artist evidently believes that the logical consequence of the establishment of an independent Cuban republic will be a successful republican revolution in Spain. The Denver *Post* very cleverly depicts the unanimity of the vote in Congress on the fifty-million-dollar national defense bill. It strikes us as one of the most effective pieces of newspaper caricature that the month has produced. As we close this number of the REVIEW for the press, Uncle Sam is still holding in leash the dogs of war; and it is sincerely to be hoped that justice and humanity may triumph without their dreadful participation.



COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTING ON THE CANNON NATIONAL DEFENSE BILL.—From the *Post* (Denver).



UNCLE SAM: "I'll not slip these dogs of war."—From the *World* (New York).

POLITICAL GERMANY.

BY THEODOR BARTH.

(Member of the German Reichstag.)



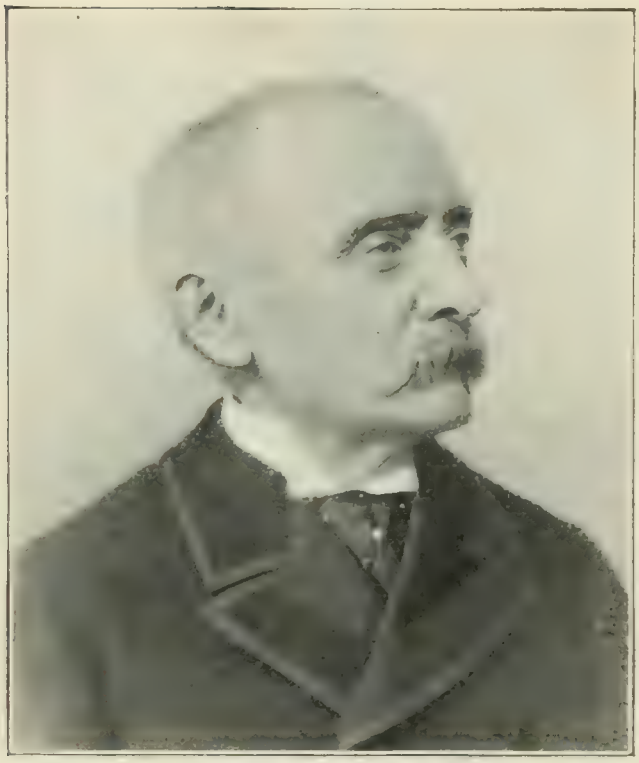
EMPEROR WILLIAM II.

IT is remarkable how little one nation enters into or understands the political conceptions and feelings of another, notwithstanding the universal habit of travel. James Bryce's (the Scotchman's) masterly analysis of the political institutions of the United States was like a new discovery in the political field. Even members of Parliament professionally occupied with politics are often very imperfectly acquainted with the political development of other nations, and this fact more than any other perhaps accounts for the petty ill-feeling and friction frequently shown in international dealings. A temporary sojourn beyond the boundaries of one's own country as evidence of having had an opportunity of losing some of one's national prejudices, would be a very good condition to lay down for all candidates for parliamentary service in constitutionally governed countries.

We Germans used to have the reputation for cosmopolitanism; we were even credited with the gift of interesting ourselves more in the circumstances and events of other countries than in those of our own. Those days have gone by, and Germans of to-day know as little about foreigners as foreigners know about them. For instance, notwithstanding the many links which trade, commerce, and racial affinities have wrought between the two countries, very imperfect and frequently misleading views prevail in Germany as to the United States. During frequent visits to the United States I have oftener met with an intelligent appreciation of German affairs in America than of American affairs at home; although occasionally, even in the best-educated circles in America, I have come across some most striking prejudices and mistaken readings of German events. These are shown especially when the conversation turns upon such subjects as the German Emperor or the Social Democrats. The latter are supposed, not only in the United States, but also in other European countries, to be a dangerously revolutionary party, and the German Emperor is conceived to be an absolute monarch who presides over the political weal and woe of the German nation in the most unrestricted style.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that people outside Germany judge of the Emperor Wilhelm II. principally by his speeches. The gift of eloquence coupled with a lively temperament easily leads a man to exaggerate, and these outbursts attract all the more attention from the fact that most crowned heads of great countries habitually express themselves with a certain amount of self-restraint. The oratorical points in imperial speeches which have often offended public opinion have sounded much worse than they really were after having gone the round of the world's press disassociated from the particular circumstances under which they were first uttered. Last, not least, the many trials for *lèse-majesté* which have arisen out of the critical interpretations of the imperial speeches have contributed to heighten the false impression as to their significance. Other nations overlook the fact that oratory is not government, and that talking and doing are two very different things. A living statesman, a man of insight, is credited with the following remark upon the Emperor's speeches: "His speeches do not *make* German politics—they *ac-*



PRINCE HOHENLOHE,
(The present chancellor.)

company them." And this utterance really characterizes the degree of importance to be attached to them.

Of course, in a certain sense, the oratorical exuberance of an emperor has political effects, only they should not be over-estimated. At any rate, the sentence the Emperor Wilhelm II. inscribed in the golden book of Munich, "*Suprema lex regis voluntas*," lacks foundation both in the constitution and in fact. That sentence does not even hold good in the case of the old Prussian feudal aristocracy (*Junkerthum*). This class, although numerously represented in the army and in the civil administration, as well as at the court, nevertheless made war upon the commercial treaties, measures specially designated in an imperial speech as a "saving deed." The old Prussian feudal aristocracy was banded together against the imperial chancellor, whose services in the matter of these treaties were conspicuously rewarded by making him a count. A regular *fronde* had broken out, and the Emperor had not only to endure this violent opposition, but even to forgive it. Imperial utterances especially directed against the Social Democrats have neither changed the course of legislation nor have they altered the attitude of the party. Its members have been publicly denounced by the Emperor as "a rabble," as "unworthy of the name of Germans," as "denationalized enemies of the divine order," as "a gang of traitors." The press took cognizance of these epithets with sarcastic accuracy, but after all had been said and written the matter was laid aside and had no visible political consequences. So little has the Social Democratic party been influenced in its development by imperial utterances that it does not even show an increase of imbittered feeling. It has never been less socialistic, less inclined to extreme radicalism than at the present moment. Its political history is altogether extremely interesting.

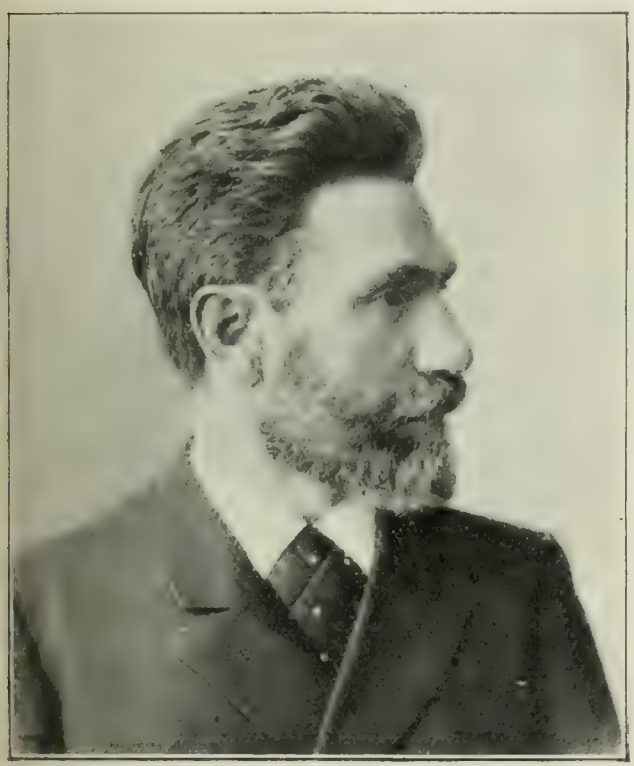
THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For twelve years—from 1878 to 1890—this party stood under the bann of an exceptional law which was hurried through Parliament by Prince Bismarck's skillful use of the panic produced by two successive attempts on the life of the old Emperor Wilhelm I. by Hödel and Nobiling. These crimes were assumed on very insufficient evidence to have emanated from the Social Democratic party. To heighten the educational effect of this restrictive measure the workmen were to be lured by the bait of a compulsory insurance. It was hoped that the combined effect of these two measures would be the dissolution of the Social Democratic party, but these Bismarckian tactics produced merely negative results.

In the general parliamentary election of 1877, immediately preceding the Coercion law, the Social Democrats obtained 493,000 votes under universal suffrage; in 1887 they had 763,000; in 1890 the number rose to 1,427,000. Then the repeal of the Coercion law took place, but the votes rose to 1,786,000 in 1893. In a few months we shall be in the midst of another general election, and it is not impossible that the Social Democrats may obtain more than 2,000,000 votes. Of all the political parties in Germany, Social Democracy has the largest following. Although they have only 48 out of 397 seats in the present imperial Parliament, the Reichstag, yet nearly 24 per cent. of the total number of votes given in the general election of 1893 fell to their share. When alongside of the steadily increasing number of votes we take their party programme to hand and learn that they openly profess collectivism and republicanism, the outlook seems dangerous in the extreme to capital and monarchy. But party programmes resemble ceremonial speeches: "they do not make politics—they only accompany them." Neither the dogma of collectivism nor a confession of faith in the republican form of government need be seriously taken into account in *practical* politics. The Social Democratic party has gradually lost its revolutionary character and is settling down into a party of radical reform.

The leaders of the Social Democratic party

have repeatedly protested against the assumption that they wanted violently to overthrow existing society. This winter the septuagenarian socialistic leader Liebknecht, who has been undergoing imprisonment consequent upon an absurd trial for *lèse-majesté*, wrote in the *Cosmopolis* repudiating the notion that Social Democracy can be served by the overthrow of the ruling social organization. According to the optimists of this party, Social Democracy can only *gradually* take the place of the present capitalist state, and the proc-



August Bebel.



Wilhelm Liebknecht.

THE TWO CHIEF LEADERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ess will be one of slow growth, into which as yet undreamed-of factors will enter.

To sum up, Social Democracy is revolutionary only in its aims, not in its methods, and the latter are the determining circumstances in practical politics. A foreigner unacquainted with the position of parties in our German Parliament would, on entering, be quite at a loss to recognize that the present members of the Social Democratic party have a programme diametrically opposed in principles to that of the Liberal opposition. With the Liberals they vote against raising taxation on the first necessaries of existence, especially on breadstuffs; with them they steadily vote against bimetallism, and on isolated questions they sometimes vote with the Liberal party in the teeth of the principles of their own programme. Thus two years ago, when the absurd Exchange bill (*Börsengesetz*) was before the house and the landowners carried through the measure forbidding the corn trade in futures (*Getreidetermin-handel*), I, who am supposed to be of the extreme Manchester school, and a Social Democrat, Dr. Schönbank, were the leaders of the opposition. But even distinctively socialistic measures involving a large increase of power in the hands of the state meet, as a rule, with the most determined opposition on the part of the Social Democrats; as, for instance, the landowners' endeavor to turn the Reichsbank into a pure state institution. The opportunist consideration that it is desirable to resist any increase of power in the hands of the present government and other enemies of Social Democracy outweighs, in their eyes, any advantages to be gained by the homage paid to socialistic principles.

In the face of these facts indicating the position of the Social Democratic party, it is ridiculous to attempt to represent it as an organization highly dangerous to the state; but the reactionary parties are nevertheless never tired of making this attempt, in the hope of deterring that hated party from gaining a yet wider influence among the masses.

The reactionary parties reason thus, and not without foundation. The more this radical party, with its compact body of supporters among the industrial classes, loses its distinctively revolutionary features, the more will it act as a magnet in attracting political malcontents generally. This is what takes place as a matter of fact to-day. The greater number of voters for the Social Democratic candidates do not trouble themselves

about the socialistic programme, but they wish to express their feeling of political discontent with things as they exist by voting for the most violent opposition. This vague radicalism, with its tendency to ignore what is practically attainable, has done much to weaken the cause of liberalism. Herein lies a great danger for the political development of Germany.

THE LIBERALS.

Liberalism is in reality the political foundation upon which the modern German empire was raised. The Liberals were the exponents of the national aspiration after unity, and when the German empire became a fact, Prince Bismarck had to make use of liberal political ideas to fit up the edifice internally. The whole course of legislation from 1866 to 1876, and especially all economic legislation during that period, bore the stamp of liberal principles. Industrial freedom, the unshackling of the press, the adoption of the gold standard, our system of banking, the unrestricted freedom to move about—in short, the enormous mass of legislation accomplished during that time was more or less a concrete embodiment of the liberal conception of all social organization and functions. The conservative spirit was too sterile to put forth such creative energy.

Prince Bismarck, then, in the plenitude of strength as a statesman, understood all this perfectly. Although by birth a Prussian "*Junker*," he made use of liberal ideas, because he knew they were the sole material available for the purpose of constructing the internal fittings of the German empire. Later on—toward the end of the 70s—when the Liberals claimed a share in the government, they became a nuisance to him, and turning round to his old political friends, he made a compact with them to govern in opposition to the Liberal party. He succeeded in disuniting the Liberals, and the Social Democratic party increased at their expense, while moderate liberalism waned.

As a matter of fact, the Liberals became weaker and more divided than they ever were. The three sections of decided Liberals—the South German People's party (*Süddeutsche Volkspartei*), the German People's party (*Deutschfreisinnige Volkspartei*), and the Liberal Union (*Freisinnige Vereinigung*)—do not number together more than the Social Democrats alone. The National Liberals amount to almost as many, but they are subjected more and more to the agrarians; and their distinguished leaders, such as Rudolf von Bennigsen, with a glorious past behind him, are retiring from political life.

Considering the position of all the various sections of the German Liberal party at the present moment, as well as their history, it would seem a move dictated by the instinct of self-preservation to weld all the small fractions into one large Liberal Union, which should make its weight felt both in Parliament and during election-time in a very different manner from the present feeble efforts of Liberal fractions. Nor are indications wanting among the mass of the voting population that such a move would meet with decided support. Unfortunately personal rivalries among the leaders of the Liberal sections still hinder all efforts at union, and the most decided opponent of such a welding together of Liberals is to be found in Eugen Richter, the leader of the section called the "*Deutschfreisinnige Volkspartei.*" He is undoubtedly a most skillful debater, but he is an



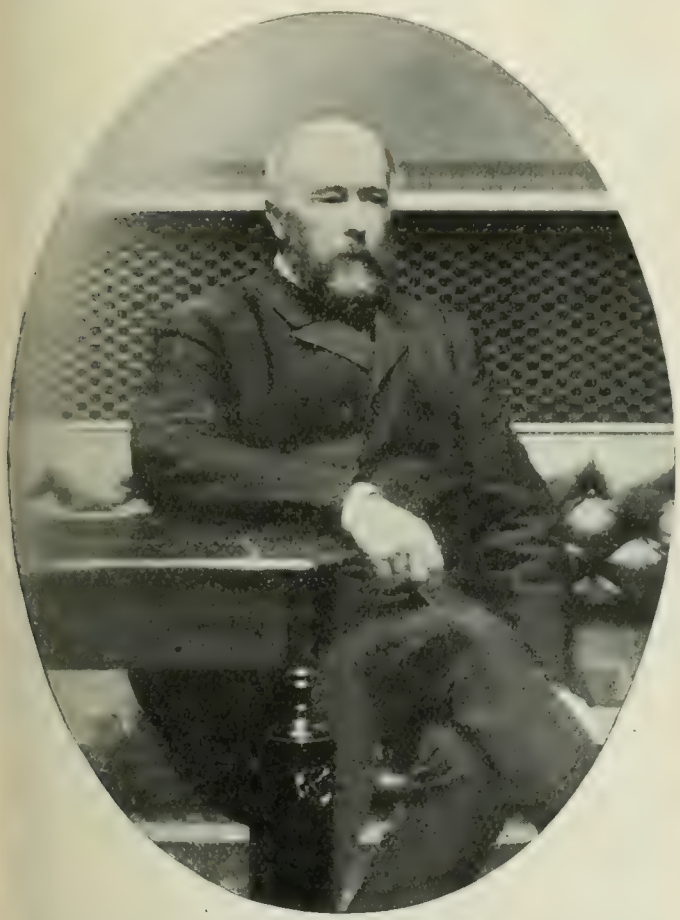
EUGEN RICHTER.
(Leader of the *Freisinnige Volkspartei.*)

exceptionally short-sighted politician. Were our parliamentary circumstances at all analogous to those of Great Britain, or even of France, Eugen Richter would have had a seat in the cabinet half a dozen times over. As matters stand with us, he has carried on a niggling policy of opposition for thirty years and has become a one-sided, narrow-minded statesman incapable of taking broad views of any political question having bearings beyond the narrow limits of his fraction of a party.

THE ULTRAMONTANES.

The Center party (Ultramontanes) musters about 100 members, and as the strongest party numerically in the present Parliament, the presi-

dent, Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg, is elected from their midst. And yet this party is born to be a minority. They never can increase their numbers, owing to the fact that they are a Roman Catholic party with strictly dogmatic limitations.



RUDOLF VON BENNIGSEN.
(Leader of the National Liberal party.)

As the Roman Catholics are a minor section in the German empire, they never can hope to command a majority in Parliament. The Center party is a product of the "*Kulturkampf*," of Bismarck's attempt to break the papal influence in Germany by laws against the Catholic Church, just as the Social Democratic party is a product of the Coercion law against socialism. Both these parties have flourished under persecution, and the remembrance of that fight and persecution still holds the democratic and aristocratic elements within the Center party together. It is a strange group; on constitutional questions it votes as a rule with the Left, on economic questions with the Right. Again and again the dissolution of this party has been prophesied, but the law of inertia exerts its influence over the warring elements within its boundaries.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

Finally we come to the Conservatives in Parliament, who are also divided into two sections and together number about 90 members. The bulk of these are recruited from the ranks of the old Prussian landed aristocracy (*Junkerthum*), and a small remainder, the Independent Conservatives, represent the less reactionary members of the party. The latter depend upon large manufacturers for support, and their best-known members are Krupp and Freiherr von Stumm. While Krupp takes no prominent part in parliamentary life, von Stumm is an energetic debater, his specialty being to fight the Social Democrats, whom he would willingly hand over to destruction by fire and sword. As this gentleman enjoys the personal favor of his sovereign, his influence outside Parliament cannot be overlooked.

Count von Kanitz is the most prominent figure of the section of extreme Conservatives. He is well known through his famous proposal to monopolize the grain imports of the country, in order to grant a fixed prize to the home producer of 165 marks per ton on rye and 215 marks on wheat.

Besides the above, there are several smaller parties, such as Poles, Alsace-Lorraine deputies, Guelphs, and Antisemitic members. One consequence of this motley crowd of parties is that there never is anything like a permanent majority in Parliament, and each question brought before the house causes a fresh kaleidoscopic grouping of parties. Nothing like coherent lines of policy can be followed under these circumstances, and ministers of the crown are in great uncertainty, almost in each important case, as to which group of parties will support them.

THE THREE CHANCELLORS.

Prince Bismarck frequently sought to obtain his majorities in Parliament by violent means. He threatened and bullied the separate fractions into compliance. His successor, Count Caprivi, politically as well as personally a gentleman, uniting in his person the highest qualities of a Prussian officer and official, obtained all his parliamentary success by his impersonal treatment of political questions under consideration. On two conspicuous occasions—on the Military Short Service bill and on the commercial treaty with Russia—he obtained his parliamentary majorities, in the teeth of the most determined opposition, solely by the innate force of calm argument and the tenor of reasonableness in his policy generally.

The present chancellor of the empire, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, has yet another method to attain his ends. He is a decided opponent of Prince Bismarck's method of treating Parliament with offensive brusqueness; neither



COUNT CAPRIVI.
(Successor of Bismarck.)

has he the soldierly straightforwardness of Count Caprivi. He adopts a third plan and steers close to the wind; in other words, he takes a long round to avoid every possible collision. Prince Hohenlohe is a clever and experienced statesman of seventy-nine, an unbiased nobleman, liberal at heart, but not the man to take the initiative. Curiously enough, he never addresses the house. His parliamentary activity is restricted to the occasional reading of explanatory notes on behalf of the government. This very limited parliamentary activity of the insignificant, bent little gentleman stands out in marked contrast to the powerful interference of Prince Bismarck and the penetrative argument of Count Caprivi—two men whose appearance alone commanded attention. Yet it cannot be said that Prince Hohenlohe's limited parliamentary activity has injured his prestige as a statesman, a circumstance showing how much more important are facts than eloquence, even in Parliament.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The secretaries of state by whom Prince Hohenlohe is surrounded are more or less skillful men. Five of the six secretaries entered office during the last twelve months. The home secretary, Count von Posadowsky, took the place of Herr von Bötticher; Bernhard v. Bülow, secretary of the Foreign Office and formerly ambassador at Rome, took the place of Freiherr von Marschall, the present ambassador at Constantinople; the naval secretary, Rear Admiral Tirpitz, the place of Vice-Admiral Hollmann; Chancellor of the Exchequer Freiherr v. Thielmann, formerly ambassador at Washington, the place of Count v. Posadowsky; and von Podbielsky, formerly a general of the hussars, the place of Postmaster-General von Stephan, lately dead. Of all these secretaries of state, two are of special interest to foreigners—the head of the Foreign Office and of the Admiralty.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Herr von Bülow's entry into office occurred at a moment likely to secure for him a certain amount of popularity, owing to the occurrence of events in the far east of Asia which led to the acquisition of Kaio-Chau by Germany. The German nation shows a strong power of expansion, and its rapid industrial development during the last twenty-five years has kindled in the population at large the spirit of enterprise beyond the seas. The first attempt at a colonial policy in Africa may be stigmatized as very nearly a failure; but the last acquisition of territory in China meets with the approval of Liberals who always were skeptical about our colonial policy in Africa.

Herr von Bülow characterized our policy in



BERNHARD VON BÜLOW,
Secretary of the Foreign Office.

China with the words "Live and let live," indicating Germany's intention to throw her political influence into the scale in favor of free competition for all civilized nations alike in China. Germany has no wish to monopolize the trade of a small part of the Celestial empire for herself alone. Such a policy is sound and avoids all possible conflict, with Great Britain in particular. It also promises to deal fairly with the interests of those countries which, like the United States, have not yet fixed themselves on Chinese territory, but which nevertheless have considerable commercial dealings with that empire.

THE NAVY.

The question of the increase of the navy, although not immediately connected with our policy in China, has nevertheless an indirect bearing upon the subject, and for the moment it dominates our politics in Parliament. The demands of the government are by no means exorbitant, and the present head of the Admiralty is too well versed in his business to give way to any fantastic proposals. His demands are essentially the following: Seven battleships of the line, two large armor-plated cruisers, and seven small cruisers in addition to the present navy. These additions are to be spread over a period of seven years and involve an expenditure of about 200,000,000 marks. The demand is not excessive for a country like Germany. The main point upon which the debate will concentrate itself will be the increase of battleships which are not to protect our commerce on the high seas, but to defend our coasts at home and to prevent the blockade of our ports. There is no doubt now but that the government will carry their demands for the navy, even were another Parliament elected before the question is settled, for in this matter the country is on the side of the government.



REAR ADMIRAL TIRPITZ,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION.

The legislative life of the present imperial Parliament comes to an end in June next, when it will have sat five years. A few months hence we shall be in the middle of a general election, when the increase of the navy will no doubt be discussed, but the agrarian question will produce a much greater ferment in men's minds. This question has for a number of years past been at the bottom of every other question, and has dominated the field of home politics in Germany. To demonstrate how vital this question is for the internal affairs of this nation, I must rapidly survey our economic history during the last fifty years.

In the middle of this century the area of the present German empire contained 35,000,000 inhabitants; at the present time it has in round numbers 54,000,000. Fifty years ago about four-sevenths of the population were engaged in agriculture; nowadays only about one-third is thus employed. Formerly 95 per cent. of the total amount of food required for the population was raised in Germany, and only an insignificant fraction was imported. Moreover, the country with its forests and mines yielded the raw materials used in manufacture. The most flourishing branch of German manufactures—the textile industry—was in those days dependent upon foreign imports of silk and cotton only; the raw materials for linen and woolen goods were exclusively drawn from the home market.

Germany's total imports and exports in those days amounted to 1,500,000,000 marks, whereas by the end of the century they will probably overstep the sum of 9,000,000,000 marks. The imports of 1896 already amounted to 4,558,000,000 marks, the exports of the same year to 3,753,000,000 marks. Both these sums apply exclusively to goods exchanged with Germany,

and do not include the imports and exports conveyed through Germany *en route* for other countries.

The imports of agricultural and forest produce amount to 2,000,000,000 marks after the ex-



FREIHERR VON STUMM.
(Leader of the Industrial wing of the Conservatives.)

ports of the same kind of produce have been deducted. Of the above total about 500,000,000 marks are to be expended on grain; 200,000,000 marks on legumes, oil-seed, etc.; about 100,000,000 marks on manure; from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 marks on fruits and wine; 300,000,000 marks on live-stock and manufactured products used as animal food; 400,000,000 marks on wool, hides, bristles, hair, animal entrails, etc.; about 120,000,000 marks on fowls and their products; about 200,000,000 marks on forest produce. On the other hand, German forestry and agriculture together only yield produce to the amount of 6,000,000,000 marks. The deficit in the supply has to be met by imports from abroad; these amount at the present moment to about one-third of the produce raised at home.

The deficit between demand and supply increases, of course, from year to year, as the population grows at the rate of 750,000 every year. On the other hand, agricultural produce cannot be largely increased in amount by improvements in cultivation in Germany.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand for agricultural produce, Germany is forced to extend her trade with other countries. She is compelled by the course of her industrial development to become more and more a manufacturing country and to seek markets for her goods in every quarter of the globe.

In 1896 the exports in manufactures alone amounted to upward of 2,300,000,000 marks. A certain portion of the raw materials of manufacture have to be imported—silk and cotton, for instance—because they cannot be produced in Germany. As a result of her whole industrial development, Germany is compelled to extend her international trade relations; she must import food to feed her increasing population and export her manufactures. She is vitally interested in being free to compete with other nations in foreign markets, and as German trade shows a spirit of enterprise as great as that of England, she must in her own interest be as free from all hampering trade restrictions as England is. This conviction is gaining ground now among our merchants and manufacturers. It has led to the conclusion of a number of commercial treatics with other nations, some of which are tariff treaties, fixing the duties to be levied on certain classes of goods for a number of years; others are treaties with the clause of the most favored nation.

Count Caprivi has earned imperishable laurels by inaugurating a policy of commercial treaties in the beginning of the 90s, but against his



COUNT POSADOWSKY,
Home Secretary.

policy all agrarian parties are uniting with increasing bitterness in their opposition. The agrarian protectionists control the Conservative party in Parliament completely; they are strongly represented in the Center, or Catholic, party, and are not without a considerable following among the National Liberals. The Antisemitic party,



COUNT KANITZ.
(A leader of the "*Junkers.*")

the Poles, and other small parties are all infected with the agrarian protectionist ideas. The only decided opponents, as well as the only decided free-traders, are to be found among the three Liberal sections and the Social Democrats.

A HOPELESS REACTION MOVEMENT.

The agrarian protectionists not only wish to annul the commercial treaties, because these hinder them from raising the protective duties on agricultural imports (these duties are by no means low—for instance, 35 marks per ton on rye or wheat), but the extreme members of the party advocate the abolition of the gold standard and the adoption of a so-called bimetallic—in reality a silver—standard. The most rabid among them oppose the cutting of canals, because foreign produce would thus enter Germany on cheaper terms. In short, the agrarian protectionists oppose the natural evolution of all economic progress. They are the natural allies of all the reactionary elements in Germany, the worst enemies of material progress and of political development in consequence.

I must point out another circumstance deserving attention. The old Prussian feudal aristocracy (*Junkerthum*), forming the pith and marrow of the agrarian movement, has never been well off; but for the last twenty years they have suffered from the competition with the whole world, which is felt so keenly in all old countries, in the reduction of the rent of land. They have sunk deeper and deeper into debt, while the standard of material comfort has risen throughout all classes in Germany. The "*Junker*" has long since given up the hope of making both ends meet by his own industry, and while endeavoring to raise the rent of land by various kinds of protective measures, he is really at the same time struggling for bread-and-butter and upholding a tradition of political supremacy.

No government can really satisfy these claims, and hence each in turn is compelled, sooner or later, to oppose the agrarian movement. However, considering the strong influence the Prussian "*Junker*" exerts in the army, in the ranks of government officials, and at court, practical statesmen deem it advisable to avoid any open rupture with the pack of famished wolves. The fate of conservative statesmen such as Count Caprivi and Freiherr von Marschall, whose political conscience compelled them to pursue an anti-agrarian policy, is not likely to tempt other statesmen to follow an energetic policy in opposition to the agrarians. And thus it comes about that the imperial government, and still more the government of the largest state within the federation, Prussia, are both inclined to conceal their real convictions as to the impossibility of complying with the extreme agrarians' demands.



PRINCE BISMARCK.

Men in government circles are inclined to dally with them and offer them here and there a sop, so as to ward off their dangerous enmity, and if possible to create a little good-will toward the government.

MIQUEL AND THE "JUNKERS."

The most skillful representative of our present opportunist policy is Herr von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet. He is at the present moment the most influential statesman in Germany. As may be inferred from the name, French blood flows in his veins; his personality is a compound of the northern Saxon and the southern Gascon. Born in the province of Hanover, in modest circumstances, he rose to be one of the leaders of the National Liberal party, and was for some years engaged in the direction of one of our largest banks, the *Disconto-Kommanditgesellschaft*. Shortly before becoming a minister of state he discharged the duties of the chief magistrate of the city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.



HERR VON MIQUEL,
Prussian Minister of Finance.

This statesman of seventy is endowed with a sharp intellect and great powers of eloquence, coupled with a large amount of political skepticism that so often helps a man to secure small political successes and debars him from attaining great ones. By numerous small concessions and a decorous parliamentary treatment of their fads he basks in the full sunlight of agrarian favor. The agrarians persuade themselves that Herr von Miquel will do more for them than he can—or has any intention of doing—but in the meantime he keeps them in good humor and prevents them from disturbing his spheres of influence.

But all these skirmishes are only so many pauses on the eve of the great political struggle which must one day be undertaken with the "*Junkers*," that old Prussian remnant of feudalism, economically and politically an anachronism in modern society. The fate of the "*Junker*" was sealed, notwithstanding any partial successes, ever since Germany began her mighty march forward on the lines of industrial progress. Not all the dust cast up by our petty party wrangling can conceal the magnitude of those wider issues which have been really raised by the rapid industrial development of the country.

All our political parties are undergoing a process of change, and it is only a question of time when they will make room for larger groups. The two most interesting phenomena in the field of German politics are the inevitable decay of the old Prussian landed aristocracy (*Junkerthum*) on the one hand, and the ascendency of Social Democracy on the other. Both these phenomena are intimately connected with the evolution of Germany as an agricultural country into a modern industrial state. Both phenomena are products of natural development which certainly are calculated to bring about political crises, but they do not threaten the existence of the German empire. The German nation is sound at heart and in vigorous health. There is every reason for a German to look forward with hopeful trust not only to the economic, but also to the political development of his country in the future.

FOREIGN POLICY.

When Prince Bismarck's dismissal by Emperor Wilhelm II. in 1890 removed what had long



DR. LIEBER.
(Leader of the Center party.)



FREIHERR VON THIELMANN,
Secretary of the Exchequer.

been the most prominent figure in the European concert, the opinion was entertained in many quarters that the states of Germany would suffer in consequence in the eyes of other nations. Experience has not borne out this opinion, nor do Germany's diplomatic relations with other countries afford any cause for uneasinesss. Facts prove that her status is determined by the degree of potential power she can throw into the scale of European deliberations, and that the greater or less diplomatic skill of individual statesmen is a secondary consideration.

The relations of the German empire to the great military states of Europe are imperfectly shown by the grouping of countries known as the Triple Alliance and Dual Alliance. The Triple Alliance, comprising Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany at its head, is not really inimical to the Dual Alliance between France and Russia. However desirable it may be for Russia to have a willing ally, capable alike from a military as from a financial point of view, she cannot possibly wish to entangle herself in a war with her western neighbors, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia is preëminently Great Britain's rival in Asia, while the political interests of Germany and Russia come nowhere into serious collision. To assume that Russia will make an enemy of Germany simply to help France to regain Alsace-Lorraine would be to offer a gratuitous affront to Russian diplomatic skill. France will avoid attacking Germany single-handed. The experiences of 1870–71 were not tempting enough, and in the meantime Germany's population has increased by about 12,000,000 since then, while that of France has remained well-nigh stationary.

The danger of a rupture of European peace is not great at the present moment, nor are any serious fears entertained in this direction. Nevertheless we cannot dream for a moment that our armed millions will be even partially disbanded or disarmed. With a few exceptions everybody in Germany is convinced of the truth of the sentence, "*Si vis pacem, para bellum!*" and no movement of any weight exists in favor of disarmament. The heavy expenditure on our armaments is borne as a hard necessity. We know full well that it involves our national existence. The German army is probably the most highly trained, as well as the promptest in action, in Europe; and even although enormous sums are required for the support of this army—our military budget for the year 1898–99 exceeds 600,000,000 marks—Germans console themselves with the thought that it is the price of peace, and that other nations pay still more for similar objects. Does not the pension list of the United States show a greater expenditure than our military budget? Leaning on such a terrible weapon as the army, every possible government in Germany may pursue European diplomacy with some tranquillity of mind.

For a long time past the southeastern corner of

Europe has been the volcanic center whence outbursts threatening European peace have come, and not a little diplomatic cool-headedness is necessary to prevent that ever-smoldering fire from assuming dangerous proportions. Prince Bismarck once employed the metaphor with



FREIHERR VON BUOL-BERENBERG,
President of the Reichstag.

reference to the Eastern question, the settlement of the Balkan Peninsula is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian musketeer in the eyes of Germany; and the present foreign secretary, Herr von Bülow, lately said in Parliament that Germany had only undertaken the part of flutist in the orchestral performance of Turkish music; should serious discords arise in the European concert, then the flutist would lay down his flute on the table and leave the concert-room. Of course this play of diplomatic fancy must not be literally construed. The concert-room is Europe, and Germany cannot leave her place vacant. She is also too powerful to look calmly on with folded arms.

Besides, Turkey is linked to Germany by many economic interests. German capital is largely invested in railroads both in Turkey and in Asia Minor, under the direction of the Deutsche Bank. Among other things, the railroads of Anatolia are under the control of the above-mentioned bank.

Absolute passivity in the Eastern question is therefore economically and politically impossible for Germany. Nevertheless, of all European countries concerned in the matter, Germany is least involved, because—as Bismarck once said—the German national edifice does not front the Mediterranean Sea.

Entanglements with other countries may proceed from trade and commercial questions for Germany if the agrarians in our midst should succeed in their protectionist policy by initiating a war of prohibitive duties. But also in this matter facts are stronger than infatuated politicians, and although threats of a tariff war, mostly directed against the United States, are not wanting either in Parliament or in the press, they find little support in the country. There is no reason to believe that any of our leading statesmen have any inclination toward a commercial policy *ab irato*.

The more complicated and delicate the economic and political organization of the larger European nations becomes, the more will a peaceful development of their resources appear to them a prime necessity. The countless threads woven between nations by economic interests lead them irresistibly to the conclusion that the violent interruption of intercourse between two nations—even by prohibitive duties—is an act of consummate folly, and few statesmen are willing to accept the responsibility of initiating even a war of tariffs, let alone a real war.

In the interesting notes written by Francis Ayme, the former French teacher of Emperor Wilhelm II., the following remark, made by the Prince, then seventeen years of age, is given: "Ministers who provoke a war should be forced to oppose one another in single battle, and in the literal sense of the word stake their lives on the issue." I venture to assert that the thought of fighting a duel would commend itself more readily to any of our present ministers of the crown than the thought of the fearful responsibility of bringing about a war on a European scale, with the precision of modern implements of destruction. A realization of the appalling devastation which must ensue is the greatest guarantee for peace.

BERLIN, March 1, 1898.

DOES COSMOPOLITAN LIFE LEAD TO INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLINESS?

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.



CANNES—WATER FRONT OF THE OLD TOWN.

THIS question is important. Cosmopolitan life is no longer an insignificant fact, an eccentricity of a few elegant women who, while they live in Paris, have their linen washed in London or betake themselves periodically from Spain or Germany to Biarritz or to Spa. Nowadays the whole aristocracy of Europe leads that sort of life. It scales the mountains of Switzerland or of the Tyrol, makes yachting trips to the fiords of Norway, shoots grouse in the highlands of Scotland, goes to Bayreuth to hear Wagner's operas and to Monte Carlo to lose its money; it spends Holy Week in Seville and the Carnival in Nice, ascends the Nile in a *dahabeah*, and coasts down the frozen slopes of St. Moritz on toboggans in winter. And it is not pleasure alone which makes them come and go thus; they pass from place to place in order to drink the waters here or there, to consult a celebrated physician at Amsterdam, or to undergo a surgical operation in Munich at the hands of a famous surgeon. Men of letters and artists have followed the footsteps of the leisured classes and have taken to traveling. Paul Bourget hastens from Oxford to Corfu, and his principal work is a vast monograph on the New World. Ibsen and his disciples get their plays acted even in Italy, while Gabriel d'Annunzio, like his German colleague, Sudermann, requests the French reviews to consecrate his success. A magazine in three languages has been founded which is published simultaneously in Paris, London, and Berlin. The painters, in their turn, transport their brushes and colors not only for the purpose of bringing home with them distant landscapes, but in order to make portraits; and while a whole colony of American artists live in Paris, Benjamin-Constant and Chartran go off to Washington to reproduce the features of beautiful American women. As for the scientific men and journalists, a whole series of congresses draws them from their native lands and gives them an opportunity to wander all over the civilized world. All this is cosmopolitan life, and I am wondering whether it creates international friendliness.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLINESS A NECESSITY.

The day is past when nations could with impunity be ignorant of each other because they were not capable, so far as relations were concerned, of doing anything but make war upon each other. At the present day war would be so criminal, so absurd a thing that even Europe, puerilely armed to the very teeth, like a child who is playing at soldiers, no longer dares to provoke it. But in place of war a state of things has arisen which is based on rivalry, on compe-

tition, and which will be productive of happy results for humanity only in so far as that rivalry shall be amicable and that competition shall be loyal. Every day incidents arise which can very easily be smoothed away if they are faced in a spirit of knowledge and harmony, and which may degenerate into interminable fatal quarrels if acrimony or only ignorance is applied to regulating them.

This is the case with Cuba. For my part, I can only deplore the manner in which a certain number of Americans and many Spaniards regard this question, because nothing which takes place in the United States is indifferent to me, and because, on the other hand, I think that the work of raising the nation undertaken by the present government is a very meritorious work. The Americans do not understand by what a legitimate and respectable bond Cuba is linked to Spain, and the Spaniards do not perceive that Cuba is linked to the United States by other very real bonds which it is impossible not to take into account. If France and England knew each other a little better, if there did not exist between the two peoples ancient and inveterate prejudices, how easy it would be to settle the question of the Niger, that of Siam, and perhaps even that of Egypt. In truth, a friendly internationalism ought henceforth to inspire the acts of civilized nations toward each other, under penalty of the whole world entering upon an era of absolute sterility. This has been well understood by the founders of societies for arbitration, and this permits us to hope for the success of their efforts. But in this drawing together of the nations, what place is held by this cosmopolitanism which is increasing so rapidly, is multiplying journeys, placing the aristocracies of the world in frequent contact, and which railroads and the telegraph render accessible no longer to persons of leisure only, but to business men and actors?



CHATEAU THORENC, CANNES, WHERE MR. GLADSTONE HAS BEEN STAYING AS THE GUEST OF LORD RENDEL.

THROUGH MY WINDOW.

It is natural that this problem should occur to my mind in a city so thoroughly cosmopolitan as this. It does not allow its character to be forgotten for a moment. In its innumerable hotels all known languages are spoken, and the registers bear the names of all nationalities. I hear simultaneously on Sunday morning the bell of the Roman Catholic church, that of the pretty little English chapel erected in the midst of palms in memory of the Duke of Albany, son of Queen Victoria, and that of the Russian church, of whose small gilded dome I catch a glimpse athwart the eucalyptus trees. Yonder, on the hill, rises the villa where the illustrious Gladstone is wont to come every year to enjoy a well-earned rest, and not far from there, in a more modest dwelling, died two years ago the famous Greek Minister Tricoupis, from whom his rival, Delyannis, had just wrested the power. When I stroll along the Boulevard de la Croisette I meet the carriages of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and of the Duke of Leuchtenberg on their way to the golf club; a little further on our prime minister, M. Méline, who is taking a week's rest and who is sitting on the very spot where three years ago I saw Stanley, still imperfectly recovered from the hardships which he had undergone in Darkest Africa. A group of fair-haired little Americans are playing in the sand not far from two swarthy little Italians, and bicycles, horseless carriages, and horses are passing to and fro along the water front, bearing women and men who certainly are come from the four quarters of the earth. Behold, all these persons whom chance has brought together have many occasions to talk together, to discuss the subjects in which they are interested, to make acquaintance with the countries from which the others come, and their opinions concerning recent events. There are many other places in Europe where the same

meetings are effected, while Monterey and St. Augustine render Florida and California branches of the Riviera. I take Cannes as a type—Cannes, founded by an Englishman, Lord Brougham, and which owes to foreigners the greater part of its prosperity.

DAILY HABITS VERSUS BROAD VIEWS.

The first thing which strikes me is that all these people who mingle do not penetrate each other. Each one leads in his own home the life of his own country, remains the slave of his own petty habits. An English company—the same one which owns the Hotel Metropole in London—has built very near Cannes an enormous hotel which is filled with English people. Why do they go there instead of to other hotels equally as well, or even better, situated? Because the wall-papers, the furniture, the stuffs, and even the fenders, all come from London; because they gave bacon for breakfast in the morning and toast and muffins at afternoon tea; because, in short, they provide themselves with the illusion of being on the shores of the Mediterranean without having left England. What do the Frenchmen who are passing through London seek at the Hotel Savoy unless it is French cooking and French servants? To tell the truth, I do not believe that this anxiety over things in themselves tolerably insignificant possesses the importance which certain persons attribute to it; for there is a class of travelers who think that one cannot know a country unless he adopts its manner of living, even in the most minute details. These are the old-fashioned travelers. They will not feel as though they have seen Rome unless during their brief stay they have taken their meals in a little *osteria* on the banks of the Tiber, the dirtiest one possible, and the point which interests them most in the life of the Arabs is that among them boiled mutton is eaten with the fingers. I have always noticed that travelers of this sort know no more about the countries which they have visited than do the former sort. This is because in both cases they waste their time and fetter their minds by taking into consideration only the frame instead of looking at the picture. What connection can possibly exist between the fact that the Americans drink iced water and eat fried oysters and their methods of government and education? Would they be any the less good republicans if they ate macaroni, and would the Russians change their character if they ceased to like caviar? Now, I greatly regret that I am obliged to note the fact that the information possessed by many cosmopolitans concerning the peoples whom they have visited does not exceed that range of ideas. Daily habits constitute a slavery from which it is difficult to free one's self. Forain, the Parisian caricaturist, who had come to Chicago during the World's Fair, one day complained in my presence that the hotel where he was staying was lighted with electricity. "When I come home at night," he said with comical vexation, "what would I not give to have the porter hand me my candlestick—my old candlestick with a candle in it!" Well, many travelers are like that. They cannot get used to the absence of their "old candlestick," and this mere trifle suffices to put them in a bad humor and prevents their understanding what surrounds them. Thus in every way the daily habits constitute an obstacle to true internationalism. Whether yours keep you at home or those of the people whom you visit interest you, amuse you, and rivet your thoughts, in either case the effect produced is the same: either you learn nothing of what goes on outside or you draw from what you see false conclusions, for the appearances of the daily life of the citizens are infinitely deceptive as a basis upon which to judge the collective life of the nation.



STATUE OF LORD BROUGHAM, FOUNDER OF CANNES.

INTERNATIONAL PREJUDICES TOO STRONG.

I seek the proof of this and am not long in finding it. I question a French writer, well known beyond sea, where many of his romances have been translated and read; moreover, he is very well educated, knows many languages, and has often spoken of the English and the Americans in a manner which proves that he knows what is taking place among them. I ask him if he believes in the future of the United States and what he thinks of their incessant progress. "Good heavens!" he replied. "The Americans are enjoying only a temporary power, which is entirely industrial and commercial; but that power rests on nothing. The family does not exist among them. *They live in hotels!* People who live in hotels do not form families, and where there are no families there is no nation!" So



RUSSIAN CHURCH AT CANNES.

there you have the American people judged by an eminent man, according to data which possess no value; for, in the first place, the Americans do not live in hotels, and, in the second place, it has not been proved that one cannot live in a hotel without entirely losing the family spirit. It makes no difference that this prejudice is very widely spread throughout Europe and not in France alone. The idea that family bonds do not exist at all in the United States is an idea which is to be met with in the conversation of a German, as well as in that of a Spaniard. Let us now pass on to an Englishman who loves France and who often comes hither. He is convinced that she is profoundly demoralized by the bad books which are published here, and that the literature here is the faithful reflection of manners and customs. Nothing could be more inexact. It is deplorable and even shameful for my country that such books should be published in such great numbers, but the persons who read them are not in the majority, and if a man is impartial he must admit that these books are purchased in large quantities by foreigners. Here, again, is a Frenchman whom I question concerning Italy. He does not believe that anything good can be found in Italy. All Italians are knaves, are jealous and cruel. They have a habit of stabbing and a taste for plotting. They are not to be trusted; moreover, they are vain to excess, liars, and so forth. He can never finish the enumeration of their faults, and imagines that in this manner he possesses an exact view of the Italian nation, to whom he attributes as a whole all the defects which he has observed in individuals. And I must confess that I have met far too many Americans who judged the peoples of Europe in exactly this manner. I always wonder how a person can judge a nation from an individual—from less than that, sometimes, from an incident; and I recall an amusing adventure that happened to a French lady who was traveling in Switzerland with her maid. She was desirous that the latter should derive some profit from her travels, and therefore, on setting out, she had given her a small blank-book and urged her to write down therein daily the names of the places through which they should pass and a memorandum of what was interesting there. On their return she wished to learn her maid's impressions of travel and asked for the blank-book. In it she found this solitary reflection, dated from Zurich: "Today, for the second time, we have had an umbrella stolen. The Swiss steal umbrellas by preference because there is a great deal of rain in their country in winter." How many educated persons exercise no more conscientiousness or care in forming their judgments on a nation.

THE DEFECT OF COSMOPOLITAN CITIES.

There are cosmopolitan cities of various sorts. Chicago, for example, does not resemble Cannes in the least. Is it possible to make a comparison between that town which is in a fever of work, whose dwellings are crowded together, where figures and the practical sides of life constantly force themselves on the attention of man, and that other city made for pleasure, where the houses are hidden in beautiful gardens and where the art of wasting one's time agreeably is so universally cultivated? Yet both are cosmopolitan cities. At Hull House, the settlement which she founded in the poor quarter of Chicago, Miss Addams showed me a plan of the immense city upon which were indicated in different colors the groupings of the various nationalities: there was a Slav quarter, a Scandinavian quarter, a German quarter, an Italian quarter, a French Canadian quarter. In each quarter a different language was spoken, and more or less hostile sentiments were professed for that of the neighboring quarter. Let us suppose that a plan of Cannes were to be drawn up on the same basis. You would see that the villas are mingled together; this one belongs to an Englishman, that other to a German, that one, a little aside, to a Greek.

They know each other, they meet at the Cercle Nautique or on La Croisette,* and are animated by kindly sentiments toward each other. In reality, they are as ignorant of each other as are the people in Chicago; their good feeling is as common as hatred is in that other city; they know nothing of each other. This characteristic of manners and customs is to be found in all cosmopolitan cities of whatever sort. People are, in general, far less advanced in them than in homogeneous cities, and far less desirous of learning. Daily contact seems to eliminate all interest in the contrast of races. Each person seems to be lost in the mass of the city and seems to shut himself up within himself and to show on the outside only commonplace. We are thus led to conclude that cosmopolitan life is not favorable to the development of civilization, and that man is not made to live amid those who are not his compatriots. He gains by visiting them, by making their acquaintance; he loses by living habitually in the midst of them. And diplomacy furnishes us with another proof of this. Who is there who has not noticed that diplomats in general are very superficially acquainted with the countries to which they are accredited, and even make gross mistakes as to their merits and their defects? One curious point is this, that the representatives of the United States are often among the diplomats those who understand best foreign countries. I attribute this fact to the circumstance that their stay abroad is brief, and also to the circumstance that as they are not overburdened with useless labor like their colleagues from Europe, they have leisure to go and come and make their studies on the spot. Study—this is the true secret of international friendship; ignorance maintains prejudices; study alone expels them.

LEARN AND THEN SEE.

In order to understand a country it is not enough to see it live; its present state must be compared with its recent past. A nation is an eternal invalid; there is not one which is not ill, which has not some ulcer of a more or less dangerous nature. But that which it is most important of all to know is, what is the course of its malady. One must decide whether the disease is inclined to increase or whether, on the contrary, it is on the way to a cure. Do not hope to know this until you yourself have compared yesterday and to-day. For this history is indispensable, and especially the political history of the present century. In my opinion it is almost impossible to understand a modern country if one is not acquainted with its political history for a period of the past eighty years; and I would like to say that it is regrettable that one should visit a country before he has made such a study. The English are sometimes great travelers and sometimes very sedentary. I have known some who were admirably well acquainted with France, and that almost without having seen it, and others who had traversed it repeatedly and knew almost nothing about it. The former were not always intellectually superior to the latter, but they had acquired the habit when they read their newspapers of never passing over anything which concerned France without pausing, without meditating upon it, and especially without finding out what the French themselves thought about it. This is the proper manner of judging things. One cannot understand, for example, the movement which is about to thrust Norway out of her union with Sweden if he does not study this movement from its origin and if he knows nothing of the phases through which it has passed since the Swedish-Norwegian kingdom was constituted. For my part, I have searched the point where I always try to get outside of myself, in a way, when I have to judge an international question. I say to myself: "What would I think about Cecil Rhodes if I were an Englishman? What would be my opinion on India if I were a Russian? What would I desire in the East if I were a Hungarian? What would be my colonial ideas if I were a German?" And I think that in our modern world this manner of forming one's judgment is the only one which affords any chance of arriving at the truth and consequently of doing any good.



GARDENS OF THE VILLA ELLENROCK, CANNES.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN UNION.

If I may be permitted to allude again to my personal experiences, I will confess that I have often been vexed with the Americans, in spite of

* The promenade along the seashore.

the very profound affection which I cherish for them, when I have heard them—not in the East, where they know more about it, but in the West—speak of France in terms which showed so complete an ignorance of her present state, such an absolute lack of intelligence as to her ambitions and her efforts. But getting angry leads to nothing, not to mention that in my case when it is a question of the United States the irritation never lasts long. I love that country too passionately. Therefore I was anxious to understand the cause of this ignorance, and I discovered it without difficulty by studying the history of the United States. There I found that after the service rendered in the beginning France had completely lost her interest in the United States, and sent them none of her great men, had in nowise aided them in their literary or artistic development, had often displayed for them an impolitic disdain, and had even very stupidly irritated them by her proceedings in Mexico and her attitude during the war of secession. On the other hand, I discovered several wrongs on the part of the Americans—of their historians, for example, many of whom have aided in disseminating false ideas about my country and making statements which they would not have been able to prove. What is the use of dwelling on the past unless with a view to making amends for it? Then it was that I set myself the task of bringing together France and America in an intellectual reconciliation. Progress is rapid. Here are eminent lecturers crossing the ocean to speak in the American universities, in whose very existence they were hardly willing to believe ten years ago! I am convinced that before long I shall have succeeded in getting the French to study the history of the United States, as I shall have led the students of the principal American universities to study the history of modern France. But this result will be due to the interchange of ideas, and not to an exchange of persons. The American colony in Paris is composed of gentlemen and ladies who are very agreeable to meet and whose elegance and grace are greatly appreciated by us. Nevertheless, if they were less numerous the Parisians would have fewer false ideas about the United States, and I am afraid that the majority of the Frenchmen who reside in America have contributed a great deal toward giving the people there a bad idea of France.

MY CONCLUSIONS.

Therefore my conclusions are very clear. In order that cosmopolitan life should beget international friendliness, that life must be intellectual not material. The fact that people live in a foreign country does not banish their prejudices against that country, and very often, on the contrary, it gives rise to new ones. And as for the society which, by reason of its customary existence, gets called cosmopolitan society, it is generally not greatly to be recommended. It displays many vices, much corruption, and it is no even of use to serve as a link between the different countries. One gains nothing by contact with it; it can teach you nothing; it is not good for anything. Properly speaking, cosmopolitanism suits those people who have no country, while internationalism should be the state of mind of those who love their country above all, who seek to draw to it the friendship of foreigners by professing for the countries of those foreigners an intelligent and enlightened sympathy.



GRAND HOTEL AT CANNES.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

COSMOPOLITANISM has its various types and phases. The best cosmopolitan, undoubtedly, is the man of patriotism who visits other countries and studies the life of other nations, in order that he may apply the knowledge of what is best abroad to the improvement of conditions at home. The author of the preceding article, than whom no more loyal Frenchman can be found, is earnestly serving his own nation by studying educational and social progress elsewhere. Since M. de Coubertin has written frequently for this magazine and is to write for it in the future from time to time, our readers will naturally like to know something of his personality and career. Much of what follows is reprinted from the introduction by the present writer to M. de Coubertin's remarkable volume, "The Evolution of France under the Third Republic." * The fresh interest aroused in French politics by the recent Dreyfus-Zola affair lends a particular timeliness to M. de Coubertin's book, in which will be found satisfactory answers to many questions that intelligent American newspaper readers are asking as regards the actual nature and strength of existing French institutions.

Although still a young man, M. de Coubertin has acquired a broad point of view through wide travel and deep study. He is peculiarly qualified, therefore, to interpret the institutions of his own country for the benefit of Americans or Englishmen. No foreigner could have written certain chapters in his book with the insight that the author displays. On the other hand, no Frenchman not exceptionally familiar with the history, politics, and social life of America and England could, in the writing of a book like this, have rendered a direct service to English-speaking readers while primarily addressing his own countrymen. The international and comparative cast of mind has come to be second nature with M. de Coubertin—a thing that can be said of very few Frenchmen. In that regard he is the De Tocqueville of our day. Quite as De Tocqueville, now more than sixty years ago, visited the United States and England in order to write books which should interpret American democracy and English life to the Frenchmen of the 30s who had just placed Louis Philippe on a "throne surrounded by republican institutions," even so M. de Coubertin has for many years past been busily studying and interpreting to the young men of the Third Republic certain phases of English and American life which he has believed might well be incorporated into the French scheme of existence. M. de Coubertin is a philosophical observer and a constructive reformer; and he is one of the really notable and remarkable young men of our day.



BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

Our author's study of the political history of his own country during the past quarter century would seem to me to show a rare talent for political and institutional history. For the very rea-

* Boston and New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., publishers.

son that he belongs to the new generation, and did not therefore participate in the events that followed the catastrophe of 1870, he finds it the easier to render even-handed justice to all the men and parties that were active at that time. I have not read any book which shows with such convincing logic as M. de Coubertin's the relation of one movement in French politics to another. His characterization of men is remarkably just and felicitous. Thiers, MacMahon, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Grévy, De Freycinet, Jules Simon, Carnot, Boulanger, Clémenceau—these and many others stand out in clear relief, and one feels that with a few skillful touches the author has given us true and trustworthy portraiture. Furthermore, his study of constitutional modes and parliamentary methods shows a remarkable power of analysis and discrimination.

Nothing could be better in its way than his argument for parliamentary government as tending by virtue of its very instability and fickleness to give the republic a real security. With ministerial rigidity there might in France be danger of revolution; but where it is so easy to make and unmake ministries, the popular emotions expend themselves harmlessly, and the great mechanism of government goes on undisturbed. M. de Coubertin, of course, lays due stress upon the value of the permanent organization of governmental business under chiefs who do not change and who owe their loyalty to their bureaus or departments and to the country itself, rather than to parties or ministries. Our author would certainly not be so optimistic and easily satisfied as to extol the constant changing of cabinets as the ideal arrangement; for he could not fail to admit that better results would be secured from a higher degree of ministerial stability.

One's confidence, indeed, in M. de Coubertin's competency as historian of the Third Republic increases from page to page as one notes the evidences of fairness and sees how calm and objective is his discernment. It is so rare a thing to find the sympathetic faculty and the constructive imagination conjoined with the trained and alert employment of the critical habit of mind. It is this combination of gifts—sympathy to interpret, imagination to unify and correlate, analytical insight to make just distinctions, together with industry in research, accuracy in detail, and the sense of form, proportion, and style—that has given me a high regard for the work of this author and a belief that it is entitled to international recognition.

The Baron Pierre de Coubertin is the scion of a family now old in France, where it has been domiciled more than four hundred years. It came originally from Italy, by favor of Louis XI., who conferred honors and titles upon the head of the house. The family came to be known by the name of Coubertin some time after 1650, by virtue of the fact that its principal *seigneurie* was situated at Coubertin, near Versailles, in the renowned valley of Chevreuse. The Baron Pierre de Coubertin, with whom we have to do, was born on January 1, 1863. His life and career have thus far been noteworthy chiefly on the educational side. He was educated in Paris, first at the Jesuits' day-school in the Rue de Marat, known as the *École Saint Ignace*, and afterward in the University of Paris, where he obtained successively the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of sciences, and bachelor of law. He also took a post-graduate course in political science at the *École des Sciences Politiques*.

It was in 1884, when only twenty-one years of age, that M. de Coubertin began his visits to England, with the prime object of acquainting himself intimately with the life of the great public schools—Rugby, Eton, Harrow, and the others of that type. He had become strongly convinced that there was an element in English education that was sadly lacking in the French schools. Obviously and conspicuously, the English training in athletics and the English devotion to outdoor sports and exercises were almost totally unknown in French lyceums and collegiate institutes. But Coubertin clearly perceived that something even more serious was concerned than the mere question of physical culture. He understood that in the rowing, football, and cricket of the English schools, and all their other games, contests, and field-day exercises, there was involved an element of moral discipline and strength that supplied in some sense a key to the secret of England's power. Not merely a manliness expressed in muscular force and physical bearing was developed in the English arena of school sports or neighborhood contests and pastimes, but also a fine spirit of fair play, a hatred of meanness, lying, and all forms of deceit, and that fundamental kind of honor and integrity of character that cause Englishmen to be trusted and respected, even if not greatly beloved, by all races, in all lands. Furthermore, this love of hardy games and contests seemed to Coubertin the best sort of protection to the young men of our times from the temptation to unworthy indulgences that tend to undermine personal vigor and thereby to diminish the vitality of the nation.

The drift in France among young men of education was toward softness and over-refinement and the vices that are somewhat dangerously akin to certain phases of æsthetic development. The ideals of youth in England seemed, as compared with those of France, to make for the clear eye,

the steady hand, the firm will—in short, for self-control and the conservation of energy. It was, therefore, with no mere boyish fondness for the excitement of athletic contest, considered as a thing desirable in itself, that M. de Coubertin devoted himself to the development of the revival of a high type of manhood among French students. Older men than he had perceived, after the disastrous war with Germany, that French education was lamentably behind the age, and that German military superiority was due in large part to the high intellectual training to which the whole nation had been subjected as a part of a far-sighted national policy. The ministers of education could improve the school system by securing better laws and spending more money. But there was also needed the personal devotion of men who could, by giving their best effort and enthusiasm, work a change in the spirit of student life.

Happily, M. de Coubertin has not been obliged to do this work in isolation and without help and sympathy; but he has been the most active spirit in it, and has worked with such assiduity, as well as tact, intelligence, and fine spirit, that already great results are evident. M. de Coubertin was not content with any merely casual study of English school life, nor did he jump at quick conclusions or attempt to propagate theories of French educational reform until he had tested his views and impressions by repeated comparative inspections of the educational life of the two countries. Thus for four years he went back and forth between England and France, making two or three sojourns a year on the English side of the channel. In 1887 he began to publish articles in French magazines and journals, dealing with the reform of French education and the *rôle* that sport should play in school life. Some of these, also, were interpretative studies of the characteristics of contemporary social and educational life in England, with particular reference to the schools and universities.

He was ready at length in 1888, at the age of twenty-five, to publish his book, "*L'Éducation en Angleterre*," an account of school life in England, which, while valuable on any account, was of particular use in the advancement of the cause to which all his efforts were really devoted. The book attracted very favorable attention in France, and its success gave the young author and reformer prestige enough for the public launching of his practical movement, this taking the form of a "committee for the propagation of sports and physical exercises in education;" with that eminent statesman, scholar, and educational authority, Jules Simon, as president of the committee.

In the following year occurred the Paris Exposition of 1889, with its congresses and its various opportunities for the exemplification of progressive ideas and methods. M. de Coubertin was alive to the value of the occasion, and he was instructed by the authorities of the exhibition, in connection with the displays and exhibits showing educational methods in foreign countries, to organize an international congress on physical education. The congress was not only successful in itself, but especially valuable for the influence it was able to exert upon French public opinion.

At this time M. de Coubertin published a book on "*L'Éducation Anglaise en France*," and before the exhibition season had ended in the autumn he had the satisfaction of receiving a commission from the National Department of Public Instruction to visit the United States and prepare a report for the benefit of France upon the organization, work, and life of American colleges. He accepted the commission and came promptly to this country, and his visit is remembered pleasantly by numerous Americans who met him at one institution or another. He visited many colleges and universities in New England, in New York and the other Middle States, in the far South, and in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, and extended his tour to Canada. His observations were embodied in a book published at Paris the following year, entitled "*Universités Transatlantique.*" He also founded, upon his return to Paris, a monthly magazine, the *Revue Athletique*, which he conducted for two or three years as the organ particularly of the athletic interests of French schools and universities.

Meanwhile all this work for the encouragement of the athletic spirit in the French institutions had begun to tell strongly; and in the season of 1891–92 it was possible, under M. de Coubertin's leadership, to organize what is now the well-known *Union des Sociétés des Sports Athletiques*. This central body is a confederation of about two hundred French athletic clubs and societies, half of which are in the universities and colleges. With a view to keeping the French student's interest from flagging, M. de Coubertin endeavored to make some plans for English and American competitions. Thus, in 1892, international football matches were begun between French and English teams, Lord Dufferin himself presiding over the first one held at Paris. M. de Coubertin also succeeded in securing the recognition of the French Union by the Henley Regatta Committee and the admission of the French rowing crews to the university contests on the Thames. Again, in that same season, he secured the visit to Paris of a team of American university athletes, as the result of the efforts of an American

committee which he had organized and in which his friend Professor Sloane, then of Princeton University, was especially active. The practical aspects of M. de Coubertin's work for that season of 1892 should be further illustrated by mention of the seven days' athletic and intercollegiate tournament in and about Paris, participated in principally by the athletes of the various French universities and schools, under the honorary presidency of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

To crown the work of the year, M. de Coubertin, at the end of November, gave a lecture in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, in which he disclosed his plan for the reëstablishment of the Olympic games. The enlistment of American interest in this ambitious project for a modern quadrennial tournament of games and sports that should be open to amateurs—particularly those of the student class—from all nations was much facilitated by M. de Coubertin's second visit to the United States, which occurred in 1893. He had the honor to come again with a commission from his government, for he had been appointed one of the organizing committee of the French section at the World's Fair, while also designated by the World's Fair authorities at Chicago as one of the honorary heads of the Congress on Higher Education.

He improved this opportunity to visit the Pacific coast, where he inspected the University of California at Berkeley, the Leland Stanford University, and other institutions. In each of these two California universities, as well as at Princeton and in Tulane at New Orleans, M. de Coubertin founded a debating prize that will make his name familiar to many future generations of American students. This prize takes the form of an annual medal awarded to the best student debater on some subject relating to French politics or political history. M. de Coubertin's object in founding these very interesting contests in forensics was to promote among the educated young men of the United States a better acquaintance with France through a discussion of French politics every year in several universities. Before leaving this country in the autumn of 1893 he had aroused a very general interest, especially in the college world, in his plan for the Olympic games.

A little later, in the early weeks of 1894, he was actively at work in England holding conferences and forming his committee for the promotion of the idea of the quadrennial athletic tournament. In June of the year the subject was taken up by a great conference or congress held at the Sorbonne in Paris, a dozen or more nations being represented. King George of the Hellenes sent his best wishes, and the eight-day conference, with its accompanying *fêtes* and sports in the Bois du Bologne, was fairly successful, resulting in the formation of an international committee to carry the Olympic plan into effect. It was decided that the first games should be held in Greece in 1896, with the further understanding by common consent that the competitions of 1900 would be held at Paris as a feature of the proposed international exhibition, while somewhat more vaguely it was anticipated that the games of 1904 would be held in the United States. M. de Coubertin then betook himself to Athens, with the result of forming an enthusiastic Greek committee and perfecting plans for the first games, with the Crown Prince of Greece as presiding officer for the occasion. The games as they actually occurred at Athens in 1896 attracted a world-wide attention ; and the illustrated articles in which they were described in the periodical press of every part of the civilized world would fill a number of volumes.

Meanwhile M. de Coubertin had been married to Mademoiselle de Rothan, daughter of the late M. de Rothan, who was a distinguished ambassador and well-known author. In the past two years his pen has been unusually busy; for, besides the present work on France under the Third Republic, he has completed a volume on his recent travels, entitled "*Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce.*" Furthermore, he has contributed a number of important articles to the leading French journals and reviews, besides his valuable papers written for this REVIEW, and still other literary work. As illustrating M. de Coubertin's thoroughness as a student and worker, I may be permitted to remark that at my suggestion he has written some of his articles in English. To have acquired English after attaining manhood and to be able not merely to read and speak the language, but to write it for publication with full command of vocabulary and with an excellent use of idioms, is an unusual thing, particularly for a Frenchman. M. de Coubertin's mastery of English is simply an indication of his earnestness and persistence in all things to which he may have set his hand.

M. de Coubertin has been appointed to important positions in the creation and management of the great French Exposition of the year 1900, and will have charge of certain educational and athletic exhibits. He is to make another visit to the United States in the early future, in promotion of his departments of the exposition.

THE GOLDEN HEART OF THE SIERRA MADRE.

BY H. D. SLATER.



ON THE GUAYNOPA TRAIL—ASCENDING CANDELARIA.

THERE is something intensely fascinating in the idea of digging in the earth for buried wealth; there is something amusing in the sight of strong men taking infinite chances, undergoing innumerable hardships, in a wild scramble for a few little yellow specks. But when has the time been that men would not follow a rainbow promise or spend their possessions in trying to find the starting-point of traditions of hidden treasure?

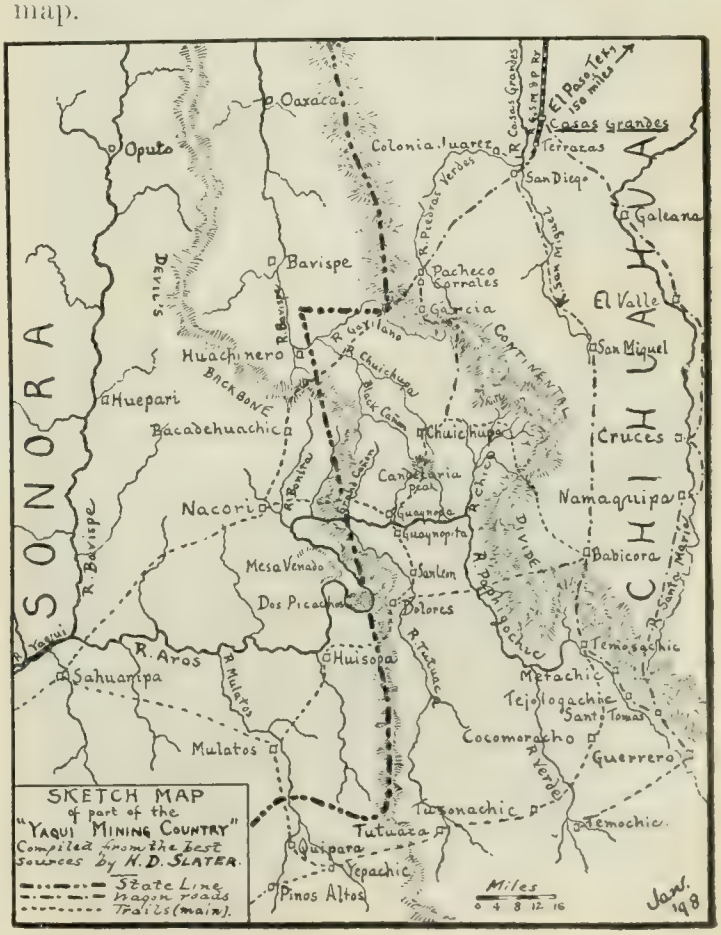
Ever since Cortés and his legions cut through the continent Sierra Madre has signified wealth. "Mountains of gold and silver and precious stones, gleaming in the eternal sunshine," wrote the Spanish chroniclers. The Spaniards worked mines for centuries in these mountains; the Mexicans—that is, the natives—worked them after the liberation; the Apaches killed the natives then and the mines were lost.

It needed Yankees to bring apple-corers into the hills and examine the core. It needed modern workers with modern methods to compel the little men of the mountain to bring their sacks of gold out of hiding. The last three years have seen such an upturning as this section of Mexico has never known. The Yaquis and Temochics have been subdued and pacified; a railroad has been built from El Paso, Texas, into the south country; wagon roads traverse the mountains and flourishing settlements lie where Apaches have been wont to hold their awful orgies. Twenty miles from town—only twenty miles beyond civilization—lies the heart of gold.

Men are going in by the score; hundreds more are waiting for some information a little more accurate and trustworthy than the irresponsible tales of Indians and scouts. Much might be written about the romances of lost mines, the traditions of dreadful massacres and buried bullion, the Indian tales of pot-holes in deep canyons where golden eggs accumulate faster than they can be carried away. But this article is written in a practical way for practical men, and is the result of actual experience supplemented by observation.

WHAT IS THE "YAQUI COUNTRY?"

Men have gone to Guaymas, on the Californian gulf, and have traveled 100 miles inland. They have seen the Yaquis, but have found no gold. An old prospector went to Hermosillo, in Sonora; he returned disgusted and penniless, cursing the lying stories of unlimited gold and decrying the whole country. He had been within 200 miles of the gold country, perhaps. Scores of men have been, they say, "all through the Yaqui country," and they "know it like a book." They have not exhausted the country shown on this map.





IN THE PINE WOODS NEAR GUAYNOPA.

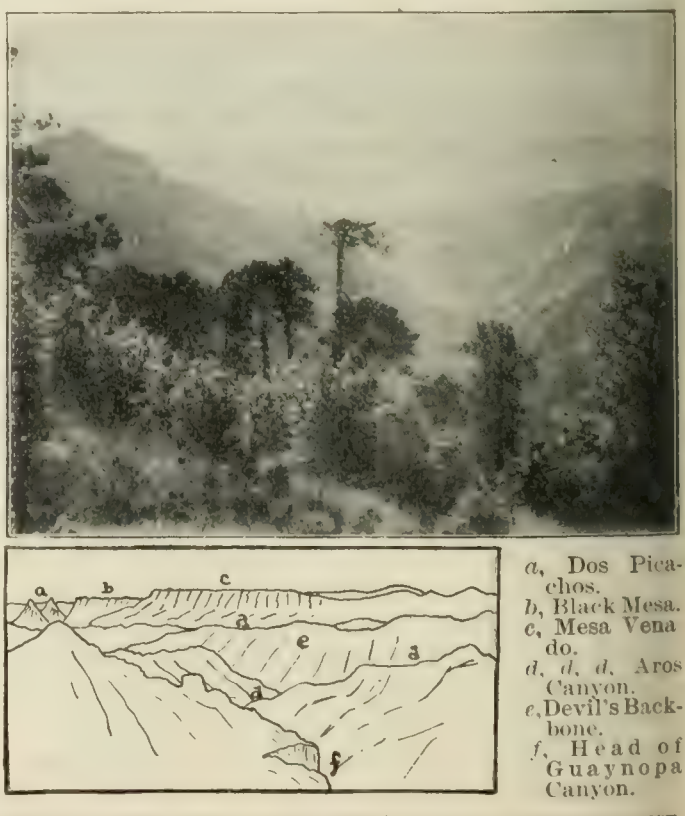
The Chico and Paphigochic rivers unite to form the Rio de Aros (the word means bends, or hooks); where the Bavispe and the Aros come together the river breaks out of the highest Sierras and becomes the Rio Yaqui. The Yaqui flows southwestward into the Gulf of California. Casas Grandes is 150 miles by railroad from El Paso, Texas. Pacheco, Corrales, Garcia, and Chuichupa are Mormon settlements connected with Casas Grandes by a good wagon road. Chuichupa is 90 miles from Casas Grandes. A half day's easy march from Chuichupa is Candelaria peak (8,915 feet high); from it one can overlook the country for forty miles around. The view is magnificent; the photographs give but a poor impression of the remarkable roughness and rugged beauty of the Devil's Caldron, as the region has been fitly named. The Guaynopita trail descends from an elevation of 8,915 feet on Candelaria peak to one of 3,575 feet at the bed of the Rio Aros—more than one mile straight down in a distance of eight or ten. The contorted and twisted rock masses, the ridges, canyons, and peaks rising and falling in confusion remind one of an angry sea arrested and turned to stone as it dashed madly against the granite walls which had stood since the creation of the world.

The "Yaqui mineral district" extends from Chuichupa west and south indefinitely. The old Guaynopa trail leads over Candelaria peak to Guaynopa and thence to Nacori. From Guaynopa it is easy to reach any part of the mining region over well-marked trails—easy, that is, as the roughness of the country will permit. Another good way into the country, if one wishes to go south of Dolores, is by way of San Miguel and Babicora. The least-known parts of the territory lie between Guaynopa and Nacori and west of the great hook of the Aros.

THE ROCK FORMATIONS AND METALLIC ORES.

The country rock of the mineral region is limestone. But most of this portion of the Sierra Madre is blanketed with a capping of eruptive rocks thousands of feet thick. Probably one hundred different varieties of these rocks may be found here. A few miles west of Candelaria, however, the limestone crops out, and a little farther on the formation seems to resolve into a series of parallel belts, not continuous or regular, but coursing generally with the continental divide and extending indefinitely north and south. These belts are mainly composed of lime rock, intersected by numerous dikes and blow-outs of eruptive rocks and veins of quartzite and crystalline calcite. The formation may often be traced for miles across country. The strata of the lime are twisted and overlapped in every conceivable way.

The exposed limestones are frequently impregnated with ores of silver, copper, and lead. Much of the silver ore is very rich, assays showing 400 to 700 ounces of silver being not unusual, while



a, Dos Picachos.
b, Black Mesa.
c, Mesa Venado.
d, *d*, *d*, Aros Canyon.
e, Devil's Backbone.
f, Head of Guaynopa Canyon.

KEY TO "VIEW FROM CANDELARIA" TOWARD THE SOUTHWEST.

some recent discoveries give 8,000 to 13,000 ounces upon assayer's test. Some of the richest silver ores also carry the greatest proportion of gold. Nearly all the paying silver-copper ore found contains enough gold to pay for working.

GOLD.

Gold occurs throughout the region south and west of Candelaria, in quartz and calcite veins



IN THE HEART OF THE SIERRA MADRE.
(The Rio Aros lies eight hundred feet below. The ridges are three thousand feet above the river.)

traversing limestone, in iron oxides, and sometimes in eruptive rocks. It is generally supposed that this region is the very heart of the country, the source of the gold in the Yaqui and its tributaries. Many miners have come to the conclusion that the so-called "mother lead" lies in the Devil's Backbone, or in other words that "the best fishing is on the other side of the creek." Hitherto that particular ridge has been thought most dangerous to prospect. It is true that it is terribly wild and rough, but so far as Apaches or renegades are concerned, the chance of molestation is probably small. The richest free-milling gold ore so far found is a dark red ferruginous rock, filled with specks of gold easily visible to the unaided eye. There is a deposit of this class of ore near Dolores and another not far from Huisopa.

The placers of this region are of unknown extent. They are known to exist in many of the tributaries of the Rio Aros from Guaynopa west and south, in the Aros itself, in the Yaqui, and in streams flowing into the Yaqui west of Sahuaripa. Most of the gold in the placers so far discovered is in the form of flakes or fine flour. Naturally simple panning is not in every case remunerative. Nuggets of considerable size have been displayed at various times by Indians and Mexicans, and stories of rich deposits of gold in



THE BEAUTIFUL BURRO.
(Men are desirable; the burro indispensable.)

that form will not down. Americans have not yet found many large lumps. The Grand Cañon, shown on the map west of Guaynopa, has for years been thought to contain unlimited wealth, and while many have essayed to reach the bed of the canyon, no white man has so far succeeded. If a party of white men, feeling no fear of Apaches or renegades, should determine to descend into that abyss and take the chances, it might result in a rich discovery. No guide should be employed. Most of them know nothing; if they know they will intentionally mislead. It is not hard to find the canyon; the thing to do then is to get into it and make a thorough exploration.

So crude have been the methods of most of those who have tried their luck in this region that the finely divided gold which constitutes most of the deposit has been allowed to run to waste. There is apparently plenty of gold, in placers and in ledges, but it must be won by modern methods and modern men.



NEAR THE HEAD OF THE AROS.

HOW TO GO.

There is little to fear at this day from savage Indians. The Yaquis and Temochics are peaceable; the Apaches are dispersed. In the district above described there are few settlements of any sort, and men are seldom encountered. A lion or a bear sometimes crosses the trail. From Chuichupa southward two men may travel together with little chance of being molested. There is always danger of accident or sickness, however, and two is rather a small party for the best work. Toward the westward the country is particularly wild and dangerous, and for a long time it has been the reputed hiding-place of a band of desperate renegades. Nothing is certainly known as to this, but fear has held fact at bay, so that the country is almost unknown.

The way to go through this country is afoot, packing burros. These absurd little beasts can do more work and last longer with less care and



ON THE ROAD TO THE YAQUI COUNTRY.

feed than either a horse or a mule. The trails are often difficult and dangerous, but the little animals are generally sure-footed, and even if one falls several hundred feet over a ledge it is likely to hurt the pack more than it does the burro. However, it is well to provide a few extra burros at the start. A party with burros leaving Casas Grandes can camp on the Rio Aros at the end of a week and at Huisopa the second week.

Through nearly all the region west of the Santa Maria River there is game unlimited. There is no better hunting-ground to be found anywhere than along the Piedras Verdes River, where deer may be seen in bunches, lion tracks may be counted by the hundreds, and bears and wild turkeys are often brought to earth. Game is plenty as far as Chuichupa and again beyond the Aros. There is fish in the rivers of the west slope.

The mineral country may be entered at any time of the year; the best time is at the end of



PROSPECTORS ON CANDELARIA.
(Going in to Chuichupa for supplies.)

the rainy season, about September 15. From that time until January the feed is abundant, and water may be found anywhere in the mountains. In the spring the feed is dry and poor and stock must be fed on corn. At all times there is enough water for camping purposes. In the winter the nights are often very cold, owing to the high altitude. The days as a rule are warm and sunny, and the climate is healthful and generally pleasant. The outfit necessary for two men three months would include:

Flour, 160 pounds; corn meal, 10 pounds; side bacon, 100 to 200 pounds; dried fruit, 10 pounds; salt, 5 pounds; baking powder, 3 pounds; pepper, ¼ pound; sugar, 10 pounds; coffee, 10 pounds; two gold pans; two prospector's picks; one good pick, shovel, and axe; plates, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, three of each; bread pan; Dutch oven; frying pan; coffee pot; large saucepan or camp kettle; water bucket; canteens; soap; matches; tobacco; whisky; quinine; arnica; vaseline; Jamaica ginger; bandages; absorbent cotton; mercury; simple chemicals for tests; burros enough so there will not be more than one hundred pounds apiece; pack saddles; plenty of rope; extra cinches; rifle, revolver, knife, one each apiece; cartridges; bedding; wagon sheets; plenty of canvas and burlap sacks; extra shoes.

This outfit for two men three months would require perhaps from $125 to $140 in gold.

The Sierra Madre is without question rich in the precious metals. There is room for thousands of Americans in the "Yaqui country," and development is sure to come. If it is not a Klondike in richness, neither has it Klondike's climate.

THE REFERENDUM AND THE SWISS RAILROADS.

BY J. R. MACDONALD.*

ON Sunday, February 20, 1898, the people of Switzerland were called upon to decide whether they would become the owners of their railroads or whether these should remain in the hands of private companies. Throughout each canton voting papers were distributed with this question upon them: "Will you accept the Federal Law of October 15, 1897, for the Purchase and Administration of Railways by the Federation and for the Organization of Swiss Federal Railways?" Opposite, as in our own ballot papers, was a space for the answer, "Yes" or "No," and the addition of any other word would invalidate the vote; copies of the law were also distributed among the voters. The large majority answered in the affirmative, 384,148 voting for the bill, and less than half that number, only 177,130, against it. As the result, the principal lines in Switzerland will in five years be the property of the nation. This is a very different result from that of a referendum which was held on the same question, but with reference to the lines of one railroad company only, six years ago, December 6, 1891, when 289,406 voted against and only 130,729 in favor of the acquisition of the Central Railway by the Federation. It has been a long business on the part of the advocates of state railroads in Switzerland to educate the people up to their views. The question is one of special importance to the whole country, for by its geographical position, far away from any sea front, with intercommunication between one part and another hampered by chains of mountains, it owes its commercial development to its railroad engineers, who have made it the highway of nations, and also the holiday ground for the wealthy of all countries. The lover of nature may give a shudder as he sees the black line creeping along the magnificent gorge, and even desecrating the regions of perpetual snow, but to those who live among the heights it means possibilities of development formerly unattainable, and to take it away would be to take away their livelihood. But the same physical features which make railroads specially important to the country make them also specially difficult to build and to finance, and hence the question of their public control, though it has been so much agitated, has been shirked until the present time.

'TIS FIFTY YEARS SINCE.

The idea was first put prominently forward in the debates on the Constitution or 1848. It was then declared that Article 23, providing that the Confederation may carry on at its own expense or may subsidize public works, and giving it to this end the right of expropriation with indemnity, has special reference to railroads, and it has been impossible since then for private companies to maintain in opposition to this their claims to undisturbed possession. It was even proposed at that time that the state should open up its own railroads. Our engineer Stephenson was consulted as to the practicability of such an enterprise, and declared that it would be impossible, owing to the difficulty of construction, to estimate the expense beforehand; but he and other experts seem to have been strong in their condemnation of the extortions practiced by private companies elsewhere. The Federal Council and a committee of the National Council declared themselves in favor of state enterprise, the latter closing its report on the subject in May, 1852, with this stirring injunction: "Declare resolutely that the Swiss railroads shall be a national work, an indissoluble bond between our different populations, a fresh undertaking of a democracy full of life, an imposing monument of our new Constitution." But the Federal Assembly could not face the risks of such a great undertaking; they would not even take partial liability and partial authority in the schemes of private companies, but put all responsibility on the shoulders of the cantonal governments, reserving to themselves only the right of refusing sanction to plans which threatened danger from a military point of view.

THE RAILROADS AND THE LAW.

Under the cantonal authority difficulties soon became manifest; the development of railroads soon proved to be an affair of much more than local importance; international questions entered in and caused complications; cantonal jealousies made it easy for the private companies to dictate their own terms; and then again when these went

* Mr. Macdonald, who writes this account of the popular vote in Switzerland in favor of the nationalization of the railroads, is a correspondent of the *New Age*, a weekly paper, edited by Mr. A. E. Fletcher, in London. Mr. Macdonald has recently contributed to that paper a very interestin series of letters from the United States, descriptive of political, social, and economic conditions. We republish the present article with acknowledgments to the *New Age*.—THE EDITOR.

too far and became too dictatorial the cantons refused even their reasonable requests, so that the companies appealed for protection against them. At last the Federal Government stepped in, and in 1872 took back power into its own hands by the Federal law of 1872, which remains in force to the present day. By this act it provided for the enforcement of any breach of contract against the companies for the regular administration of postal, telegraph, and military communication, and for the exercise of its authority in various other directions. The Federal Council (who correspond to a certain extent to our Cabinet) in their report at the time remained faithful to their old ambition for state control which they had cherished from the beginning, and declared that if the companies failed to give satisfaction the next law should provide for their supersession by the state. Since then many subsidiary laws have been passed, dealing with the railroad companies, such, for instance, as that of 1890, limiting the hours of work of their employees.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT NATIONALIZATION.

Meanwhile the companies themselves had been gradually opening up the country amid all the ups and downs of fortune of which the state had fought shy. By the end of 1894 they had altogether lines to the extent of 3,544 kilometers, a capital of 1,182,258,354 francs, and had suffered losses amounting to 94,941,532 francs. Many of the companies which started independently had amalgamated; while small local lines such as those objectionable funiculars up the mountain sides remained unabsorbed. Great engineering feats had been accomplished which were the wonder of the whole world, but they had entailed, as was foreseen, great risks, and the suffering and loss caused by failures and panics had been more severe in the case of private companies than they would have been if borne by the state. The extreme anxiety to make money had also blinded the companies to the interests of the people and had caused unnecessary waste and inconvenience. These things were noted by the watchful Federal Council, and in 1883 they tried to make use of the power which fell to them in that year to give notice that in 1888 the companies would be bought up by the state. But the financial basis of this arrangement was found to be unsound; the twenty-five years' purchase which the state was bound to pay amounted in the case of each company except one to more than its first value; and it was therefore decided that instead of taking over the property of the companies a law should be passed forcing them to keep their accounts in such a way as to form a fair basis for future purchase. Not discouraged by this failure, the Federal Council in 1887 put forward another attempt. It proposed to take over the lines of the Northeastern Company by friendly agreement, but received such cold support from the Chambers that it was obliged to break off negotiations. In 1890 the Federal Assembly took a step in advance by using powers which the Federal Council had legalized in 1857 and buying up so many shares in the Jura-Simplon Railway that they became entitled to a considerable voice in its management. At the same time they paved the way for the great move which they have now taken, and which has now been ratified by the people; for they made stipulations that the Confederation should have the right to buy up all the lines in May, 1903. This opportunity the Federal Council was determined not to let slip; five years' notice was required for the purchase, and this accordingly falls due in the spring of this year in the case of five of the large companies, the St. Gothard being purchasable two years later. Meanwhile they made, as we have already seen, still another attempt in 1891, when they proposed to buy up the Central Railway Company, and were defeated at the referendum.

THE COUNCIL'S ARGUMENTS.

On March 25 of last year the Federal Council sent a "message" to the Federal Assembly laying before them the proposed law, which, with a few alterations, was circulated among the people before the vote, with details as to its financial issues, etc., and giving the history of the development of railroads in Switzerland and of former attempts at nationalization. They also devote a considerable space to arguments in favor of state control, among which we see all those which are so often urged among us, but with far less persistency and publicity. First and foremost, they put the argument that while a private company acts primarily in the interests of its shareholders, the state's first object is the convenience of the public. They lay down most stringently that after paying the interest on the capital borrowed for the purchase, all profits shall go, not into the state funds, but into the improvement of the service, by increasing its efficiency and lowering the fares. They then show very clearly and practically the advantages to be gained by—

1. Unity of administration, involving saving of labor, simplification of bookkeeping, less expense in providing railroad plant, greater security of traffic. They lay down the principle of a "living wage" for their employees, and promise to carry out more fully than the companies have done the provisions as to limitation of hours and the arrangements for pensions and sick benefit which already exist.

2. The cheapening of transit, both for passengers and goods.

3. The establishing of a sinking fund for the redemption of the original capital.

4. Finally, the freedom from foreign influence which may creep in with foreign shareholders, and the entire distinctness of the railroad funds from those of the state, so that they may be devoted to improvement of the service.

STATE MANAGEMENT.

The financial basis of the arrangement had been settled in the former charters given to the companies as amended in 1883; the sum to be paid by the state is to be twenty-five times the average profits for the past ten years. The boards which shall have the management of the business under the state are to be constituted with a view both to continuity of action and also ample representation both of federal and cantonal interests. It is only the six largest companies which are to be taken over at first; the smaller ones can be safely left to local management for the present.

The plan thus carefully drawn up and explained by the Federal Council was under discussion in the Chambers for several months last year. On October 15 it was finally accepted by them, and then followed the final agitation to bring the merits of the scheme before the people at large, which, as we know, has just now come to an overwhelmingly successful issue. We shall all watch with interest the further working of this measure which has been so long fought over, so often delayed, and which is of importance not only to the country which has adopted it, but to others to whom its success or failure will be a practical object-lesson.

BACCHYLIDES, THE RISEN BARD.

BY J. IRVING MANATT.

IN this dispensation of things as they are, it is something of an anachronism for a poet to be born. But for one to shake off the mold of twenty-four centuries and rise from the dead is a flaunting miracle.

Bacchylides was born in Keos toward the end of the sixth century before Christ; he was born again in Egypt the other day, to irradiate as a new-kindled star the dying years of the nineteenth century after Christ. As a youth, from the heights of his native Ioulis he may have watched the Persian galleys steering for Marathon; in his early manhood, when he had already tried conclusions with Pindar in the song-tourneys attendant on the games of Greece, he must have seen the fleet of Xerxes flying from Salamis. And now he wakes up in Egypt to find the realm of Amasis an appanage of England, and his own fatherland, that then beat back the myriads of the Mede, given over to the tender mercies of the Turk. The New Zealander on London Bridge two thousand years from now can hardly have greater surprises in store.

We may well pause a moment in the mad rush for gold and the nobler stress of our own grave issues to take note of this strange return and give ear to this far-borne voice. To those among us who yet believe that the past has lessons for us—who hold our birthright dearer than any mess of pottage—that voice is doubly welcome. Beyond its own essential sweetness, it breathes hope and strength. It is one more guarantee of stanch allies—even the stars in their courses—in our fight for the ideal. Indeed, whenever the heathen rage and the Philistines beset us with uncommon fury, the very graves open to be our armories. When Homer lay hacked and mangled under the cleaver of a critical and denying age, Schliemann came with the heart of a child and the vision of a poet and laid bare to all men's eyes the real world of Homeric song. Out of mist and myth Troy rose again a strong-fenced city, proof against fire and sword and all-devouring time, and Mycenæ with her royal tombs still rich in gold. With the walls and towers, the palaces and tombs, the arms and jewels, the tools and art of the Heroic Age in full evidence, we must now recognize in Homer the most objective of poets, if not indeed the veritable father of history. One or many, it matters not: "Iliad" and "Odyssey" stand out living and coherent transcripts of a world too real to be gainsaid.

It is but one instance of the new light breaking forth out of the old Greek world on the written word it has left us. But it is out of Egypt that the written word itself is coming back. A few years ago in my house in Lyceum Street in Athens—possibly on the very spot where

the Stagirite taught and wrote—it was my felicity to read Aristotle's "Athenian Constitution," a work which no human eye had seen for twelve (it may be eighteen) centuries until an Egyptian tomb gave it up in 1890. Its reappearance was then hailed as "the most striking event in the history of classical literature" since the Renaissance. But it was neither the first nor the last event of its kind. We had already recovered in the same way the speeches of Hypereides, "the Sheridan of ancient Athens," and we have since got back Herondas and a precious fragment of Menander —to say nothing of new bits or new texts of classical writers already in our possession.

But from the point of view of pure literature, none of these recoveries is to be compared for a moment with the last. In Bacchylides we welcome back one of the sweetest of old Greek singers. So he was rated by the ancients—notably by that Mæcenas of the fifth century, Hiero of Syracuse, who preferred him even to Pindar; and he appears to have held his place as a popular favorite for a thousand years. Then he vanishes out of the world's ken—all of him but a hundred-odd lines that had drifted down to us in the wreck of ancient literature—until recently another Egyptian tomb was rifled and the most precious of its plunder found its way to the British Museum. It was a torn papyrus roll, some 15 feet in aggregate length, with 39 columns containing 20 measurably complete poems which range from 14 to 200 lines in extent. The roll was written about the middle of the first century B.C.—possibly before the burning of the great Alexandrian library in B.C. 48—but was not consigned to its long repose before the end of the century following. It was an easy matter to identify the author, for 24 out of the 107 lines of Bacchylides already known to us are found again in the papyrus. These poems are now before us in an admirable *editio princeps* prepared by Mr. F. G. Kenyon—who had already edited the new-found texts of Aristotle, Herondas, and Hypereides—and published by the British Museum.

To all who concern themselves directly with classical literature this new book, which has waited twenty-four centuries for a publisher, must for the present overshadow all other new books. But has it any message for a wider public? It is in the conviction that these old songs appeal to man as man, in every age and clime the same, that they are here considered. And there has hardly been an age between the old fifth and the new nineteenth century more responsive than our own to the dominant note of Bacchylides. For he is, first of all, the laureate of manly sport. Not of a mere muscular athleticism, but of that old Greek discipline which wrought at once on brawn and brain and which made Olympia a training school in patriotism and religion as well as a nursery of art and song. Of the twenty odes now recovered, fourteen celebrate victories in the national games. Readers of Pindar need not be reminded that the epinician ode took a wide and high range, often comparable to the sweep of our great secular commemoration odes. The immediate event of a successful sprinter or a sweepstakes steed or a winning four-horse chariot afforded the poet a text; but the text opened upon all that was inspiring in Hellenic story.

Let us look for a moment at Bacchylides' performance in this kind. Four of the odes, and these among the shortest and simplest, commemorate athletes from his own sunny isle of Keos; one only, an Athenian whose name is lost, but whose glory as an all-round winner on eight fields of sport, is here embalmed forever; while three are addressed to Hiero of Syracuse, who appears to have prized a triumph at Olympia hardly less than his overthrow of the Etruscans at Cumæ and to have held the society of poets as dear as either. Thus we find at his court Æschylus and Simonides, the great laureates of war, as well as Bacchylides and Pindar, rival singers of the victories of peace. Could we transport ourselves back to that brilliant court in the fourth year after Salamis (476 B.C.), we should witness a noble *Sängerfest*. At Olympia Hiero's race-horse Pherenikos (Victor), after two previous successes at Delphi, has just broken the record again: and Syracuse is *en fête*. We do not know about the fireworks and parade, but the immortal part of the occasion survives. For it Pindar composed his splendid first Olympian, a lyric we have always known: for it, too, Bacchylides composed a noble ode (the fifth in Kenyon's arrangement) of two hundred lines which is now restored to us in its integrity. And so we may listen for the first time in fourteen centuries at least to these great voices as they are raised in friendly emulation. We hear the measures of the Theban rising and swelling like organ notes as he proclaims the unmatched glories of Olympia, salutes but briefly the royal patron and the winning horse, and then launches out on the tale of Pelops and that first Olympian chariot race that won him a kingdom and a bride as well as the glory of founder of the games. The glorious strain is ended with a prayer. "May it be thine to walk loftily all thy life and mine to be the friend of winners in the games, winning honor for my art among Hellenes everywhere."

And then another choir advances into the great hall of the palace (it may have been a Keian choir with the poet himself at its head) and sings to the

accompaniment of lyre and flute the simpler strains of Bacchylides—"the violet-crowned Muses' delightsome gift to Hiero, a hymn woven with the deep-zoned Graces' help by Urania's glorious servitor," who forthwith in a noble flight figures himself as an eagle breasting the upper deep and thus usurps a favorite property of Pindar. And here, with a prayer that God may not weary of blessing Hiero, he comes to the sweepstakes.

Beside wide-whirling Alpheios and eke at holy Pytho Eos of the golden arms saw Victor victorious—foal of the chestnut coat and whirlwind course. And, laying hand on earth, I do avouch that on the track no rival's dust e'er smote him as to the goal he flew. For swift as Boreas' blast, obedient to the pilot's will, he speeds to win for hostly Hiero fresh acclaims of victory.

Then with a brief transition the ode passes to its central theme, which is Herakles' descent to Hades, where he encounters the shade of Meleager and hears from his lips the tale of the Calydonian boar hunt and his own untimely "taking off."

There of ill-starred men the souls he met beside Cocytus' streams like leaves the wind doth stir on Ida's gleaming forelands clothed with flocks. And amid them towered the wraith of stout-souled, spear-wielding Meleager. Him as he saw in arms resplendent, Alkmene's hero son set shrilling bow-string to the hook and then forth from the opened quiver drew an arrow barbed with brass. But facing him forthshowed the shade of Meleager, and knowing well bespake him: "Scion of mighty Zeus, stand in thy place and calm thy mood. Speed not in vain the keen shafts from thy hands at dead men's ghosts. Naught hast thou to fear."

He said; and awe took hold on Prince Amphitryon's son and thus quoth he: "Who of immortals or of mortal men nursed such a sprout and in what land? Who slew thee? Him, in sooth, fair-zonèd Hera at *my* head will straightway hurl. But that, I ween, is blonde Athena's care."

Him answered Meleager all in tears: "Hard task to turn aside gods' purpose toward earth-born men. Else had my sire Knight Oineus stayed the ire of lily-crownèd, white-armed Artemis, revered, with prayer and sacrifice of many goats and red-backed kine. But, seized with wrath invincible, the maiden god let loose on fair-choired Calydon a mighty boar unshamed in fight. There in o'er-swollen strength he wasted orchards with his tusks and slaughtered flocks and every man that came to face him. With him six days long we waged a stubborn fight, we of Greece the bravest as befits the brave; and when Heaven gave victory to Ætolia's sons we buried whom the raging boar in furious onset had laid low. . . . For them a deadly doom destroyed, poor souls! ere yet the fiery-hearted huntress, Leto's child, had stayed her wrath. And so about the tawny hide we strove amain with the Kouretes stanch in fight. Then in the surging throng I struck down Iphiklos and goodly Aphareus, my mother's brethren swift: for in the tug of war hard-hearted Ares knows no friend, but blindly out-of-hand the bolts go flying and bear death to whom Heaven will."

Then Meleager recites the mother's mystical vengeance and his own doom, whereupon Herakles consoles him with that famous word already known to us in a fragment of our poet:

> "For mortal man not to be born is best,
> Nor e'er to see the bright beams of the day."

But, cutting the condolement short, he asks the illustrious shade if he had left on earth a sister of the same heroic mold for him to wed. To this Meleager responds with a word about "fair-throated Deianeira," and the poet pauses abruptly on the threshold of another famous story.

On the ears of Hiero's guests what is here set down in word-for-word prose would fall in strains of noble music; and it is to be hoped that some true poet of our time may yet sing all these sweet songs over again for English ears. Meantime, any true interpretation, however faulty in form, must let something of the old poet's spirit shine through. His dramatic power, his rapid movement, his serene simplicity must appeal to the modern reader.

But it is in another poem of a different class that we have the poet at his best. The seventeenth ode is an idyl of the deep sea without its match in Greek or perhaps in any other literature. It is a new version of the old story of Theseus and the Athenian tribute to the Minotaur. Minos himself is carrying off the young hero and his hapless company to Crete. Smitten by the charms of Eriboia, one of the devoted band, the tyrant lays hands upon her: she appeals to Theseus, who rates him roundly and is challenged in turn to prove himself Poseidon's son by plunging into the deep and bringing back the tyrant's ring. But the poet shall tell his own story:

The dark-prowed ship, that bore unflinching Theseus with twice seven bright Ionian youth, now clave the Cretan sea as on her shining sail the north winds fell—thanks to brave Athene of the battle-shield. And Minos' heart was stung by fair-browed Kypris' fearsome gifts, till that he stayed his hand no more, but touched a maid's fair cheeks. Then Eriboia cried to Prince Pandion's bronze-mailed heir; and Theseus saw, and 'neath their brows his dark eyes flashed and fierce pangs smote his heart. And thus he spake:

"Son of sovereign Zeus! within thy breast thou steerest now no holy will. Curb, hero, this high-handed arrogance-force. What Heaven's doom omnipotent decreed and as the scale of justice falls, that lot foredoomed we will fulfill whene'er it come. But stay thou thy grievous lust. If erst on Ida's slope Phœnix fair maiden of the lovely name [Europa] shared Zeus' couch and bare thee, bravest of mortal men, yet me rich Pittheus' daughter to sea-god Poseidon bare, and for her bridal the violet-tressèd Nereids gave a golden veil. For that I charge thee, war-lord of the Knossians, forbear this woeful wantoning. I could not choose to see ambrosial Dawn's dear light shouldst thou do wrong to one of these unwilling youths. Ere that our hands' might we will show, and Heaven shall judge the event."

Thus spake the hero of the valorous spear, and every

sailor marveled at the challenge bold. But Helios' kin waxed wroth at heart and wove a wondrous plot, and said:

"Sire Zeus omnipotent, hear thou! If in sooth fair-armed Phœnissa bare me thy son, now from heaven flash forth a swift fire-bristling levin-brand, sure sign for men to read. And if Trœzenian Aithra to Poseidon, shaker of the earth, bare thee, then plunge thee boldly to thy father's halls and forth from the deep sea fetch back this golden jewel of my hand. Thus shalt thou prove the Kronian thunder-king, who guardeth all, if he doth hear my prayer."

The unmeasured prayer was heard of father Zeus, and exceeding honor he bestowed on Minos, his dear son, fain to own him in all men's sight. The lightning flashed; and, that gracious portent seen, the hero battle-proof spread his palms to ether bright and spake:

"Theseus, herein thou seest Zeus' assuring gifts. Now plunge thee down the roaring flood and then thy sire Kronides, King Poseidon, shall grant *thee* supreme renown in sylvan land!"

Thus spake he; and the hero's soul recoiled not, but, treading the firm deck, he sprang, and the ocean-mead received and welcomed him. Then, inly glad at heart, the son of Zeus bade hold the well-built ship adown the wind; but Fate ordained another way. The bark flew on her course and strongly blew the north wind in her wake. That young Athenian band was smit with dread what time their leader leaped into the sea, and all their lily eyes rained tears in stress of grievous need.

But dolphins that haunt the deep swift bore great Theseus to the mansion of his knightly sire, and to the gods' great hall he came. There amazèd he beheld blest Nereus' damsels fair. From those radiant forms shone light so as of fire, and round about their tresses coiled ribands of spun gold as they with liquid feet and merry heart disported in the dance. And ox-eyed Amphitrite in her lovely halls he saw, his sire's dear spouse august. On him she put a purple robe and on his curling locks she set a blameless wreath with roses dusk—a wreath which erst deceitful Aphrodite gave her on her wedding day.

Naught that gods will is past sane men's believing. Instant beside the light-helmed ship he showed. Alack! how well he pricked the Knossian war-lord's proud conceit as forth he came unwetted from the sea, amazing all; for on his limbs shone gifts of gods. Then bright-throned maids with all good cheer restored made joyous outcry till the deep sea rang again, and the youth anear with lovely voices raised the strain of victory.

"O Delian, heart-warmed by Keian choirs, grant us a god-sent store of blessings to our lot."

Whether it fall upon our ears in the solemn cadence of the Keian choir which first chanted it at some Athenian festival or we merely con the tale divorced from the perfect words and the perfect music of the old Greek bard, this is vital poetry. And it gets an added charm from art. It is the story painted by Mikon on the Theseum walls long before the Parthenon was reared; and it was a subject dear to the old vase-painters as well. On the great François Vase at Florence, which may be fifty years older than Bacchylides himself, we have two of the poet's scenes—the hero's return from his submarine excursion and the landing in Crete; and within the Euphronius cylix at the Louvre we have a charming picture of Theseus' audience with Amphitrite in her deep-sea halls.

A few years ago, when Bacchylides was yet more a memory than a presence, I made a pilgrimage to the island of his birth and breeding. Keos was still sunning herself in the fame of Simonides, laureate militant of Leonidas and Thermopylæ, rather than of his nephew Bacchylides, then chiefly remembered as a piper of peace. As I climbed the long way to his native Ioulis—still no mean city—and entered its walls, I could not dream that its younger poet was to return to us in a blaze of glory that should eclipse the elder; or that Keian athletes forgotten for ages were to take a new lease of immortality with him and his songs. But even then there was enough salvage to hint at the worth of what we had lost—enough to accredit Bacchylides among the singers whom the Muses gladly own. In proof of this I subjoin a rendering of the old fragment in praise of Peace by my colleague, Prof. Francis Greenleaf Allinson, who sees in the personification of Wealth and Peace in the first lines a possible anticipation of a famous work of plastic art now at Munich—"the beautiful Eirene with the infant Plutus in her arms, the look of a Madonna on her face. These lines of Bacchylides may well have been among the pictures in the artist's busy brain while his hand was fashioning the statue:"

"And now for mortals Peace, the mighty mother, giveth birth
To Wealth, and bears culled flowers of honeyed minstrelsy;
She makes on sculptured altars to the gods to blaze
Thigh pieces, in the yellow flame, of bullocks and of deep-wooled lambs;
And makes the youths give thought to athletes' toil and flutes and revelry;
Now in the steel-bound hand-loops of the shield are
Stretched the dusk-red spiders' woven tapestries;
The barbèd spears, the two-edged swords are cankered o'er;
The trumpet's brazen blare is still;
Nor are the eyelids robbed of sleep sweet sleep like honey that doth clog the sense—
That warms my heart;
The streets are thronged with lovely revelers and lovers' hymns burst forth ablaze."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

IN the *North American Review* for March Mr. John H. Latané has an important article on the subject of "Intervention of the United States in Cuba."

This writer reminds us that the question is by no means new to American diplomacy; at intervals during more than three-quarters of a century it has confronted our legislators and molders of public opinion; many volumes of our diplomatic correspondence have been devoted to it; our political parties have dealt with it in their platforms, and so have our statesmen in their speeches and messages. The present critical situation presents hardly a phase that has not had a parallel at some former time.

Prior to 1845 we were concerned only in applying the Monroe doctrine to Cuba. We steadily resisted all attempts on the part of Great Britain and France to acquire the island, and we tendered to Spain our military aid to resist any effort on the part of a European power to take Cuba from her.

During the Mexican War, however, and for fifteen years thereafter, Cuba became an object of desire to many of our statesmen, especially to those of the South as an acquisition to slave territory. There were filibustering expeditions which endeavored to annex the island to the United States by force. The abolition of slavery in this country largely did away with the motives for annexation, and after our civil war we contented ourselves with urging on Spain the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the establishment of a more liberal form of government through independence or autonomy, and the promotion of commercial relations between the United States and Cuba.

THE "TEN YEARS' WAR" AND THE AFFAIR OF THE "VIRGINIUS."

At the beginning of the Cuban uprising of 1868 the Spanish authorities issued certain decrees which violated treaty obligations to the United States, especially as regarded the search of vessels on the high seas. This Government at once notified Spain that the assumption of war powers over our commerce would be regarded by the United States as a recognition by Spain of a state of war in Cuba. As Spain would not admit the existence of actual war on the island (such an admission would at once have led to the granting of belligerent rights to the insurgents by the United States), she was compelled to suspend the enforcement of the search order as applied to our ships, but other obnoxious decrees affecting the treaty rights of American citizens in Cuba remained in force.

Early in his administration President Grant offered the good offices of the United States in mediation between Spain and Cuba on the basis of Cuban independence and the payment of a stipulated sum by Cuba to Spain, but this offer was withdrawn, at Spain's request, because it was interpreted by the Spanish press as implying the purpose of the United States to extend recognition to the Cubans, and "no Spanish cabinet could stand under the odium of having made a concession to the Cubans under a threat from an outside power."

The short-lived Spanish republic was recognized by the United States in 1873, at a time when all the powers of Europe, except Switzerland, withdrew from diplomatic relations with the new government. The pleasant relations between the United States and Spain were of short duration, however. On October 31, 1873, the steamer *Virginius*, sailing under American colors and carrying a United States registry, was captured on the high seas by the *Tornado*, a Spanish war vessel, and taken into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where sixteen of the passengers, the captain, and the entire crew of thirty-six men were condemned to death by court-martial, despite the protests of the United States consul, and executed.

INTERVENTION PROPOSED.

At an early stage of the negotiations resulting from the *Virginius* affair, our minister to Spain, General Sickles, resigned his post and was succeeded by Mr. Caleb Cushing. What followed can best be told in Mr. Latané's own words:

"In his general instructions to Mr. Cushing before his departure for his post Mr. Fish expressed the policy of the administration at considerable length. Among other things he said: 'The President cannot but regard *independence* and emancipation, of course, as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba. And, in his mind, all incidental questions are quite subordinate to those, the larger objects of the United States in this respect.' Nearly two years after this passage had been written the Grant administration determined, in view of the unchanged condition of

the struggle, to bring matters to an issue, and to force, if need be, the hand of the Spanish Government. On November 5, 1875, Mr. Fish addressed a long letter to Mr. Cushing, in which, after reviewing the course of the insurrection, which had been extended over seven years, the interests of the United States affected thereby, the numerous claims arising therefrom (many of them still unsettled), the persistent refusal of Spain to redress these grievances, and her general neglect of treaty obligations, he concludes:

"'In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war or of any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, the President feels that the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other governments to intervene, solely with a view of bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace in the island of Cuba. No government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of this island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will therefore feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light and accompanied by an expression of the views above presented for the consideration of Congress.'

"Mr. Cushing was instructed to read this note to the Spanish minister of state. At the same time a copy was sent to General Schenck, United States Minister at London, with instructions to read the same to Lord Derby, and to suggest to him that it would be agreeable to the United States if the British Government would support by its influence the position assumed by the Washington cabinet. In the course of a few days copies of this note were sent to our representatives at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon, and St. Petersburg, with instructions to communicate its purport orally or by reading the note to the governments to which they were accredited, and to ask their intervention with Spain in the interests of terminating the state of affairs existing in Cuba."

In his message to Congress in December, 1875 (quoted at length by President McKinley in his annual message), President Grant discountenanced the recognition of either independence or belligerency, but intimated intervention as a possible necessity.

CONSEQUENCES.

The replies of Great Britain and the other powers to the American note were unsatisfactory. On the other hand, Spain gave assurances of immediate suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, and the introduction of administrative reforms The United States, therefore, made no further attempts at intervention. The Cuban struggle continued for two years longer. The terms of pacification, announced early in 1878, included representation in the Spanish Cortes and the freedom of the slaves of the insurgents. The Cuban deputies in the Cortes, however, have not been representative men, but men of Spanish birth designated usually by the captain-general. By gradual emancipation slavery ceased in the island in 1885.

Mr. Latané concludes his article as follows:

"The present insurrection has presented in the main the same features as the ten years' war; the same desultory methods of warfare; the same disregard by both parties of the rules of civilized nations; and the same liberal concessions on the part of Spain when intervention is spoken of. The Spanish Government is lavish of promises, but slow of fulfillment. If the Government of the United States should ever consider it its high mission to intervene in the affairs of Cuba, whether in the cause of civilization or of humanity or of American interests, it must be armed intervention, and when once decided upon it must be carried to fulfillment, without regard to Spanish promises of reform."

THE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER OF THE FUTURE.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER McFARLAND, of the United States navy, a member of the board appointed by Secretary Long to consider the claims to status of the different branches of the service, writing in *Cassier's* for March, describes the American naval officer of the future as "a fighting engineer."

The "personnel board" was composed of seven line and four engineer officers, with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt as president. The engineers, who for many years have maintained that a proper status in the service was not accorded them, submitted a statement of their claims as follows:

"1. The right to exercise military command over the men of the engineer department. It may surprise those who are unfamiliar with naval laws and regulations to learn that such a claim should be necessary; but existing law and regulation explicitly deny the right of command to all staff officers, which includes engineers.

"2. The right, under proper circumstances, to command any enlisted man. At present, with the right of command denied to staff officers, there have been cases in which it was attempted to subordinate a commissioned staff officer to an enlisted man.

"3. Actual instead of 'relative rank, in order that the legal right to command enlisted men should not be questioned.

"4. The military title indicative of this rank, but with the name engineer corps added, in order that there might be no confusion with officers of the line, and following the custom of the army with respect to officers of the various corps and departments."

These claims met with determined opposition from the line officers, who constituted a majority of the board, and a deadlock seemed inevitable, when a solution was offered in the form of a proposition from one of the line officers to make the engineers line officers, to abolish the separate engineering corps, and to have all the engineering duty performed in future by line officers. This proposition was made by Capt. Robley D. Evans.

EVERY OFFICER AN ENGINEER.

To those who will find it difficult to understand why the engineer corps should be abolished at the very time when everything about the battleship is done by machinery, the engineer's force making, in some cases, almost half the crew, Mr. McFarland explains:

"It will be observed that the scheme is not one of destruction, but of construction. The engineer corps, as a separate body of officers, disappears, but not its duties. These are, in the future, to be the work of the entire list of line officers, so that instead of about two hundred engineers there are to be about one thousand, who, however, will not be called engineers, but will retain the old titles of naval officers. In short, naval evolution and the effect of environment have made the naval officer an engineer."

"The modern torpedo is an intricate machine, whose service involves other machinery also, and in one navy at least this has brought out a special corps of torpedo engineers. Then there are the numerous electrical machines; in fact, as already stated, everything in a modern man-of-war goes by machinery. At present, the officers who have to handle and care for much of this machinery are not trained as engineers, and they have to learn their duties by the method of trial and error. Those who have natural mechanical aptitude make fewest mistakes and become proficient soonest.

"Much of the duty performed by line officers on shore is also engineering work, such as the superintendence of the gun factory at Washington, the inspection of torpedoes, rapid-fire guns, small arms, and of steel material for various purposes."

Thus many of the line officers have become engineers in fact, although not in name, and at present our navy has two sets of engineers, one of which differs from the other in education rather than in the nature of the official duties assigned to each.

The two things of supreme importance, as Mr. McFarland points out, are the handling of weapons and the management of the motive power, both of which mean the command of large numbers of men and engineering training.

"In the navy of the future, as sketched by the board, every officer is to be competent for duty in either of these fields. He is to be an engineer who is competent to care for and manipulate any of the engines on board ship, and who has been trained to command the men who actually handle these various engines. He is a specialist who has been given careful training for the particular work he has to do, which is different from that coming on any other engineer; he is, in short, a fighting engineer."

THE MARINE ENGINE AND MODERN NAVAL STRATEGY.

COMMODORE MELVILLE, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, writing in the *North American Review* for March on the subject of "Our Future on the Pacific," utters some timely words relative to the progress of steam in marine propulsion as a factor in shaping the policy of nations and in changing the scope and methods of naval strategy.

In 1805, when Nelson pursued the French fleet over 7,000 miles of sea, his ships averaged but 93 miles a day, or less than four knots an hour.

"'Salt beef and the French fleet are better than roast beef and champagne without it,' said the great admiral in beginning his stern chase. He found that fleet and with it death; but in the finding, through those lagging months, while drifting or beating over those leagues of sea, he must have felt to the full the limits which stinted the sea-power of his time.

"Steam has changed all this. Over the same Western Ocean which Nelson, bitterly impatient, crossed and recrossed so slowly in 1805, the United States cruiser *Columbia* swept, ninety years later, at a speed of 18.41 knots per hour, or four and three-quarter times that of the ships which, dull sailers though they were, were very sure and deadly in their work at Trafalgar.

"This passage, in its sustained speed through such a distance, was not only a triumph, yet unequaled, for American naval engineering; it was, as well, a flashing illumination of the strategic fact that America's isolation, militarily, from European and Asian nations had diminished in this age in most marked degree. While it is not yet possible for the performance of the swift

Columbia to be equaled in a transatlantic run by armored battleships, it seems quite certain that Nelson's speed can be increased nearly threefold, and that within two weeks a European fleet of any required strength could be thrown upon our Atlantic coast with one-third of its coal supply remaining."

GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION NO SAFEGUARD.

Commodore Melville has no faith in geographic isolation as an assurance of safety to any nation. Ancient Peru, many leagues from Spain, fell a victim to Pizarro and his soldiery, and in later times China learned a similar lesson at the hands of the English. "While her officials babbled of invading England overland through Russia, the war of 1840 was waged against her by the people of that small island, parted from her by a hemisphere; and that war wrested Hong Kong from her shore-line, seized, in indemnity, $21,000,000 from her treasury, and by force opened five of her ports to the commerce of the world.

"These examples, it is true, come from the conflicts of higher civilizations with those differing from them more in kind than in degree; but the world's annals are not bare of similar illustrations from the wars of less unequal foes. It is well to remember that during the Revolution there were landed in America nearly 50,000 foreign troops; that in the War of 1812 British forces of nearly 25,000 men attacked the territory of the United States; that our ports were blockaded; and that in 1814 our Capitol was burned."

MR. WALKER INTERVIEWS THE HON. T. B. REED.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, in the April number of his magazine, the *Cosmopolitan*, contributes the first of the series of "Studies of Our Government," from his own pen, the first essay dealing with the power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and consisting largely of an interview which Mr. Walker has had with Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Mr. Walker approached Mr. Reed with the frank statement that the course of a Congressman as Speaker seemed to Mr. Walker subversive of the very principles on which the representative government stood, expressing great interest to know the standpoint from which the Speaker himself looked at the matter. Here is Mr. Reed's answer:

"The whole matter is very simple. You have a representative body to legislate for a great country. Many thousands of bills are introduced at each session. If the House worked night and day it could not give intelligent consideration to one-half of these measures. In practice it is found impossible to act upon one-tenth of them. What, then, shall we do? Shall there be no legislation because not all can be done that should be done? If some must be favored for consideration, who shall select these?

"The committees? Yes, but there are many committees, all pressing for legislation which they deem important, and the House has only so much time at its disposal. In order that anything like attention to the most important interests shall be given, there must be a process of selection. This work cannot be well given over. The Speaker alone is responsible to the entire House. He must aim, of course, to carry out the desires of the committees, and should he act in an arbitrary or unfair way he would be very quickly brought to book by them. He cannot exist without their support, and his power depends upon their opinion of his wisdom and in discriminations exercised by him. Who shall exercise this power if the Speaker does not?"

THE SPEAKER AN AVOWED PARTISAN.

"To what extent are you partial in giving recognition to those seeking the attention of the House?"

"Well, I may say to begin with that I make no distinction in the recognition of personal friends over enemies. I try to be fair at all times."

"But do you not almost invariably give the advantage to your own party?"

"Certainly," Mr. Reed replied in a tone that quite suggested "Why should I not?" "I give my own party invariably the advantage. I believe their objects most truly represent the best interests of the American people."

"But to return to your recognition of members: ought it not to be the duty of the presiding officer in a legislative body to draw out the fullest discussion, especially from the minority? Ought he not to seek to give the fairest opportunity for every argument to be heard which will throw light upon the subject under discussion?"

"Theoretically you are right; in practice many difficulties interfere to block the attainment of such theoretical perfection."

Then the conversation drifted off to a consideration of the comparative efficiency of the citizen acting as a member of a party and acting as an independent voter.

"What standing," I asked, "would a man of high intelligence and high character have to-day on the floor of the House if he belonged to none of the political parties?"

"None at all," was the quick reply. "So many measures are under discussion before the public that the House practically agrees to regard as unimportant and unworthy of consideration everything which has not been sufficiently advanced in public discussion to receive the sanction of some party."

THE WEAKNESS OF INDEPENDENCE.

"But suppose that the party with which a man would naturally affiliate were under the control of corrupt elements, or of a gang using the organization for selfish purposes. Would a member who stood aloof under such circumstances be powerless as the House is organized to-day?"

"Practically so. And very justly, it seems to me. If a man has a reform to carry out let him first convince one of the great political parties of its justice. He will have but half as many people to bring over in this way as if he were to undertake to impress his doctrine upon the entire nation."

The reply to this was that the history of reforms showed that they always sprang from without existing political parties.

"I need not argue that," he answered, "for you must concede that eventually they either were taken up by one of the old parties or required a new party for their consummation."

ENGLAND VERSUS GERMANY.

IN the April *Harper's* an Englishman, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Sidney Whitman, writes on "England and Germany," and the competition, and recognition of the competition, which has grown up between the two countries, especially in commerce and manufactures. Mr. Whitman is very outspoken and strong in his urging that it is no more England's true interest to foster the present feeling of antagonism toward Germany, than it is against that of Germany to continue sterile railing against the English. He thinks that the geographical situation of the two countries will in all probability preclude any coming to blows.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

"With regard to the English, the sooner they drop the contemptuous railing at things "made in Germany," the sooner they banish the fantastical project—more currently harbored than is generally believed or acknowledged—of sinking Germany's fleet, bombarding German towns, and ruining Germany's commerce, the better for all parties, themselves included. In competing with England, Germany is only fulfilling her national destiny—a competition which the English themselves invited and hailed with cordial welcome in 1851. But even if England's wish is to frustrate the realization of Germany's destiny, she is utterly powerless to prevent it or to stop her progress toward a great commercial, industrial, economic future. Germany to-day is already a wealth-producing country to an extent little dreamed of in England. It is too late to prevent Germany, even without a fleet, from occupying that position in the world in the twentieth century which her history in the Middle Ages—set back temporarily in modern times by the Thirty Years' War and its consequences—points to as her inevitable birthright in the center of Europe. A casual glance at Germany to-day, at the busy life—I had nearly said the magnificence of German towns such as Hamburg or Berlin, Cologne, Dresden, and many others—at the thousands of industrial centers, at the earnest work done in the laboratory, in the study, at the many national seats of learning—this, at least, might suffice to bring the conviction home even to the most patriotic Englishman that Germany in many practical matters is already ahead, has already left England in the rear.

ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY GONE.

"The qualities of energy, ingenuity, the capacity for self-sacrifice, the possession of wealth, which made England great, are doubtless England's still, but she is no longer to the same extent paramount in these possessions as of yore. The leadership in many important practical matters is no longer exclusively in the hands of England and Englishmen. In some things it has already irrevocably passed into the hands of Germany. This may be an unpalatable statement and seem an incredible one. But it is a fact, nevertheless, and one already seriously realized by the 'few,' even in England. Unfortunately for the progress of mankind, it is ever only the 'few' that 'see.' In France, in 1870, or rather in Berlin, it was *one man only*, Baron Stoffel—the French military *attaché*—who 'saw' and warned, but nobody listened—nobody ever does listen. It is a hare-brained idea to think of bombarding Germany's ports (*Saturday Review*, September 11, 1897)—as if a few 'wicked' English ironclads were going to sound the knell of a country which is marching onward in its predestined course to the sonorous strains of Wagner's '*Nibelungen*.' There may be war—there has ever been war—there will always be war. In this case it is also war—the subtlest if not the most cruel—economic war! And victory will be to the most disciplined, the most intelligent, the most thrifty—shall I add, the most virtuous—the fittest!"

JAPAN AND CHINA IN THE WORLD'S MARKET.

AN article on "Japan: A New Commercial Competitor" is contributed by Mr. Jerome-Dyer to the *New Century Review* for March.

Looking at the matter from the British point of view, this writer finds cause for alarm in Japan's rapid industrial and commercial progress. During the three years ending 1895, in the trade with India, China, Canada, Australia and certain other Pacific ports, British exports fell off more than £7,500,000, while the Japanese increased more than £1,500,000. Yet that was the time of the war with China. He says:

"The Japanese are peculiarly a manufacturing and artistic people. Almost every private dwelling is a manufactory of some description. They are shrewd, energetic, and enterprising, and being a people of a quick wit, a keen eye, and a cunning hand, should prove skillful artisans and astute traders. They possess the splendid qualification of being able to combine the development of agricultural industry with that of manufacturing, for both are proceeding swiftly on the upward grade. The development of the latter may be gauged by the following: During the ten years ending 1894 their spindles increased from less than 50,000 to nearly 700,000. For the same period the number of companies and manufactories (firms and private companies excluded) increased from 650 to 1,500; steamships, from 400 to 520; mileage of railroads, from 249 to 2,220; telegraph offices, from 320 to 720; miles of telephone wires (1890 to 1894), from 258 to 1,831; reserves in some of the leading banks, from £460,000 to over £3,400,000; and the total foreign trade for this period of ten years, from £7,900,000 to £28,800,000. Throughout this period, while no manufacturing company paid less than 5 per cent. in dividends—and many paid 15 and 16 per cent.—average wages increased from 2¼d. to over 3d. per day. The year 1896 shows no decrease in the industrial activity and commercial expansion of the country, excepting a temporary falling off in the exports of certain staples through the failure of crops. At the end of 1896 the number of spindles had increased to 1,300,000; the number of joint-stock companies to 1,729, with a total capital (no doubt nominal) of $270,916,797."

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY SINCE THE WAR.

The activity manifested in industrial and commercial undertakings since the war is shown by the amount of total capital invested in railroads, banks, and companies, which in 1895 was $339,840,290 and in 1896 $939,649,500.

"The Japanese are by no means restricting themselves to the few manufactures in which they already do a foreign export trade. Apart from splendidly equipped cotton and woolen mills, they are already manufacturing, for local supply, clocks and watches, boots, clothing, saddlery, furniture and fancy goods, leather bags, brushes, buttons, rope and navy canvas, cabinet organs and violins, scientific instruments and photographic cameras and wares; and news is to hand of the formation of large bicycle manufacturing companies."

Yet this prospect, serious as it is, is nothing compared to what the writer expects from the wakening up of China:

"Portentous as these newcomers into the arena are, they form but an atom to the element which the Chinese promise in the near future. At present this heaving mass of misdirected industry slumbers for want of purpose and leadership, but the hundreds of thousands who have wandered into other lands have quickly developed those qualities which will make the whole race the fear and pester of future civilization. They are quietly but speedily dislodging their 'white brothers' in every port in the Pacific where they are permitted settlement."

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

The danger from the yellow race is put thus by the writer:

"The extraordinary industry, increasing activity, and insidious encroachments of these people must convince those who study the question that, whatever other nations may do, Great Britain cannot long endure with its present equanimity the rapidly expanding competition of this race, which in methods, habits, and customs so completely differs from our own. It will simply be a question of living at their wage and enduring what it entails, or protecting ourselves so that our wage-earners may not suffer."

The remedy of "protection" is hinted at, rather than openly advocated, at the commencement of the article. A fence round the British empire—a customs duty on foreign goods to equal the freight from distant portions of the empire, or a subsidy to shipping companies to lower the freights—is suggested:

"Such an agreement between the mother country and her colonies would prove the strongest incentive to the voluntary emigration of desirable people from all countries to those free and fruitful colonies of the empire so wanting in population, so attractive in those circumstances which tend to make life a period of happy contentment, and with such a prosperous future as such an arrangement would open out."

This article makes it clear that England is at last waking up to the Eastern industrial situation.

TEA-FARMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Mr. L. F. I. Parks gives a brief description of "Successful Tea-Growing in America" as it is practiced near Summerville, S. C. Summerville is in a region of the South which has been largely settled by sickly Northern people attracted thither by the healthful advantages. One gentleman has had charge of this tea-growing experiment, and has succeeded so well that on his farm there was raised last year 1,100 pounds of the finest tea obtainable, and this year's crop will amount to more than 2,000 pounds. Dr. Shepard, in an interview, says that his plants afford him a production greater than China's average and almost equal to that of India and Ceylon. The tea finds a ready sale, being marketed from Massachusetts to Florida, and to a certain extent in the central and Western States. The great difficulty, of course, in raising tea in America, as compared with the farms of the Orient, is that the labor required for this purpose in the East costs a small fraction of the labor in America. The fact, however, that every pound of tea which is imported from China and India has paid several large profits to middlemen makes it possible to compete even under this advantageous labor condition. Dr. Shepard says in his interview that just the picking of the fresh leaf costs as much in America as the raising, picking, and packing of the same quantity of tea sent from Asia. He says that there are, therefore, two alternatives presented to the would-be American tea-grower. "He must raise the quality of his product above that of the cheaper Oriental grades, or he must reduce the cost of production with us. The former course has been maintained at Pinehurst, with promising results."

THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

"A suitably equipped factory is indispensable to even a moderate-sized garden. For the present only black teas are made at Pinehurst, and consequently a brief description of what is requisite for their manufacture must suffice. The first step is the withering of the fresh leaf. This is done by thinly spreading out the leaf on floors or trays, so that every pound shall cover about ten square feet. As each pound of finished tea represents four and one-fifth pounds of fresh leaf, it will be seen that an output of 100 pounds of dry tea per diem requires about 4,000 square feet of withering surface—in itself an expensive item. The purpose of withering is to render the fresh leaf susceptible of being rolled without breaking. As it comes to the factory it is crisp and elastic; it crackles when compressed in the hand; when bent it immediately resumes its former shape. Withering requires a light, airy room; but it is better to exclude direct sunlight. A few hours sometimes suffice for the change, but usually a whole day's exposure is necessary."

MACHINERY VERSUS HAND-POWER.

Dr. Shepard continues his interesting description of the manufacturing processes:

"When sufficiently withered the leaf loses its elasticity and feels like an old kid glove; no longer will it crackle when compressed, nor will it regain its shape. Fresh leaf has neither distinctive taste nor odor. Withered leaf has a faint odor; peculiar, but not suggestive of the finished tea. By rolling (either by hand or machinery), the oily cells in the leaf are broken up and the juice is pressed upon the surface of the leaf. There it becomes foamy from the action of the air and the continued rolling. An oxidation begins, which is prolonged by exposure to the air. By rolling and oxidation (formerly and erroneously termed fermentation) the strength and, in part, the flavor of the tea are developed. The rest of the flavor and fragrance are the result of the final process of 'firing' or drying. In most of these operations it has been found advantageous to substitute machinery for hand-power, especially where the production is sufficient to warrant the expense of buying and erecting the especially devised machines. And aside from economy in production, the greater uniformity of product and the greater cleanliness of the manufacture are commendable features. In the rolling of tea leaf a capable man can handle thirty pounds a day; a 'Little Giant' rolling machine can do as much in half an hour, with the labor of one mule. The total cost of a factory suitable for the daily production of fifty pounds of dried tea may be estimated from $1,500 to $2,000."

THE MENNONITES IN MANITOBA.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "Some of the Resources of Canada" which is full of interesting matter. There are few writers who have such a gift of lucid exposition as that enjoyed by Prince Krapotkin, and this article of his is no exception to the rule. He was struck by the resemblance between Canada and Siberia and much impressed with the immense resources of the dominion. Of many other observations which he makes, perhaps those most worth quoting are those in which he describes the great success of the Mennonites in Manitoba. Prince Krapotkin came upon their villages in the far Northwest, where he found them thriving. He says:

"Mennonites prosper everywhere. They were prosperous in Russia and they prosper in Canada. If they are compelled to emigrate, they send first their delegates, who select the best spots—so they did in Manitoba; and they emigrate in whole villages. They settled in Canada on the distinct understanding that they should receive the land in a block and be left entirely to themselves; otherwise they would have gone to the States, to South America, or even to Greenland, to join the Moravian Brothers. They settled in villages, and in these villages they maintain the institutions of mutual support and peace, which they consider to be the essence of Christian religion—a practice for which they have been persecuted for three centuries in succession by Christian churches and states.

"On approaching a Mennonite village, one is at once transported to Russia. After some stay in Russia the Mennonites adopted the institutions of the Russian village community, slightly modified, and they have transported them to Canada. The community's cattle is kept on the common, or on the common meadow, or on fallow land, under the watch of the communal shepherd.

AN ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY.

"The unanimous testimony of all Canadians is that the Mennonites are the wealthiest settlers in that neighborhood. Their houses are spacious and have an air of homeliness which is often missing in other hamlets; there are more trees in their villages than in all the surrounding prairie, and these plantations protect the houses and the yards from the snow-drifts; and there are no signs of poverty, although the Mennonite population has multiplied in twenty years out of every reasonable proportion. They proceed as they proceeded in Russia—namely, a special communal fund is reserved for buying more land when need is felt.

"Mennonites, as is known, refuse to take part in any function of the state, and especially in military service. . . . With all that, they are not communists: they recognize private ownership, and those of them who take to trade make fortunes. They have communal mills, but have not yet come to the idea that they might keep communal stores as well.

"It is extremely interesting to see these communities holding their own, surrounded as they are by a very different civilization. It must be owned that one-third of the Mennonites have left the communities and carry on farming entirely for themselves. But it must also be said that this desertion is due chiefly to moral causes. . . . The chief motive, I was told on all sides, was to get free from the control of the 'elders,' which grows only more oppressive when the community has to live among uncongenial surroundings. To take one instance only—education. All teachings of modern civilization being a glorification of unbridled egotism, the 'elders' cling only the more to the Bible, on account of the descriptions of communist life which they find in it. They look with suspicion upon all scientific education. . . . Altogether, the authority of the 'elders' is nearly absolute, and, as always happens in religious communities, it is less directed toward the maintenance of the economical and social bases of life which have proved to be successful or to a reasoned analysis of these fundamental principles, than to the maintenance of those traditional beliefs which are supposed to be the only possible sanction of the semi-communistic forms of life. Still, it is a remarkable fact that amid that capitalist civilization some twenty thousand men should continue to live and to thrive under a system of partial communism and passive resistance to the state which they have maintained for more than three hundred years against all persecutions."

THE NEW YORK LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

IN the *Charities Review* for March appears an address by Mr. Frederick W. Hollis on the origin, aims, and work of the Legal Aid Society in New York City.

This organization had its origin in the German Society, which was founded in 1784 by Baron von Steuben and has been most fruitful in many forms of beneficence, especially among poor immigrants. As Mr. Hollis says:

"In the early days of Castle Garden, this society and its vigilant agents afforded the only protection from the horde of unscrupulous scoundrels who, under the guise of lodging-house keepers, money-changers, ticket-sellers, etc., awaited the ignorant and bewildered newcomer and often left him robbed of everything and utterly helpless at the threshold of a strange land."

For many years a committee of the German Society, in coöperation with a charitably inclined lawyer, attended to cases of need and oppression calling for legal redress.

"Whole organizations for the plunder of immigrants, especially by means of counterfeit money and forged railroad tickets, were broken up; an official inspection of lodging-houses was introduced, and exemplary punishments obtained for some of the worst offenders. It soon became apparent, however, that strangers ignorant of our language and customs were considered fair game for scoundrels of every description long after

they had left the neighborhood of Castle Garden. The number of civil suits necessary to enforce unquestioned rights became larger every year."

In 1875 the burden became too great to be borne by this committee, and the German Legal Aid Society was organized. In the first year 212 cases were disposed of, and this number has steadily increased, till in 1897 it was 7,473. In all cases of actual collections for clients a minimum charge of 10 per cent. was made, and wherever practicable a retainer, besides the payment of disbursements, has always been insisted on. In the twenty-three years of its existence the society has had nearly 100,000 clients, and has collected for them over $650,000.

The society has dropped the "German" from its name, and is now thoroughly "Americanized." It is Mr. Hollis' belief that few institutions in New York are doing so much practical work "in the way of Americanizing ignorant foreigners, impressing them with the reality of American law and justice, and laying the foundation of a patriotic regard for their new home, as the Legal Aid Society. To most immigrants this country appears solely as a land where money can be more easily made and a pittance for old age more readily saved than in their original home. At the same time they come with the suspicions of ignorance—alas! only too often well founded—against the American standard of honesty and justice. Thousands of these people have learned from our society that the interests of the poor in the country of the Stars and Stripes are as well protected as abroad, and that right and justice have the same meaning the world over."

MILD WINTERS DESTINED TO BE UNIVERSAL.

A VERY delightful prospect is opened up by Mr. Grant Allen in the paper on "The Seasons of the Year" which he contributes to *Longman's* for March. A common impression prevails that the earth must ever grow cooler and cooler, and consequently less habitable, until, as Camille Flammarion pictured it, the last human being is frozen to death under the equator. But however little this ultimate goal may be altered, Mr. Allen gives a more genial outlook for the less distant future. The glacial epoch was, Mr. Allen avers, perhaps the greatest revolution our planet has ever suffered.

"Most physicists now accept more or less the theory put forward with great ingenuity by Mr. Croll, which sets it down to a period of extreme eccentricity in the earth's orbit; but some weight must also be allowed, as Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace has clearly shown, to the local arrangement of land and water on the globe at the time of its origin, as well as to the occurrence of mountain ranges just then at the poles, and to other purely terrestrial causes. Never before, in all probability, had the poles been occupied by great glacier-clad mountains. It seems most likely, indeed, that we are now practically at the end of the glacial epoch, and that if only we could once get rid of the polar ice-caps, which keep a stock of chilliness always laid on (I speak the quite comprehensible language of every-day life), we might recur forthwith to the warm and almost imperceptible winters of the pre-glacial period. But, as things stand, the stock of ice at the poles never gets melted away in the existing northern or southern summer; fresh ice accumulates on top of the old mass with each winter; prevailing winds blowing over this ice chill regions lying much further toward the tropics; icebergs detach themselves and float off, thus lowering the temperature of the sea in the middle zones; arctic or antarctic currents spread round the coasts and absorb the solar heat in enormous quantities."

THE REASONS FOR THE SEASONS.

"The cause of the seasons as a whole is the obliquity of the earth's axis with the resulting inclination of either pole toward the sun alternately." Seasons have thus always been more or less marked, and originally answered by corresponding changes in plants and animals. Ever since the glacial epoch, the natural reality of the year has been plainly perceptible to man:

"Even before the coming on of the glacial epoch, the seasons were probably somewhat more marked in the temperate and polar regions than in the tropics, the longer day in summer and the greater directness of impact of the rays making the summer months always warmer. But for various reasons, among which we may presumably rank the absence in early ages of high land at the poles and of an accumulated polar ice-cap, together with the existence of warm sea-currents from the tropics to the poles, the winters of pre-glacial ages seem to have been relatively mild, perhaps (if we may judge by the types of plant-life) milder than those of South Carolina and Georgia in our own period. No cold winds of importance seem then to have blown with blighting effect from glaciated or snow-clad districts. (Mars in our own time appears to enjoy winters somewhat of this character, though a little colder, with a temporary snow-cap.) The seasons as we know them in temperate and arctic climates, however, seem to be largely the result of the glacial epoch and its persistent legacy, the arctic and antarctic ice-caps."

ANECDOTES OF EDISON.

IN the April *Ladies' Home Journal* there is an article under the title, "The Anecdotal Side of Edison," a group of very short stories of the great inventor, accompanied by some very interesting photographs of him and his family. One of the stories is rather startling, if it truly represents Mr. Edison's habits as a correspondent. "He had just returned from a few days' absence to find a small mountain of letters awaiting him. He was not in a mood for the reading and answering of letters, but his secretary pressed him to begin. This irritated Edison, and taking the whole basket of letters dropped its entire contents into the burning grate fire. 'There,' he said, 'that is the easiest way to settle that,' and went off to his work. Three months later a friend recalled the incident to him. 'Yes,' said Edison, with a chuckle, 'and do you know I never heard from a blessed one of those letters, which shows you how important a public man's mail is.'"

"Mr. Edison is as small a sleeper as he is an eater, but when he sleeps he does that and nothing else. He never dreams and is never restless, getting more rest from two hours' sleep than most men do from six. A short time ago, when working night and day at some experiment, he went to bed at half-past 5 in the morning and was up again at 7. At breakfast some one asked him how he felt. 'Oh, I feel very well,' he said, 'but I'd feel much better if I hadn't overslept myself a half hour.'"

THE WIZARD'S WIT.

Most of the samples of Mr. Edison's wit that are in this article do not seem very striking, but the following incident at any rate is pleasantly suggestive of his inimitable perseverance: "The spirit of fun never leaves him. He conducts a great many of his chemical experiments in open-mouthed tumblers—ordinary thick glass flat-bottomed kitchen tumblers. On one occasion, when he had used over four hundred tumblers in an experiment which had proved a complete failure, one of the assistants said, 'Well, Mr. Edison, what shall we do next?' Mr. Edison scratched his head for a moment, and then looking at the array of glasses he said slowly, 'Well, I think the first thing to do is to get some more tumblers.'"

"Once, when asked to give his definition of genius, Mr. Edison replied: 'Two per cent. is genius and 98 per cent. is hard work.' At another time, when the argument that genius was inspiration was brought before him, he said: 'Bah! Genius is not inspired. Inspiration is perspiration.'"

IBSEN, THE DRAMATIST.

APROPOS of Ibsen's seventieth birthday celebration, on March 20, Mr. William Henry Schofield contributes to the April *Atlantic* a chapter of "Personal Impressions of Björnson and Ibsen."

Björnson's characteristics have been often described. He is almost the opposite of Ibsen. A friendly man, enthusiastic, outspoken, exuberant, fond of his family, interested in his fellows—such is Björnson as Mr. Schofield and others have found him.

"Ibsen, reserved, cold, cautious, taciturn, never caught off his guard, always alone. Björnson has been called the heart of Norway, Ibsen its head. Björnson delights in being the center of an admiring gathering. Ibsen abhors the curious crowd. Björnson has always a word for every one, an opinion on every question, an eloquent speech for every occasion. Ibsen is one of the most uncommunicative of men: he has almost never been induced to address a meeting; he avoids expressing his opinion on any subject whatever. Björnson fills columns of the radical newspapers at a moment's notice. Ibsen keeps his ideas to himself, broods over them, and produces only one book every two years, but that as regularly as the seasons return. Björnson tells you all about his plans in advance. As for Ibsen, no one (not even his most intimate friends, if he may be said to have such) has the remotest idea what a forthcoming drama is to be about. He absolutely refuses to give the slightest hint as to the nature of the work before it is in the hands of the booksellers, though the day on which it is to be obtained is announced a month ahead. Even the actors who are to play the piece almost immediately have to await its publication.

"So great has been the secrecy of the 'buttoned-up' old man (if I may be allowed to translate literally the expressive Norwegian word *tilknappet* which is so often applied to him) that the inhabitants of the far-off Norwegian capital, who have, as a rule, but little to disturb their peaceful serenity, are wrought up to an unusual pitch of curiosity on that day during the Christmas-tide when Ibsen's latest work is expected from the Copenhagen printers. Orders have been placed with the booksellers long in advance, and invariably the first edition is sold before it appears. The book then becomes the one topic of conversation for days and weeks afterward. 'What does it mean?' is the question on every lip; and frequently no answer comes."

Once a German lady asked Ibsen what he meant by "Peer Gynt."

"A dead silence reigned for a moment in the little group surrounding the old man, and I ex-

pected him to change the subject without answering the query. But no; he finally raised his head, threw back his shock of white hair, adjusted his glasses, looked quizzically into the woman's eyes, and then slowly drawled out, 'Oh, my dear madam, when I wrote "Peer Gynt" only our Lord and I knew what I meant; and as for me, I have entirely forgotten.'"

IBSEN'S ISOLATION.

What most impressed Mr. Schofield was Ibsen's persistence in ignoring other literatures and other writers:

"No writer in recent times has been less influenced by the works of other men. He has deliberately refrained from extensive reading, and has kept himself from under the sway of dominating personalities, ancient or modern. He does not understand a word of English or French when spoken, and can scarcely read even a newspaper article in either language. The assertion commonly made until lately, that he has been much influenced by French authors, is the veriest nonsense; he hardly knew of their existence.

"This may be a weakness, but it is the result of his theories of life, or rather of the peculiar circumstances of the life he himself has been forced to lead. He is content to live within himself, and refrains from blaming as much as from praising others. It is possible, indeed, that this ignoring of the works of other writers may even have contributed to make Ibsen what he is, one of the most original authors of the century, the acknowledged leader of a new movement which has affected creative effort in almost every European land. It would, of course, be a misfortune if many followed his example with respect to lonely insularity. But we dare not criticise in the case of the master: his plan has permitted the fruition of his genius."

"Let every man, he teaches, make the most of the talents God has given him, strive to develop to their full the peculiar powers with which he has been endowed, so that dull uniformity shall cease, and curbing conventionality no longer check the advance of mankind."

After all, as Mr. Schofield well says, there is something inspiring in Ibsen's career:

"The poor apothecary boy in a tiny country village, hopelessly remote from the great centers of literary endeavor, has risen by the sheer force of indomitable will and by unswerving fixity of purpose to be perhaps the greatest writer his land has ever known; the one Norwegian in this century who, above all others, has succeeded in influencing profoundly the thoughts of men far, far beyond the confines of that wild but glorious land which gave him birth."

IAN MACLAREN AND THE THEATER.

IN the March number of *The Woman at Home* Ian Maclaren has a dialogue on "Amusements," in which as the rector he gives his views of the theater. He begins by satirizing charades and says that he is sure that if anything could cure one of theater-going it would be seeing dumb charades and having to guess the words. "It's more chastening than comic singing, and that is, I think, the most solemn exercise invented by the human mind." In answer to the question "Why should people want to go to the theater?" he responds:

"For amusement very largely; the pressure of life grows harder every day, and both men and women require relief; they want to see something bright and interesting; and so the 'new' magazine is selling by the hundred thousand and theaters are flourishing in every town.

"'That's so,' broke in Mrs. Goodwin. 'I know a place in the North where the one theater used to be periodically bankrupt and hardly a respectable person went near it. Now it is open most of the year, and the church-going set have most of the boxes.'"

The question is also asked, "Why should people have such a craze for the theater?" and the answer is, "Because the dramatic instinct is born in us." In conclusion, Dr. Watson says that "what good people ought to do is not to ostracize the theater, but to purify it.

"How can they do that? Why, by encouraging managers to produce pure and noble plays and supporting well-living actors, till the higher drama be profitable and the lower be left to vicious people, where it will die through destitution. You can never reform by repression; the Puritans tried that method, and the result was the grossness of the Restoration. You can only reform by replacing. . . . I wish well to every man and woman who helps to make the stage a blessing and not a curse to society. And I expect before I die to see a clean, wholesome theater in England."

It is one thing to theorize and quite another to put your theories to the test by supporting their practice in real life. In these days when much is said about the elevation of the drama, it must be put to Ian Maclaren's credit that as a clergyman he has not disdained to give his sanction to a dramatic performance which is certain to promote that end. It has already been widely noted that a dramatization of his three famous books, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," and "Kate Carnegie," has been made by Mr. James MacArthur, co-editor of the *Bookman*, and Mr. Tom Hall, a writer of humorous verse. That the play which is called "Beside

the Bonnie Brier Bush" is pure, wholesome, and true to Drumtochty life may be vouched for by the fact that after reading it Dr. Watson wrote approving of it. "I commend the play," to quote from his letter, "to my friends in America whom I hold in grateful remembrance." Messrs. Frank L. Perley and Fred M. Ranken, of New York, will present the play at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, for the first time on Easter Monday, April 11, after playing a preliminary week, beginning March 28, in Washington, D. C. Dr. Watson is to be congratulated on having the courage of his convictions in supporting sane dramatic art, and the result will be eagerly awaited by all his friends in America.

LITERARY GOSSIP BY AMBASSADOR HAY.

MR. FRANK BANFIELD reports in *Cassell's* for March a pleasant chat he had with the American ambassador in London, Col. John Hay. Colonel Hay declined to be interviewed about himself, but talked frankly about his literary preferences. A few of his remarks may be given here. On payment for literary work he said: "If no pay was given for writing, as many people would write as write now. . . . The ordinary law of supply and demand does not hold in literature."

"When, in America, we paid hardly anything for literary work, we had a galaxy of brilliant writers, Bryant and Poe and Longfellow and Whittier and Lowell in his youth, and they didn't receive as much as one poet of to-day, who said to me that the whole product of his poetry didn't pay for his washing."

Edgar Allan Poe, "one of the greatest men in prose and verse that we ever had," dreamed of founding a magazine which might reach a circulation of forty thousand copies. "Now we have several magazines circulating half a million each, and they rarely publish anything that reminds you of Edgar Poe's work."

"'The most successful book of our time was written by a man who wasn't a writer, published by a man who wasn't a publisher, and read by people who never read.'

"'That sounds paradoxical, your excellency. What is the name of the book?'

"'"The Life of Grant," by himself,' said Mr. Hay. 'Seventy thousand pounds was paid at one time to his widow for that. The success of a book depends infinitely more on whether it is wanted or not than on how it was written.'"

Colonel Hay confessed to admiring Kipling "enormously." Browning he declared is "ethically the greatest poet of his time: Tennyson is the greatest artist."

A curious paradox of parody was mentioned by Colonel Hay. The measure in which Bret Harte wrote "The Heathen Chinee" was identical with and suggested by Swinburne's

> "Who shall seek, who shall bring,
> And restore thee the day
> When the dove dipped her wing
> And the oars won their way,
> Where the narrowing Symplegades whiten the straits
> of Propontis with spray."

The ambassador's views of modern realism may be gleaned from this observation:

"I said to a French man of letters once, 'Why doesn't one of your great writers indulge in the novelty of a decent story? Every man wants his children to read good French. It would sell by hundreds of thousands of copies in France, England, and America.' His answer was, 'No Frenchman could write such a book and retain his self-respect.'"

Colonel Hay says of British hospitality: "Of all the countries on the face of the earth, this is the one most cordially and generously hospitable."

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE WRITER'S MARKET.

"THE Sorrows of Scribblers" is the title of a racy and unsigned article in the *National Review* for March. There is much amusing criticism of contributors and defense of editors. The most serious part deals with the question of remuneration. Magazine-writing is not presented as precisely the most lucrative of pursuits:

"Journalism offers, at any rate, daily bread; while magazines often keep their contributors waiting so long for insertion and payment that any one who did it for a living would have to have something else to go upon. There may be, perhaps, some twenty or thirty people in England who make £200 a year by magazine-writing; their names are well known to the public and are a safe 'draw;' while outside these is the large army of magazine contributors whose earnings average, say, from £20 to £50 a year—hardly enongh, indeed, to keep body and soul together."

A SCHEDULE FOR ASPIRING JOURNALISTS.

Then we are furnished with a list of rates of pay given by a few out of the innumerable family of magazines. It illustrates the inexorable advance of publicity. What it was once thought somewhat indelicate to inquire about, except in confidential whispers, is now blazoned for all the world to see. As a kind of commercial review of reviews, the schedule has its place here:

"The following is an account of the various sums paid and the kind of contributions accepted by the current journals. We may not, perhaps, be quite 'up to date' as to all of them, but here, such as it is, is the information gleaned from personal experience during fifteen years' magazine-writing. It is a list which may prove useful to the young aspirant. I myself invariably send it by return of post in answer thos well-known and pathetic appeals as to 'how to get my article into a magazine.'"

Argosy: Accepts articles that are pleasantly discursive, frivolous, and not too long. 10s. 6d. a page.

Atalanta: For girls: semi-artistic and not *too* improving. About 15s. a page.

Bow Bells: About £1 10s. for a story of ten pages.

Cassell's: £1 a page (of two columns).

Chambers's Journal: For short "facty" papers.

Cornhill: Pays better than any within my experience. £1 1s. per page (small pages of big type, not double-columned) and counts half pages as pages.

English Illustrated: A kodak paper or an article accompanied with sketches has the best chance here. Very alive and very modern. £1 1s. a page.

Family Herald: About £3 10s. for 8,000 words. Stories must be written in a popular style—with plenty of love.

Gentleman's: Pays by the story and not by the page.

Girl's Own Paper: "Facty," practical, and very improving.

Good Words: Articles generally not to exceed four pages. £1 per page.

Household Words: Not easy to get into. 5s. a column.

Leisure Hour: Religious and exclusive. 8s. a page.

Macmillan's: £1 1s. a page, double-columned (and counts half pages). High literary standard.

Monthly Packet: Exclusive, very churchy, and slightly priggish, though improving. Conveys the idea of a feminine touch.

Nineteenth Century: You mus either have something new to say or, if you have not, ou must have a handle to your name. £1 1s. o e age.

Quiver: Same pay as *Cassell's.* Stories must be moral and of the "religious sensational" type.

Strand: Quite impossible without "cheek" or a kodak.

Sunday at Home: Goody-goody, with sermons.

Temple Bar: Anecdotic. £5 for a short article.

Windsor: Modern; goes in largely for illustrations and facts.

Woman at Home: Extremely personal.

"This list, of course, is not complete. Indeed, I have had to weed the original manuscript carefully, for I find that several of the magazines on my list are now extinct (indeed, it is a mortifying reflection that the mortality among magazines to which I have contributed has been unusually severe and sudden). I have also had to omit several magazines to which my marginal notes were 'pay-nothing devils,' 'very hard up,' and the like. For the old-fashioned essay articles *Cornhill* and *Macmillan's* offer still the best field. Elsewhere there is little chance now (unless you happen to have a name) for that kind of article."

BROWNING AS A CHAPEL-GOER.

THE *Young Man* for March publishes an article entitled "A Chapel with Browning: A Talk with the Rev. Edward White." Mr. White, who is now over eighty years of age, was full of reminiscences concerning the worshipers at York Street Chapel, Walworth, which is now used as the headquarters of Walworth Settlement and known as Browning Hall. Dr. Moffat, the Bechuana missionary, was one of the regular attendants at this old chapel, and the body of James Wilson, the captain of the first missionary ship, the *Duff*, was buried in the graveyard at the back of the chapel.

THE BROWNING PEW.

The most interesting associations, however, connected with the old place are those which link it with the childhood of Robert Browning. Mr. White says:

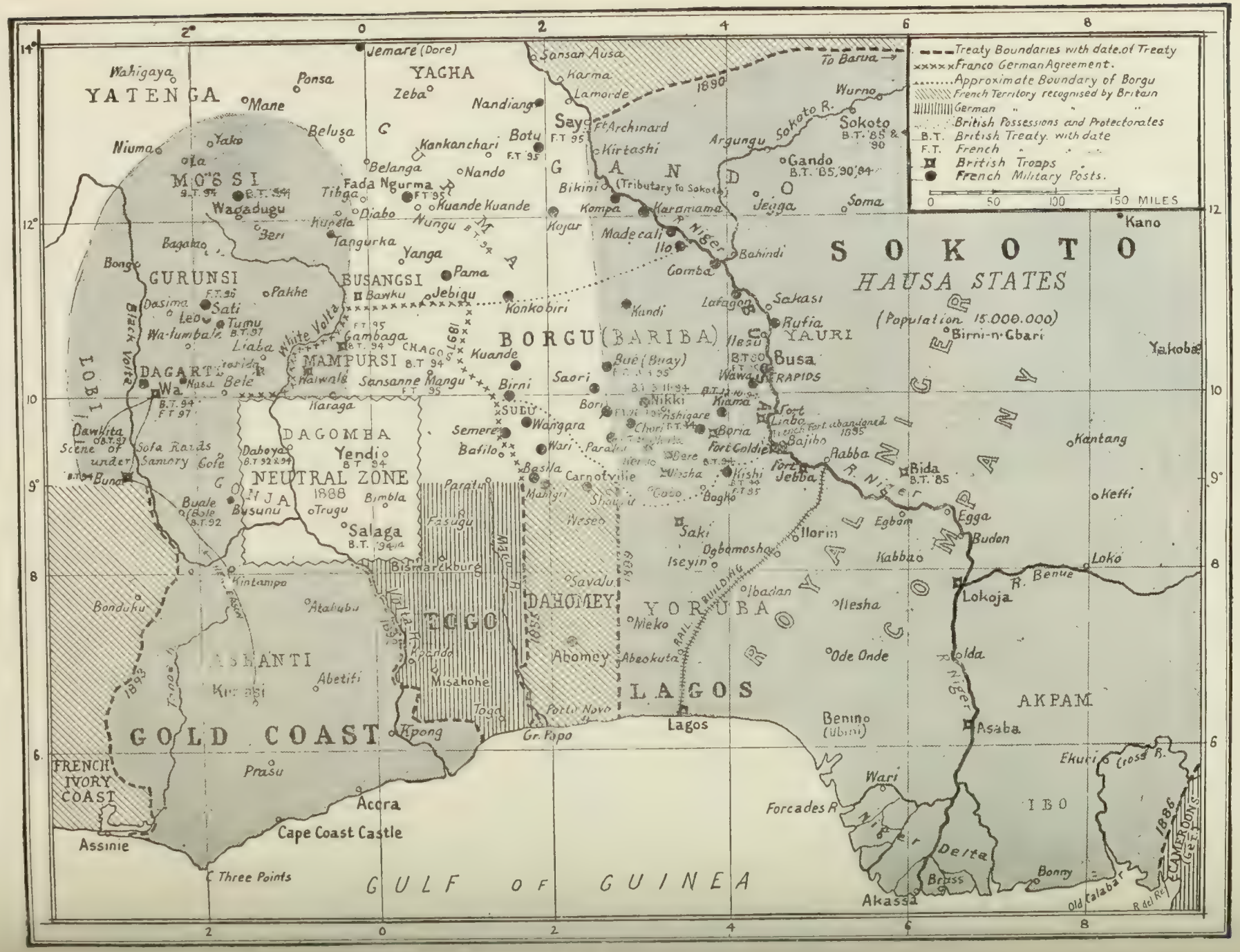
"The pulpit in those times stood against the middle of the wall adjoining the old burial ground; the galleries came round the whole circle of the building and ended on the two sides of the pulpit—in a single seat on each side of it. The Browning family occupied the right-hand gallery seat nearest to the rostrum, and Robert Browning as a boy for years sat in the corner seat nearest and quite close to the right hand of our then pastor, the Rev. George Clayton.

"Yes, his face is vividly present to my memory through the sixty years that have intervened. It was the most wonderful face in the whole congregation—pale and somewhat mysterious, and shaded with black flowing hair, but a face whose expression you remember through a lifetime. Scarcely less memorable were the countenances of his father, mother, and sister.

"It has always proved to myself one of the most mysterious providences that such a man, such a poet, should have been trained in early life under so unimaginative a preacher of the Georgian era as was our most excellent pastor. But perhaps minds that live in steadfast godly prose—when they are thoroughly good, as Mr. George Clayton was—provoke and stimulate by reaction the poetic faculty in their nearest neighbors. At all events, I have always thought that 'Sordello' would not so certainly have been written had it not been for Browning's early discipline under a regular pulpit system of three heads and a conclusion!

THE POET'S PURITAN INFLUENCES.

"Robert Browning never threw off the foundation beliefs in which he had been brought up by his father and mother, whose noble faces I remember so well. Their daughter, who used to


Treaty Boundaries with date of Treaty
Franco German Agreement.
Approximate Boundary of Borgu
French Territory recognised by Britain
German " " "
British Possessions and Protectorates
B.T. British Treaty, with date
F.T. French " " "
British Troops
French Military Posts.
0 50 100 150 MILES
SOKOTO
HAUSA STATES
(Population 15.000.000)
BORGU (BARIBA)
GANDO
YAGHA
YATENGA
MOSSI
GURUNSI
BUSANGSI
MAMPURSI
DAGARTI
LOBI
DAGOMBA
NEUTRAL ZONE
1888
GONJA
ASHANTI
GOLD COAST
FRENCH IVORY COAST
DAHOMEY
EGGO
YORUBA
LAGOS
BENIN
AKPAM
IBO
NIGER
BENUE
GULF OF GUINEA
ROYAL NIGERIA COMPANY
Sokoto
Kano
Gando
Wurno
Sansan Ausa
Karma
Lamorde
Say
Ft Archinard
Kirtashi
Argungu
Sokoto R.
Bikini
(Tributary to Sokoto)
Kompa
Karamama
Jeiga
Soma
Madecali
Ilo
Bahindi
Comba
Niger
Lafagon
Sakasi
Rufia
YAURI
Birni-n-Gbari
Yakoba
Busa
RAPIDS
Wawa
Nikki
Kiama
Fort Liabo
Fort abandoned 1895
Boria
Fort Goldie
Bajibo
Jebba
Bida
B.T. 85
Kantang
Kefti
Egga
Budon
Kabbao
Loko
Lokoja
R. Benue
Ilorin
Egbom
Saki
Ogbomosho
Iseyin
Ibadan
Ilesha
Ode Onde
Ilda
Abeokuta
Abomey
Savalu
Mieko
Porto Novo
Lagos
Benino (Ubini)
Asaba
Akassa
Forcades R
Wari
Ekuri
Cross R.
Bonny
Brass
Old Calabar
CAMEROONS (G.E.)
1886
Yendi
B.T. 94
Salaga
B.T. 94
Wa
B.T. 94
F.T. 97
Gambaga
B.T. 94
Wagadugu
Fada Ngurma
F.T. 95
Tibga
Diabo
Kupela
Beri
Tangurka
Yanga
Pama
Bawku
Jebigu
Konkobiri
Kandi
Kuande
Bué (Buay)
Saori
Birni
Nikki
Wangara
Semere
Bafilo
Wari
Paratu
Basila
Carnotville
Mahigri
Shaburu
Nassa
Bele
Haiwale
Sansanne Mangu
Karaga
Daboya
B.T. 92 & 94
Sofa Raids Samory
Scene of Buna under
Dawkita
Buale (Bole B.T. 92)
Busunu
Bimbla
Trugu
Fasugu
Weseo
Bismarckburg
Kintampo
Atakubu
Bonduku
Prasu
Abetifi
Kumasi
Misahohe
Kpong
Gr. Popo
Accra
Cape Coast Castle
Assinie
Three Points
Zeba
Nandiang
Belusa
Belanga
Nando
Kankanchari
Botu
F.T. 95
Nungu
Yako
Niuma
Mane
Ponsa
Wahigaya
Jemare (Dore)
Bagabao
Bongo
Dasima
Sati
Leo
Tumu
Wa-lumbale
Liaba
Pakhe
Black Volta
White Volta
CHAGO
1897
1890
1893
1889
1899
1900
1898
1891
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933

sit next to Robert, had a countenance which was a combination of both their noblenesses and sweetnesses.

"In considering Browning's poetry and its general tendency and influence, I understand how much—after youth had passed—he had to learn still in England, and in Italy, and in his blessed marriage with another of the most soul-soothing poets of our century, beyond all the lessons he had received in this home of his childhood and youth. Yet it is safe to affirm that if a radiance of faith and hope rests upon and hovers over the grave in Westminster Abbey, where he lies enshrined in eternal fame, that faith and hope were nursed into stronger life under the Puritan influences to which I and so many others owe the final direction and consecration of our lives—influences which came from York Street Chapel.

"Browning's mother—or, as she then was, Sarah Anne Wiedemann—joined the church at York Street in 1808, and married Robert Browning, senior, in 1811. The poet was born in 1812, and eight years after that his father also joined the church.

"The *facsimile* of Browning's baptismal record is taken from the church register, which also records the baptism of Sarah Anne, the poet's sister.

"While the boy Browning was attending the York Street Chapel, his future wife, Elizabeth Barrett, was attending another old Nonconformist chapel—Paddington Chapel, in the Edgware Road."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN WEST AFRICA.

IN the London *Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead makes a vigorous plea for arbitration in the pending dispute between England and France as to the respective possessions of those nations in West African "hinterland." Mr. Stead sums up the matter as follows:

"The situation in West Africa lies in a nutshell. Since last April we have been in a state of suspended war with France, owing to the fact that the French have occupied and are now occupying territory which until their invasion was recognized by the French themselves as belonging to the British sphere. The situation is as if a French regiment had occupied the Isle of Wight, and was allowed to remain there under protest until we were ready either to induce France to recall the regiment or to make the force prisoners of war. There are many questions, but there is only one question. That is the question of the right of the powers which possess the West African coast to enjoy the right to their hinterlands. This question would possess little importance if the French and Germans would agree with us to adopt a uniform customs tariff, and would allow the same freedom of trade to all comers within their respective territories. Unfortunately, the French, unlike the British, when they occupy territory, do so for the purpose of securing for France a monopoly of the native markets. Hence, if we are not to see the British coast settlements ruined, we have to maintain their right to their back gardens. Both Sierra Leone and the Gambia have suffered from the way in which their hinterlands have been seized by the French, and the memory of their evil fate has made us very careful to assert and reserve all our rights to the hinterland of the Gold Coast and of Lagos.

THE RIVAL GARRISONS IN BUSA.

"The accompanying map will explain better than pages of letter-press the exact position of affairs. The French, it will be seen, after recognizing that the Say-Barua line marked the limit of their advance from the Upper Niger toward the sea, have endeavored to render that agreement null and void by swarming across the Lagos hinterland so as to establish themselves on the Lower Niger below Say. They first tried this on when Lord Rosebery was in office. In deference to his prompt representations the French Government recalled their troops from Busa, recognizing what, indeed, even the maps published by the *Temps* admitted then, that the whole of the territory known as the Nikki-Say-Busa triangle was outside the French sphere. When Sir George Goldie, at the head of the forces of the Niger Company, went to Busa at the beginning of 1897 there was no question as to British sovereignty over Busa, both capital and state. But when he proposed to establish a garrison in Busa town the head man objected. The presence of soldiers, he said, always made trouble with women. To avoid these women palavers, he hoped the garrison would not be stationed in the town. Sir George Goldie agreed, and planted the British garrison at Fort Goldie, several miles to the south of Busa town, and established another at Liaba, thirty miles to the north, both commanding the chief trade routes in Busa state. No sooner had Sir George Goldie returned to this country than the French marched back into Busa, from which they had been recalled in deference to Lord Rosebery's representations, and there they are until this day.

"The two governments exchanged notes and began negotiations, but so far these negotiations have led to no result. Meanwhile, in order to support the French case, other contingents of

Senegalese troops under French command were pushed forward into the Lagos and Gold Coast hinterlands. Ignoring the British treaties concluded with the native head men, the French concluded fresh treaties ceding them sovereign rights, and then they reënforced their 'treaty rights' by the appearance at least of 'effective occupation.' All over the Lagos and Gold Coast hinterlands there are sprinkled tri-color flags and Senegales garrisons under the command of French officers chafing against the command laid upon them by M. Hanotaux, that they are not to attack the few British garrisons which defend the treaty rights of Great Britain in the territory of our hinterland. No British post has been established in the hinterland of either French or German colonies. All the trouble has arisen from the intrusion of the French into territory below the Say-Barua line, and especially into the Busa territory on the west bank of the Niger."

Admiral Maxse's Views.

Admiral Maxse sums up the British case in the West African dispute with France for the readers of the *National Review*.

From the British point of view there are three principles on which the West African question might have been settled. These are stated by Admiral Maxse as follows:

"1. The hinterland theory, which gives prior claim on the back land of the colony occupying the sea-coast.

"2. The Anglo-French agreement of 1890, which debars us from going north of a line between Say on the Niger and Barua on Lake Chad, and which it was also understood at the time, by both the French and ourselves, debarred the French from invasions to the south of the line.

"3. Prior treaties with native chiefs acknowledging our protectorate."

Admiral Maxse asserts that the French Government's treatment of these principles of settlement has been "both contemptuous and insulting."

As to the hinterland theory, France recognizes it only so far as it can be claimed for the benefit of a French colony. Wherever possible, she endeavors to cut off the British hinterland—and often with success.

The frontier formed by the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 is good enough for the French as against British incursions, but counts for nothing as a restriction of the French.

So, too, in the matter of prior treaties. Those which the British have made with native chiefs are "invalid, and may be superseded by French treaties that become valid. Captain Lugard, for instance, preceded the French at Nikki and made a treaty with the chief. A fortnight afterward the French arrived and superseded his with one of their own which has become a sacred document."

DOES FRANCE HATE ENGLAND?

Admiral Maxse has at last reluctantly come to the conclusion that France is inspired by a fixed enmity to England, so far as may be judged from the conduct of her government and the language of her newspapers.

"We have found determined hostility upon the question of Egypt, the Upper Nile (over the Anglo-Congo agreement), Newfoundland, Siam, Madagascar, and West Africa. We have vainly endeavored to propitiate her by concessions. Each concession has been accepted as a sign of weakness and forgotten. We gave way at Madagascar, Tunis, Siam, and upon innumerable occasions in West Africa. We remained silent when France violated all her engagements concerning the evacuation of Tunis. It was friendly and considerate on our part to do this, but our forbearance stands in striking contrast with the campaign she perpetually wages against us in Egypt, where our position is precisely analogous to hers in Tunis, except that we have not yet declared a protectorate in the former country. She has also disregarded all her undertakings to us at Madagascar and ruined our connection with that island. She tore up ur Anglo-Congo agreement and substituted a treaty of her own. She refuses to settle the Newfoundland dispute, and pays extravagant bounties to French fishermen to cross the Atlantic and maintain some trivial rights—trivial to France, but most vexatious to the people of Newfoundland.

"If I have drawn up these accusations, they are intended less as accusations than as an explanation of a situation the creation of which we profoundly deplore.

"The French people want war as little as we do. It is melancholy to think they may be blundered into it by incompetent statesmen. If only there were such a thing in France as public opinion (apart from press opinion)—if the ill-informed French people could know the real situation! But the daily newspapers of Paris monopolize all the channels of information and pervert the reading public. There is no chance of getting a word heard in British justification. The hopeless thing is that we may be drifting into a war which each nation would make strenuous efforts to avoid. It may be avoided if the French Government is given to understand that the limit of surrender has been reached. If it is not understood *Perfide Albion* will seem more perfidious than ever."

GERMANY IN CHINA—A JAPANESE VIEW.

RECENT German aggression in China forms the subject of some vigorous editorial paragraphs in *Greater Japan*, an able review published at Tokio, partly in English and partly in Japanese.

The editor states that most of the Japanese newspapers have regarded "the high-handed action of Germany" with contempt, calling it a significant opening of the policy long premeditated and especially entertained by Russia, Germany, and France—"the policy to devour the Chinese empire as soon as her disorganization sets in." It is natural, he says, that these powers should seek to quicken such disorganization by various means of external disturbance, as the rotting of an apple may be hastened by breaking its skin; but every step in this direction is a menace to Japan's declared policy of maintaining peace in the East.

Greater Japan holds that the murder of the two German missionaries was not an affair of sufficient importance to justify Germany's diplomatic procedure. Interference in a case of this kind, properly coming within municipal jurisdiction, should be limited to the bare execution of justice. Germany, however, insists on the punishment of the local authorities, which, in the editor's opinion, is exceeding the demands of justice.

GERMAN AMBITION A MENACE TO THE EAST.

"Again, why does Germany require of China those special privileges of opening coal mines and of constructing railroads throughout the Shangtung province? Why does she demand a portion of the Chinese territory for use for a coaling station for her navy? Is this a part of the justice to be exacted from China? Nay, this is the exploitation of the weak by the strong. The exploitation is not so bad, but the permanent establishment of a coaling station on the Chinese coast and the increase of the naval force of Germany in Chinese waters are beyond our understanding. Germany has no colony here in the East. Why, then, does she require a coaling station and a squadron of eight war vessels? We are inclined to suspect her of political ambition, which is a menace to the tranquillity of the East."

The editor also objects to Germany's method of enforcing her demands by the hasty assembling of a naval force before the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted, and, finally, exception is taken to Germany's conduct on moral and religious grounds.

"We venture to say that the conduct of Germany will in the end retard the progress of Christianity in the East and foster the fanatical suspicion that is entertained by the Chinese in regard to the meaning and purpose of Christian missions. Truly, they regard them as instruments for territorial aggrandizement. Political spies and the present case have abundantly confirmed them in this suspicion."

"Throughout the progress of this unusual diplomatic procedure of Germany against China, England, who has the paramount interest in the East, has kept completely silent. The reason of her being silent is evident. First, she had not entertained any suspicion whatever concerning the German movement; and, secondly, she believed that Germany was rendering service to Christendom by punishing China for her perpetual indolence in protecting the lives and property of Christian missionaries."

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. H. W. Wilson discusses the question whether or not England should form a firm fighting alliance with Japan in view of contingencies in the far East. Mr. Greenwood, it will be remembered, last month strongly denounced such a proposal as too heinous to be seriously entertained by any civilized European. Mr. Wilson is of a different opinion. He thinks that unless the officials of the British Government had contemplated an alliance with Japan their conduct at the beginning of the year might be described as criminal lunacy. At the time when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was threatening war England had eleven fighting ships in the far East, while Russia had seven, France three, and Germany six. If she had had to fight the alliance she would only have had eleven ships against sixteen, and the alliance would have been superior to her in weight of broadside, number of heavy guns, and number of torpedo-tubes. Therefore Mr. Wilson inclines to think that when Count Ito had his six hours' interview with Lord Salisbury they arrived at an understanding as to what should be done if the worst came to the worst. This understanding, he hopes, is still in existence.

"Our margin of naval superiority is so very diminutive against France and Russia alone—against France, Russia, and Germany it is nonexistent—that we cannot afford to be too strong at any one point lest we should be too weak at others. In itself the Japanese fleet is a factor which makes her alliance appear desirable. She possesses a navy which is, when all is said, actually and potentially the most formidable individual fleet in the East at this moment. She has now available two new battleships superior to anything east of Suez, eleven good cruisers—one of which

has just been bought from Brazil—a reserve fleet of older ironclads and cruisers, and some forty torpedo craft. Strong though this force is, it is to be vastly strengthened in the immediate future. By the Austrian *Marine Almanach* for 1898 Japan has now building five large battleships—three of which but for the strike would have been delivered early next year—four large armored cruisers, eleven smaller cruisers, and twelve destroyers or torpedo-boats."

England has since then reënforced her navy, but she is still not in a position to be so squeamish as to allow her policy to be swayed by objections as to the color of her allies or their religious beliefs. Mr. Wilson says:

"We shall perhaps confess that by our policy of isolation we have been driven into a corner, and have been so out-maneuvered that an alliance with a yellow power has been forced upon us. Would it not be wisest to recognize the unpalatable truth, to conclude a definite agreement with Japan which should restrain her from violent or premature action, but which should at the same time guarantee her from any such attack as seems to be maturing? Included in the terms would be stipulations for the maintenance of the 'open door,' by force if necessary, in the markets of the East—supposing British statesmen are in earnest in bringing forward such demands. Without force we cannot maintain them, and we shall be put off with paper promises for the present, to be repudiated in the near future."

An Opposing View of England's Interests.

Mr. Fred. T. Jane contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on the far East, in which he differs *toto cælo* from the advice of Mr. H. W. Wilson. Mr. Jane is quite sure that, so far from a Japanese alliance being in the line of British interests, England's best course would be, leaving morality on the one side, to pick a quarrel with Japan and destroy her power once for all. Fortunately there is no prospect of this advice being followed. Notwithstanding his conclusions, Mr. Jane's paper is much more cheerfully conceived than Mr. Wilson's, for Mr. Jane is quite sure that, thanks chiefly to England's command of coal and the superior coal-carrying capacity of her warships, she has nothing to fear even if Germany, Russia, and France combined to attack her in the far East.

"To sum the matter up in a single sentence, France, Germany, and Russia are all practically without bases, without supplies, without hope of reënforcements, without, in fine, a single thing necessary for war."

Mr. Jane has his own views on the subject. He does not believe that the partition of China has anything to do with the recent reënforcement of European fleets in far Eastern waters. He undertakes to prove that—

"1. Germany's occupation of Kaio-Chau has nothing to do with the general problem, with us, with Russia or any other power.

"2. That no combination of the naval forces of Russia, France, and Germany could affect our naval position, and that they must be fully aware of the fact.

"3. That Russia's policy is entirely independent of any German or French influence, and that it is not hostile to us in any way whatever."

The real danger is the future of Japan. Russia and Japan are watching each other like cat and mouse, and all the recent movements of navies were governed by contingencies arising out of that fact. This is Mr. Jane's idea of Russian wishes in the far East:

"Our aid or beneficent neutrality is of far more need to Russia just now than anything else. What Russia *would* like to see, what her diplomatists may well be endeavoring to bring about, is war between us and Japan, at present our very good friend, since that best suits the Mikado's policy. A war with Japan would be a hard nut for us to crack; we should be powerless till several first-class battleships had been brought up. The aid of the Russian fleet already in the far East—and this fleet will soon number two first and one second class battleships, five armored cruisers, some ironclad gunboats, and numerous other vessels—the aid of the menace of Russian troops now massed near Vladivostock would make our triumph immediate instead of eventual. By way of reward, Russia would get Port Arthur and what she covets in Korea; Japan, that thorn in Russia's future, would be obliterated, and after that the 'eternal Eastern question' might reach finality. Indeed, the ultimate picture of what an Anglo-Russian alliance would produce is a canvas too daring to be yet painted. Germany, France, Austria, Italy would all gradually disappear from their present position in the world's politics, and the most of English and Russian aims being so different and non-antagonistic, it is not impossible that something very like the long-dreamed-of millennium would be ushered in. Such, I take it, is the real dream of Russian statesmanship, and, whatever may be said about it, it is a great dream."

Mr. Jane concludes his article by declaring that to make war on Japan in order to make "friends with Russia would be our most diplomatic course: every idea of morality and sentiment is against such an action. Whatever views may prevail in public circles, in the inner ring of things the cards are more or less on the table; Germany's

action at Kaio-Chau and the talked-of partition of China are merely froth; the real problem is the future of Japan. China sleeps, and sleeps in peace: not for her, nor for designs on her, has a single warship left European harbors."

THE FIRST GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

IT is just half a century since the first German Parliament met in the Protestant Church of St. Paul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1848, and the Germans, ever ready to commemorate a national event, have not overlooked the present occasion.

Karl Biedermann, who recounts his personal reminiscences in *Nord und Süd* of January and February, is one of the very few members still living out of the original 267 who voted for an hereditary empire on March 27, 1849, and the following notes of those troublous times are taken from his paper.

SURVIVORS OF 1848.

He was one of the founders of the famous "*Erbkaiserpartei*," and he tells us that the very youngest members were about twenty-five and twenty-six, but many were much older men. Six were over seventy, and the father of the party, Ernst Moritz Arndt, the poet, was seventy-eight. In 1878 about sixty of the members were still alive, and in 1885 the number was reduced to about thirty. To-day only eight survivors are to be found:

H. H. Meier, of Bremen, founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, eighty-eight.

Dr. von Simson, president of the Frankfort Parliament, later president of the so-called Union Parliament at Erfurt, and still later president of a number of Reichstags, eighty-seven.

Karl Biedermann, eighty-six.

Geheim-Commerzienrath Mevissen, of Cologne, eighty-four.

Dr. Schrader, curator of the University of Halle, eighty.

William Jordan, of Frankfort, the poet, seventy-nine.

Professor Backhaus, seventy-nine.

Professor Haym, of Halle, seventy-six.

THE REVOLUTION OF MARCH.

It is not always possible to trace the sources of a revolutionary movement, but there is no doubt that it was the news of the flight of Louis Philippe and his family from France on February 24 that kindled into flames the movement on the other side of the Rhine, and by the 27th a great popular assembly demanding a new constitution, freedom of the press, and other concessions took place at Offenburg, in Baden. The movement spread rapidly, but there seems to have been no collision between the military and the people except at Berlin, in what is generally known as the March Revolution of 1848. Nor did the movement grow suddenly in the night, as many pretend. Preparation enough for it had been made on every side by the misrule in most of the German states, yet the insurrection was in a great measure of a spontaneous character. In its aims, the movement of 1848 in Germany bore no resemblance to the great historic revolutions of 1640 and 1688 in England or to the revolutions of 1789, 1830, and 1848 in France. These completely upset the existing order of things, whereas the German revolution "stood still before thrones."

THE GENESIS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

From the beginning of the 40s a moderate liberal party had gradually been forming with national ideas—that is to say, the members began to look beyond their own little state to the whole German fatherland. Men like Dahlmann the historian, the two Beselers, Heinrich von Gagern, and others, were of the number, and their organ in the daily press was the *Deutsche Zeitung*, edited by Gervinus and Häusser. But it was not till 1847 that the party first met in open conference at Heppenheim to discuss the general condition of the country. On March 5 of the following year, the men of Heppenheim, 51 in number, held a second conference under the ruins of Heidelberg Castle, and decided on a number of essential constitutional reforms; and on March 30 they went a step further, and summoned a more national assembly, representative of all Germany, at Frankfort, to consider their programme. This is generally called the "*Vorparlament*," or preliminary Parliament.

HOW IT WAS COMPOSED.

The Constitutional Diet, or National Assembly proper, was not opened in St. Paul's Church till May 18. On paper, this first Parliament consisted of 649 members (about one to every 70,000 inhabitants); but the actual number in attendance at Frankfort was between 500 and 600. When the vote as to the form of government to be adopted came to be taken, they were 530, but according to the figures given by Karl Biedermann, 56 of these did not vote at all. The figures stand thus:

For a constitutional monarchy	277
For a monarchy on the broadest democratic basis	107
For a republic	90
Total	474

In his second installment Karl Biedermann tells the history of the revised constitution of March 27, 1849, and of the vote in favor of the hered-

itary empire, which was carried by 267 against 263—a small majority for so momentous an issue.

Martyrs and Pioneers.

Here, however, we must take leave of Karl Biedermann's political retrospect to get a glimpse of some of the quiet preparations which preceded the eventful 1848. This is given us by Johannes Proelss, under the title of "Martyrs and Pioneers," in Heft 1 of the *Gartenlaube*.

As was the case with the origin of the Swiss Confederacy, the German revolution may be said to have had its beginnings in a secret meeting-place. Its "*Rütli*" was at Hallgarten, in the Rheingau, the estate of Johann Adam von Itzstein; and in this secluded spot a number of "Friends of the Fatherland" met in conference almost every year for about ten years before the revolution came to a head. Close by, it is curious to learn, was Schloss Johannisberg, the summer retreat of Prince Metternich; but who would ever have suspected conspiracies and conspirators in the immediate neighborhood of so feared a ruler?

It would be impossible to allude to all the events which led Itzstein in 1839 to invite to his house Welcker and other politicians to consider in secret the "German question." It will suffice to say that to the oppression of the people had been added the persecution of all poets, professors, and university students of liberal tendencies. The sad experiences of Fritz Reuter, Heine, Uhland, and many more, and finally the expulsion of the seven Göttingen professors in 1837, had roused the greatest indignation when Itzstein devised his plan. The patriots knew well what risks they were running, and acted with the utmost caution, coming to the trysting-place by different roads and one or two at a time. It is interesting to find that the secret was never divulged till March, 1848.

"The German question," or the question of German unity, as was to be expected, brought to the front all the poets of the times. In 1840, when Frederick William IV. came to the throne and promised the people a new constitution, the poets were not slow to take up the theme of the new birth of the fatherland. It was an honor of Welcker that Hoffmann von Fallersleben's new poem, "*Deutschland über Alles*," was first sung amid the wildest enthusiasm—with disastrous consequences to both poet and politician. The new sovereign's promises proved to be a delusion, and with the punishment of these two men it was clear that the Hallgarten patriots must resort to sterner methods. They now made it their business to disseminate among the people all the political literature which had escaped the censorship of the press. It was also about this time that the poets Ferdinand Freiligrath and Gottfried Kinkel were drawn into the contest.

Very little is known of the patriots who actually took part in the Hallgarten conferences. Friedrich Hecker, in some reminiscences of 1843, mentions a few names and tells how the secret decisions of the Vienna conference first saw the light. In 1845 the patriots met at Leipzig, and in the autumn of 1847, when they met at Heppenheim, there was no further need for secrecy.

1848 in Europe.

In the *Revue Bleue* of February 19 there is a short article on the days of February, 1848—the taking of the Hôtel de Ville. It is by W. de Fouville, one of those engaged in it.

The revolutionary period, 1848–49, in Austria is represented by "Conversations with Gen. Arthur von Görgey," by Wilhelm von Vragassy, in the February number of the *Deutsche Revue*. Another article on the social question in the Vienna Revolution of 1848, by Dr. Maximilian Bach, appears in the *Deutsche Worte* for February.

THE PASSING OF THE GERMAN PEASANT.

MR. G. W. STEEVENS contributes to *Blackwood* a picturesque and thoughtful study of German country life. He speaks highly of the German landowning class—"an aristocracy in hobnailed boots"—but finds the peasant, though "well educated, scholastically speaking, surprisingly dull and unintelligent."

"Everywhere you will find the gentleman farming his own land, the same clean-skinned, simple-hearted, hard-headed, plain-living, high-mannered lord, the same peasantry, penurious, but secure of livelihood, living hard, but scarce as yet taught to resent hardship."

German agriculture shows method, industry, conscience, but not great aptitude or energy. The agrarian party still believes itself the nation, forgetting that "Germany is transforming herself from an agricultural into an industrial country almost as fast as did Britain in the 30s." The old half-feudal, half-patriarchal life is doomed already:

"The fate of rural England is already settling over Germany—the depopulation of the villages. Walking with the proprietor among the stooks, you meet a dumpy, bowed, hairy man, and a not less brutish-looking woman, who to his greeting return only an inarticulate grunt. They are Russians, hired for the harvest season, because German labor is not to be had. Throughout Germany west of the Elbe there is a trade in Russian and Polish labor. This labor steals over

the Russian frontier and makes its way to Breslau, the great mart of the trade. There it sells itself to contractors, who sell it in bulk, put on the rail on payment of carriage, to anybody who is short of hands for the harvest. They talk no word of German beyond *Ja* and *Nein*. Each drove has its foreman; the drove is given a location, and there in bare huts men, women, and children pig together. Their life seems hardly enviable even in good weather, but it appears to be to their liking. For they seldom return to Russia—where, indeed, the authorities would not welcome them with cordiality—but remain to be bearers of burdens in Germany. The German bearer of burdens is off to the mills in the big town whose smoke hangs yonder behind the hill."

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

WRITING in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Austria-Hungary and the Ausgleich," Dr. Emil Reich indulges in the sanguine anticipation that all difficulties in Austria will disappear as soon as it is shown that any further delay about the Ausgleich will break up the Triple Alliance, and practically force Austria-Hungary from the rank of the great powers. So far from regarding the scenes in the Reichsrath and the furious disputes which are raging in Bohemia as symptoms of national dangers, he regards them as the best evidence of the vigorous vitality of the empire-kingdom. He says:

"We cannot but recognize in all that the unmistakable symptoms of a great revival. Now at last there is hope for a final remedy of that secular false position of the empire. Now through the intensified life of each nationality there is prospect of an intellectual renascence of peoples who have hitherto been slumbering on the pillows of sloth. The Czechs, stung to the quick by their political antagonists, will still more advance their national literature, which even now is considerable, *pace* Professor Mommsen. Already in music the Czechs have embodied their national gifts in the very remarkable works of Dvorak. The Poles of Galicia are a very gifted race, and great things may be expected from them both in science, literature, and art. Through the inevitable competition the Germans of Austria will be induced to multiply their efforts at intellectual supremacy in Austria. The vast progress made by Hungary in all the departments of life, political and intellectual, in the last forty years, owing to the burning ambition of the Magyars, is a sure guarantee of similar results among the nationalities of Cisleithania. It is incalculable how much commerce and trade and industry will be benefited by that revival of all the mental and moral energies of the empire. Already the material progress of both halves of the monarchy during the last fifteen years has been very considerable. It will, aided by the immense natural wealth of the empire, be increasing at a rate distancing that of all former periods. The enemy of a nation is not to be found in great civil disturbances and commotions. Woe to the nation that knows of no inner conflicts!"

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

AN anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* takes the Zola trial as his text for the purpose of expressing a very gloomy estimate of the present demoralization of France.

Speaking of the Dreyfus case he says:

"The three phenomena which have grouped themselves around the Dreyfus agitation are a firm belief in the infallibility of the army; the union of clericalism, militarism, and anti-Semitism; and the utter demoralization of the 'healthy kernel' of the nation. But the case is highly interesting in another way: it has brought out in clear relief certain of the essential characteristics of the French nation, the knowledge of which may prove serviceable to the world. It has revealed to us the repulsive spectacle of an entire people, with its army, press, politicians, and clergy, rising up against a defenseless and wretched man, and threatening to demolish the fabric of the state if simple justice were done to him; a government which invokes the interests of the national defense to screen indefensible breaches of equity, and whose press organs publish the names and addresses of the jury before they have given a verdict; an army whose select representatives threaten the jury with their resignation if the verdict be different from what they expect, and a legislative assembly whose enlightened members refuse to raise their voices on behalf of the victim of injustice, lest at the coming elections they should lose their seats.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SECRET DOCUMENT.

"If this story of the secret document be true, and it now seems indubitable, then there can no longer be question of an error of justice, but of such a fiendish crime against every form of human justice and equity as the majority of British convicts would refuse to perpetrate. Maître Démange, who defended Dreyfus, exclaimed on first hearing of this document: 'The act would constitute such a brutal infraction of the elementary prescriptions of justice that I cannot believe it.' Yet the story stands unchallenged.

"The defective ideas of judicial procedure

entertained by Dreyfus' military judges led to the Dreyfus *gâchis* which we now behold in France, and the desire to justify the results of the court-martial, rather than compromise the judgment of the officers, was the opportunity longed for and utilized by the clerico-military party to set themselves above the state."

THE EXTREME OF PESSIMISM.

This writer takes the most pessimistic view of present conditions in France.

"So far as one can ascertain by a careful study of the intellectual, political, and religious movements of the last hundred years, there is not the faintest trace of any ennobling principle, of any sublime ideal, or even of any glorious aspirations which can be pointed out as French by origin, or even by adoption.

"The third republic, on the contrary, born of the unnatural union of clerical demagogy and infallible militarism, has let loose not one hungry family, but a whole legion of place-hunters, to satisfy whose ravenous appetite the resources of the country, the credit and prestige of the nation, the doctrines of republicanism and principles of a far more sacred character have been ruthlessly sacrificed *nem. con.*

"The greedy public policy of colonizing whole continents abroad, the egotistic private practice of limiting families at home to two or three children, the prevalent politico-ritual theology, the apotheosis of the army and the infallibility of its chiefs, the defilement of literature, the prostitution of the drama and of pictorial art to the passions of the human beast, the total negation of science, the universal conviction that the nation is invincible by land and by sea, and the concomitant proditomania, combined with the cheerful certitude that France is still the light and life of the world, are inevitable consequences of the four conditions enumerated above and unerring symptoms of the dire disease which has eaten into the vitals of the citizens of the third republic."

The Dominance of the Army.

In the *Fortnightly*, Baron Pierre de Coubertin writes on the "military paradox" which is to be observed in France. The article was obviously written before the French generals had entered the witness-box in order to dictate their verdict to the jury under threat of a strike of the general staff. His paper is indeed devoted to an exposition of the exceeding loyalty and obedience of the army to the civil power, but, notwithstanding this, he makes it abundantly clear that it is the army, and the army alone, which is really sovereign in the affections of France.

WHY THE ARMY IS SUPREME.

He gives many reasons why this should be so, the first of which is the "great sacrifices" which the French have made in order to equip and maintain the army, the second the fact that the army has given them a sense of security which only those can appreciate who have for some years been deprived of it. The third reason is that the army has been a great school of physical vigor. He says:

"When the colleges fail to fulfill their mission, as is the case in France, military service is, I believe, the only means of giving back to a young man some of the virility which he lacks.

"The service which the army has rendered is no less great. It has served as a regulating force in politics. Whenever the interests of the army have been touched all parties have made truce, in the Chamber as in the street."

HOW IT AFFECTED THE ZOLA TRIAL.

The peasants and the humbler citizens, who hardly know the names of the ministers of the republic, were outraged at the thought that the army had been insulted by Zola. Baron de Coubertin himself shares this feeling so much that, although he admits the illegality of convicting Dreyfus by the production of a secret document which was withheld from the accused and his counsel, he deprecates any attempt to remedy this distortion of the forms of justice on the ground that it might diminish the prestige of the army, and so be highly prejudicial to its power. He admits that the officers may be brave, but they are the last persons in the world to exercise judicial functions:

"All who are well acquainted with the intellectual temper of our officers affirm their complete inability to understand civil life and direct it. Foreign policy interests them simply because military affairs are involved in it in many ways; but unless they happen to belong to an extremely reactionary or extremely clerical *milieu*, home policy leaves them cold. As for the principles of civil law, they have not a notion of them. They feel that sentiment, common enough in military circles, of undisguised attempt for *les pékins*, as they call everybody who does not wear uniform; and this contempt is readily transferred from men to institutions. Sometimes they even affect to ignore certain points of jurisprudence which are a matter of common knowledge."

THE FEELING OF THE OFFICERS.

Baron de Coubertin's account of the normal attitude of an officer's mind, coupled with his vivid description of the continual disappointment of the military profession, which exists solely for

war, and is doomed to see year after year pass by in peace, impresses the reader with a sense of the peril that lies beneath the surface, and which has just now made itself visible in the Zola trial. Baron de Coubertin says of the officers :

"Not one of them failed in the hour of Boulangism ; not one supported the dictatorial candidate. This was not the spirit of the military men of 1849 ; in the '*Mémoires du Général Fleury*' we see with what calm indifference they adhered to the projects of Louis Napoleon, even when they least understood them."

THE MENACE TO THE REPUBLIC.

But he admits that had it not been for the diversion occasioned by colonial expeditions this patience and loyalty might have broken down. He says :

"Without the colonial wars in Africa and Tonkin many of our officers would have been simply unable to hold out any longer, and it may be said that Jules Ferry has rendered Europe an incalculable service by turning the energies of France in this direction. He had staved off a situation which threatened to become dangerously strained."

He then quotes De Tocqueville's saying as to the army being the greatest obstacle to the foundation and stability of the republic of France, and adds :

"No doubt his theory is still perfectly correct. At present the case of France happens to be an exceptional one, and consequently one which will not last. As the memories of 1870 recede farther and farther into the past, as the social condition of Europe becomes more and more modified, the equilibrium between the civil and the military power will tend more and more strongly to self-destruction."

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES PRODUCE ITS SUGAR ?

SECRETARY WILSON, of the Department of Agriculture, contributes to the *Forum* for March an able article in advocacy of the domestic production of sugar. The importance of this subject to the people of the United States may be seen from the fact that during the past five years the average amount paid out by them for imported sugar has been $101,575,293. The refined product from imported sugar during the year 1897 was 1,760,607 tons, while the production of sugar from all sources in the United States during 1897 amounted to 335,656 long tons, as follows : 41,347 tons from sugar-beets ; 289,009 tons from ribbon-cane ; 5,000 tons from maple trees, and 300 tons from sorghum-cane. Thus the total consumption in the United States for the year was 2,096,263 tons.

THE SUGAR-BEET.

Approaching the subject from the farmer's point of view, Secretary Wilson says:

"The farmers of our country produce from the soil grains, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, various animal products, and the like ; and if we can add to our farm systems any crop that yields an article of common use, is not exhaustive of plant-food, and whose by-product is valuable in making meat and dairy products, it will find favor with producers. There are very few crops or manufactures of them of which this can be said so emphatically as it can be said of sugar-beets. The grains are well-known soil-robbers. They carry from the soil nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, and the other elements of plant-food. Tobacco is peculiarly severe in this regard because none of its by-products are fit for animal food; and what is sold from the farm carries away so much mineral plant-food that most soils are soon exhausted if not replenished by commercial fertilizers, the purchase of which is out of the question in many parts of the United States. Meats take away comparatively little plant-food from the soil compared with their money value. The cotton-plant is not exhaustive if the stalks are plowed under and the seed is returned to the soil, either directly or through the instrumentality of domestic animals. The oil of the cotton-seed may be sold without taking any plant-food from the farm, as it comes from the atmosphere through the leaves of the plant. Butter is also harmless in this respect, and does not impoverish the land on which the cow grazes. Sugar is as harmless as oil and butter; it comes from the carbonic dioxide of the atmosphere. If the sugar-beet is hauled to the factory and the pulp taken back to the farm, no plant food is lost to the soil."

SORGHUM-CANE.

Secretary Wilson also shows the advantages of growing sorghum-cane in certain parts of the country :

"The sorghum-cane promises well for sections of our country where beets do not thrive. The Department of Agriculture and Directors of Experiment Stations have been developing the sugar content of this plant for some years, until it now averages 14 per cent. of sugar in the juice, which is 90 per cent. of the stalk. The cotton-growing States require a carbonaceous plant to feed with their cotton-seed cake. Several of these States produced sufficient nitrogenous matter from cotton-seed in 1897 to have finished all the 390,000

fat cattle exported to foreign countries in that year. The sorghum-cane, which is admirably adapted to this purpose without extracting the sugar, is also about as well adapted after the sugar is extracted. This plant is now extensively grown in our Southwestern and some of our Eastern States, where the rainfall is not sufficient to grow maize. It would seem to be a plain duty to experiment with this high-heredity sorghum-seed, simultaneously with beets, to ascertain where each will be most profitable; and during the coming season this will be done. The factories now in successful operation in the United States have had machinery in the field and factory imported from foreign countries. American ingenuity, however, has been at work, and has replaced every feature with machinery of our own manufacture that does the work more expeditiously and economically.

"In the dry localities of the West, where the rainfall is not always sufficient to insure a maize crop, the sugar-beet and sorghum-cane make profitable crops and are giving greatly increased value to the land. Hail-storms that utterly destroy all other crops have the effect of cutting off only the leaves of the sugar-beet, which promptly grow out again."

A NATIONAL POLICY.

Secretary Wilson is at some pains to show that the United States is not in duty bound to consider the welfare of sugar-producing countries in withdrawing from them the money we now pay for sugar. He presents trade statistics showing that our imports from cane-producing countries could be wholly discontinued and still leave a trade balance in favor of those countries of more than $60,000,000, and that our total imports of sugar from the various countries of supply amounted to only about 11 per cent. of our total imports of all kinds of merchandise from the same countries.

Several European countries are now threatening to exclude American farm products from their markets.

"From each of these countries," says Secretary Wilson, "we buy sugar. The home production of this article will make us independent to the extent of its value. We have been producing raw materials for the nations of the world. The grain we sell to them is turned into horses, cattle, meats, poultry, and dairy products that compete with our own products of like nature in the world's markets. Every bushel of grain sent abroad takes so much plant-food from our soil and reduces the land's producing power, while the sugar we purchase in return brings no plant-food to our shores. The factory should, therefore, be established on the farm in every neighborhood, so that skill, art, and science may change the raw materials of the farm into higher-selling goods.

"Instead of sending our mill-feeds abroad in the shape of oil-cake, bran, cotton-seed meal, gluten meal, and similar by-products, we should ourselves convert them into live-stock, meats, and other animal products, in which form they can be sold in foreign markets to greater advantage. When we make our own sugar and divide $100,000,000 among our farmers, laborers, and capitalists, we can afford to that extent to keep our raw materials at home.

"Germany produces about as much sugar as the United States imported in 1897. It was grown on a little over a million acres. If the sugar we now purchase abroad were produced in this country, four hundred factories would be required to work up the necessary amount of sugar-beets. This would afford capitalists a field, as safe and permanent as any now offered, for the investment of $200,000,000, and would reduce to a very large extent the vast sum we annually pay for agricultural products that might be grown within the United States."

PUBLIC CONTROL OF THE PRIMARIES.

SEVERAL proposed reforms in our nominating machinery are described by State Senator Frank D. Pavey, of New York, in the March *Forum*.

Mr. Pavey shows that the subject of primary reform has taken on a new significance since the adoption of Australian ballot laws in so many States during the past ten years. Formerly, when it was possible for independent candidates to print their own tickets and circulate them, the party managers had a wholesome fear of "bolts" when candidates charged trickery or fraud in primaries or conventions; for such candidates, if defeated in the primary, could run as independent candidates at the election, and often succeeded in winning over the "regular" nominee. Such a candidacy was liable to become a dangerous factor in an election.

The establishment of an official ballot with party columns has largely done away with this possibility of successful "bolting." When a candidate has once been defeated for a regular party nomination he cannot easily get his name on the official ballot. If he does get it on, by means of a petition, signed and verified, it must have a place in the outer column, frequently remote from his party column, and it becomes difficult to explain to his friends how his name is to be voted without risk to the validity of the entire

ballot. This puts the independent candidate at a serious disadvantage. Not only that—it makes the "regularly" nominated party candidate, whether his nomination has been secured by fair means or foul, far more sure of success at the polls, and so puts a premium on "regular" nominations, and marks the party caucus, primary, and convention, even more distinctly than before, as the centers of political manipulation.

PREVALENT ABUSES.

The rights of members of parties at primary elections have never been legally determined beyond question. Violations of these rights are grouped by Mr. Pavey in three classes: (1) Those affecting the right to membership in a party; (2) those affecting the exercise of the franchise at a primary; and (3) those affecting the rights of delegates in a convention.

"Where the rules and regulations of a political party require an enrollment of its members as a prerequisite to the right to vote at a caucus or primary, the following are the prevailing offenses of the first class: Concealing the time and place of enrollment; refusal to permit enrollment; striking names off the rolls; and padding the rolls, either by leaving on them the names of persons who have removed or died, or by putting upon them the names of fictitious persons—or persons of another political party—and having some one impersonate and vote for them.

"In open caucuses and primaries, where a previous enrollment is not required, the same sort of evil is perpetrated by persons actually belonging to another political party, who make application to vote and, if challenged, swear in their votes by taking an oath that they are members of the political party holding the primary.

"Under the second class the most common offenses are: Concealing the time and place of holding the primary; shortening and lengthening the time of holding the primary; holding the primary outside of the proper district; making false poll-lists; failing to permit an inspection of the ballot-box at the opening of the primary, to canvass the ballots in public, and to give a certificate of election to the persons elected.

"Under the third class the violations are mainly perpetrated in connection with the organization of the convention. The committee or party officer who makes up the temporary roll of members of the convention places upon it the names of contestants who are favorable to his faction. Contests are planned and instituted for the express purpose of providing contestants whose names can be thus placed upon the temporary roll. The number of such contests is limited only by the necessity of creating a temporary majority. These temporary delegates vote upon the choice of the temporary presiding officer. He, in turn, appoints a committee on credentials, which 'hears the contests' and reports in favor of the temporary delegates already seated. The report is confirmed and they become permanent members of the convention. A convention so organized is one of the 'regularly constituted authorities of the party.'"

THE "KENTUCKY PLAN."

Assuming that all reform legislation should begin with the defining and safeguarding of the right to party membership, Mr. Pavey describes the provisions of the Kentucky primary election law to show how this right may be secured to the individual.

Each person who applies to be registered to vote at a general election will be asked the question, "Do you desire to register for the purpose of participating in the primaries of the political party with which you affiliate?" He is not required to answer, nor does his failure to do so in any way affect his right to register for the purpose of voting at any election. If he answer in the affirmative he will be asked the additional question, "With what party do you wish to affiliate?" The name of the party must be recorded in the column of the registration-book provided for the purpose, which becomes a public record, open to inspection by any voter. Those whose party affiliation has been thus stated and recorded, and those only, shall be entitled to participate in the caucuses and primaries of their respective parties for the period of one year next following such registration.

"The plan does not violate the constitutional provision for secrecy in voting. It contains no statement as to how a man will vote, nor does it imply any further inference than actual participation in party work. It fixes by law the status of each elector, so far as the question of his membership in a party is concerned. It defines his right to the franchise at a primary. Supplemented by other provisions for the protection of the actual exercise of the franchise at a caucus or primary, it must eradicate or materially reduce the present evils which bring party management into such disrepute. General adoption of some form of official registration of the members of parties is a certainty of the near future in political legislation."

"THE RECORD PLAN."

Mr. Pavey also outlines the proposition sometimes styled "the Record plan," from its advocate, Mr. George L. Record, of New Jersey. This is more radical than the "Kentucky plan;" it abolishes conventions and applies the Aus-

tralian ballot system to caucuses and primaries. Nominations are made by direct vote of the people, and a plurality nominates.

"The first day of registration is made a primary or nominating day. The board of inspectors at the several places of registry acts not only as a board of registry, as at present, but also as a board of primary inspectors for all political parties. Only official ballots can be used. Each ballot contains all the names, alphabetically arranged, which have been filed with the city clerk by certificate. Any fifty voters belonging to any political party can sign a certificate requesting the proper officer to print upon an official primary ballot the name of the person mentioned in the certificate as a candidate of their party for any particular office.

"The voter, on the day of registration, goes to his place of registry, registers, announces his party affiliation, receives from the board an official ballot of his political party, enters the booth, erases all names except his chosen candidate for each nomination, and deposits this ballot in the box. The candidate having the plurality on each party ticket is declared to be the nominee of that party for the office in question, and his name is printed on the official ballot of that party prepared for the general election.

"The advantages claimed for this plan are :

"1. General and public notice of the time and place of holding caucuses and primaries. Many voters do not know when and where their party primary is to be held, but every one knows when and where to register, and most voters do register.

"2. Greater interest in caucuses and primaries. Many voters do not care to attend primaries now, because they can only vote for a delegate to a convention, whose action at such convention is uncertain and is often exactly contrary to the wishes of the voters at the primary. Under the new plan every man can express directly his preference for party candidates at a convenient time and place.

"3. The selection of better men as candidates for office, or rather, the selection of men under better conditions. The present system limits the selection to a little coterie of politicians. The proposed plan throws the selection open to the whole people, and the successful candidate owes nothing to any machine or set of politicians.

"4. This system sets apart a day for the selection of candidates. The sole question of their relative fitness is then passed upon by the voters. This choice is not complicated by public questions.

"5. The corruption of the primaries would probably disappear. The great improvement in the practices of Election Day since the introduction of the Australian ballot law sustains this hope."

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION IN 1897.

IN the *Annals* of the American Academy Dr. E. Dana Durand reviews the State legislation of last year bearing on special political and municipal problems. One of the most interesting enactments considered is the constitutional amendment proposed in North Dakota to establish compulsory voting and fix penalties for failing or refusing to exercise the suffrage. In South Dakota the question of woman suffrage will be submitted to popular vote at the general election of 1898.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

After Massachusetts, California and Wisconsin seem to have made the most noteworthy progress in legislation for the control of primary elections. The act adopted by California in 1895, for San Francisco only, has now been improved and extended throughout the State. It provides that all parties must hold their primary elections for choosing delegates to nominating conventions at the same time and place and under the joint supervision of officers elected by the county election commissioners from representatives of the leading parties. The number of delegates is officially fixed, and official election registers are used to determine the qualifications of voters. Each voter may cast his ballot for delegates to the convention of any one party he sees fit, on taking oath that he expects to support the party at the election. Rigid provisions are made to prevent fraud, "packing" of primaries, etc.; while, following the example set by Ohio last year, each candidate is required, after the convention and before election, to make a detailed statement of his expenses incurred for the purpose of securing the nomination, the total of such expenditures being limited on the same principle as are those of candidates for election.

The Wisconsin law of 1897 is likewise based on one of 1895, which applied to Milwaukee city and county only. The present act is mandatory in all cities of over ten thousand population, and may be adopted by any town, village, or city on popular vote. Each party has a separate primary and chooses its own officers. Preliminary meetings are, however, called a few days before the primary, at which any person may, at will, propose names of delegates to the party convention. The names are all placed, in an order to be determined by drawing at random, on a blanket ballot. The voter at the primary, in secret, marks a cross opposite those whom he wishes for delegates, up to the number to which the precinct is entitled. Any voter duly qualified, as shown by the official election registry lists, must be allowed to take part in the primary, provided that in case

he is challenged he swears that he voted for the party at the last election.

Tennessee, Missouri, and Nebraska absolutely forbid contributions by corporations to parties or candidates, or for influencing elections in any way.

An Indiana statute gives legal recognition to the polling of voters by political parties before election.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The South Dakota Legislature proposes a constitutional amendment, to be voted on this year, in the following terms:

The people reserve to themselves the right to propose measures, which measures the Legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the electors of the State, and also the right to require that any laws which the Legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State before going into effect, . . . provided that not more than 5 per cent. of the qualified electors of the State shall be required to invoke either the initiative or the referendum.

The sister State of Nebraska has meanwhile enacted a law, to take immediate effect, introducing the same principle for all local subdivisions—counties, townships, cities, villages, and school districts—but not for the State government itself. A petition of 15 per cent. of the voters is necessary to initiate measures or to demand the reference of proposed measures to the people. The question must then be submitted to a vote at the next general election, but if the petition be signed by 20 per cent. of the electors and contain a request for a more immediate vote, a special election must be held. The local legislative body may suggest amendments to measures proposed by popular initiative. In such case the original and modified propositions must both be placed on the ballot. Unless a majority declares itself against both forms, the form receiving the most affirmative votes becomes law.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Dr. Durand notes the growing tendency to regulate the granting of franchises to private individuals and corporations. The chief advances in this kind of legislation are in limiting the duration of grants, in demanding some commensurate payment for them, and in making them subject to direct public control. The Kansas law of 1897 applying to light, heat, power, and water plants requires the grantees of franchises to report in minute detail the exact cost of constructing their plant, and semi-annually thereafter the exact receipts and expenditures of every port. A profit of 6 per cent. per annum is to be allowed on the actual investment shown by these statements, and the entire surplus of receipts is to go to the public treasury, unless a higher allowance be made to the holders of the franchise by consent of three-fifths of the taxpayers. No grant may be for more than twenty years, and after ten years the municipality may buy the plant at an appraised valuation.

"This law," says Dr. Durand, "imposing terms even more severe than those regulating public franchises in any European city, will, if strictly enforced, probably hinder investment of capital in municipal enterprises, and, while perhaps just theoretically, may prove of doubtful expediency. Had provision been made for sharing between city and franchise-holder the surplus profits, the law would be more advantageous."

Perhaps the most iniquitous franchise law of the year was that passed in Illinois and properly designated by Dr. Durand as "a measure really designed to prevent the Chicago City Council from reducing street-car fares." This legislation took the form of a general act declaring that the right to charge five-cent fares, granted by existing ordinance in any city, may not be taken away during the term of the original franchise; and that city councils may extend any street-railroad franchise—without the consent of abutting property owners which is required for the original grant—for fifty years, the rate of fare to be not more nor less than five cents during the first twenty years. On new grants the fare may be fixed at any rate not over five cents, but may not then be altered for twenty years.

THE FRANCHISES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

IN reviewing the history of New York City's dealings with municipal franchises in the current number of the *Yale Review*, Dr. Max West shows that the city's revenue from the ferries has always exceeded that from any other class of franchises. In 1896 they yielded about $330,000. The duration of the ferry franchises has been limited since 1853 to ten years, and the franchises are sold at auction.

Street-railroad franchises, on the other hand, were without time limit, and in some cases they were given away without compensation. The license fees formerly required of stages were made applicable to street cars, but from some lines no percentage of receipts was required.

"Although all the surface railroad lines in the borough of Manhattan have been brought under the control of two giant corporations, their financial obligations to the city remain the same as before; and thus it happens that from some the city receives only the license fees which survive from the period of stages, while others pay a stated amount yearly or a percentage of their

receipts. The Third Avenue Railroad Company refuses to pay anything whatever on account of its main line, on the ground that the old license fees do not apply to cable cars; and the highly favored 'Huckleberry' road to the Bronx, whose franchise was granted by special act of the Legislature, also pays nothing at all. The total receipts from street railroads in 1896, exclusive of taxes, were only $302,111, or much less than the corresponding revenue from the ferries; nor is this an exceptional case. Yet it is evident enough that the street-railroad franchises are much more valuable than the ferry franchises, especially as the city of New York as heretofore constituted has had jurisdiction and control over only one end of most of the ferry routes."

Of the elevated roads, the southern half of the Ninth Avenue line was built on a franchise which required the annual payment to the city of 5 per cent. of the net receipts; the other lines pay nothing whatever.

Of the gas companies on Manhattan Island, only one is required to pay a percentage of its receipts. Electric-light and telephone companies and other corporations using electricity pay nothing.

Dr. West disproves the assertion that these corporations have reduced their charges to the public sufficiently to make up for the lack of cash payments to the city. He shows that the surface railroads are still charging the same fare as in the middle of the century. It is true that consolidation of the companies has made possible a free-transfer system affording longer rides for the money, but the cost of short rides remains unchanged.

The fall in the price of gas has not begun to keep pace with the cheapening of production, and the reductions now ordered, which will bring the price down to a dollar a thousand by the end of the century, "are probably no greater than a far-sighted self-interest would have led the companies to adopt of their own free will."

THE CHARTER AND THE FRANCHISES.

Dr. West shows that the new charter simplifies the law regarding future grants of franchises by the greater city in two ways: it brings all five boroughs under the same statute and it prescribes a single set of regulations for all kinds of street franchises. The chapter on franchises opens with the significant declaration that "the rights of the city in and to its water front, ferries, wharf property, land under water, public landings, wharves, docks, streets, avenues, parks, and all other public places" are inalienable.

The instrument then proceeds to limit the duration of all street franchises and prescribe the procedure necessary for granting them. No franchise or right to use the streets of the city may be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years; but provision may be made for renewals at fair revaluations covering not more than a second quarter of a century. At the expiration of every franchise the plant and the property in the streets belonging to the grantee are to become the property of the city, either with or without compensation, according to the terms of the original grant. When compensation is provided for, there must be a fair valuation of the property, excluding any value derived from the franchise itself; and the city must then carry on the business on its own account for at least five years, after which it may either continue municipal operation or lease the property and franchise for limited periods as it leases the ferries and docks. But if the property is taken without compensation, the city has a choice between municipal operation and a renewal or new lease for not more than twenty years, as it may prefer. It is further provided that every grant shall make adequate provision for efficient service at reasonable rates and the maintenance of the property in good condition.

All these franchises, including the extensions and renewals, are to be granted by ordinance, and only after due publication of all the terms and conditions, including the fares or other charges; and the passage of an ordinance granting a franchise will require a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to each branch of the Municipal Assembly, or a five-sixths vote in case of a veto by the mayor. Moreover, no franchise may be granted without the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after an inquiry into the money value of the franchise with reference to the adequacy of the proposed compensation; and at least thirty days must intervene between the introduction and final passage of the ordinance.

The chief defect in the charter's provisions regarding franchises seems to lie in the apparent repeal of the requirement that street-railroad franchises should be sold at auction. On this point, as Dr. West points out, two of the charter's provisions are apparently in conflict, and no one can say positively what the law really is. The principle of competitive sale, in Dr. West's opinion, should not have been discarded. In place of this rule the new charter offers only the requirement of a large majority of the Municipal Assembly, together with the qualified veto power of the mayor and the absolute veto power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. As to the requirement of a five-sixths vote in case of the mayor's veto, Dr. West reminds us that this

would not have been sufficient to prevent the Broadway franchise steal, while without the expedient of competitive sale the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have no means of determining the value of a given franchise.

THE LEASE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS-WORKS.

IN the *American Journal of Sociology* Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff gives a succinct account of the operations culminating in the lease of the Philadelphia gas-works by the city to the United Gas Improvement Company in November last.

Mr. Woodruff shows that in June, 1896, the Philadelphia Common Council declared its emphatic disapproval of any proposition to place the gas-works in the hands of a corporation, and its approval of a plan "to increase the facilities of these works and to maintain the plant as the property of the city," and that within a year and a half from that time the same body passed, by a vote of 79 to 51, an ordinance leasing the same gas-works to a corporation offering the city by far less favorable terms than competing companies offered—ten million dollars less, in fact, than was offered by a responsible syndicate for the same lease.

Mr. Woodruff declares that the citizens, so far from desiring to have such a bargain made, had pronounced unequivocally against it:

"The people in town meeting assembled had declared in no uncertain terms that the gas-works should be retained. At a score of ward meetings held in all sections of the city and in every instance largely attended the citizens had declared against the parting with the gas-works on any terms. Municipal reform organizations, patriotic societies, and labor unions protested against the lease, and in one ward, where the question was submitted to an informal vote at the general election held on November 2, over 2,800 voted against leasing and but 32 in favor."

Nevertheless, the ordinance was rushed through the committees with what Mr. Woodruff terms "indecent and indecorous haste."

"The same undue haste was shown in both chambers of Councils; in Common Council no arguments were presented by those favoring the lease; to every appeal for further time and a fuller consideration the reply of its advocates was, 'We have the votes,' and the moving of the previous question. Before Common Council had passed the ordinance on Monday, a special meeting of Select Council was called for Tuesday; in the latter body the lease's principal advocate devoted the larger part of his address to an attack on those who had been active in opposing the lease, especially the officers of the Municipal League, and I could continue this enumeration of incidents of the passage of the ordinance through its several stages if it were necessary, all tending to show a disregard, not only of the wishes of the people and the previously expressed views of the members, but even of the common decencies of parliamentary procedure; but enough has been said to establish clearly my point that the people's interests and influences were set aside and ignored; while those of a rich and powerful corporation were carefully subserved and followed."

WERE THE GAS-WORKS PROFITABLE?

Mr. Woodruff further denies that city management of the gas-works had reached such a crisis as could be held to justify the relinquishment of the plant at so great a sacrifice. He quotes the words of Col. John I. Rogers, himself the president of a gas company, to show that in 1896 the plant yielded a net profit of more than half a million dollars.

In his last annual message, April 5, 1897, Mayor Warwick had said:

> The gas manufactured by the Philadelphia gas-works is equal in quality with that made in any city of the Union. In other words, the gas in the holder, before distribution, is a good illuminant of the necessary candle power, but unfortunately, by reason of our method of distribution, when it reaches the consumer it has lost much of its illuminating quality. This matter of distribution should be taken up and considered with the greatest care, and perhaps it would be advisable under all the circumstances to have an estimate made of the cost that would be involved in effecting the desired changes.
>
> The gas-works are a most valuable asset and should never pass from the absolute control of the city. The plant is valued at about thirty million dollars, close to the actual debt of the city at this time, and money will be well expended if the changes suggested are carried out.

If the friends of the lease had arguments with which to justify the ordinance, it is Mr. Woodruff's testimony that they failed to use them. The measure was "jammed through" in silence.

A Different View.

Mr. William Draper Lewis contributes to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* a dispassionate study of the question, from which the only conclusion that the puzzled reader can form is that the works were run at a decided loss, but that the people either did not know it or were unwilling to try the experiment of a lease.

"During the time the ordinance was before Councils, public discussion was active. The so-called better element was divided. Had the

question been left to a vote, the lease would have been overwhelmingly defeated. As far as the writer could observe, the chief arguments for the lease were the statement of the facts in the city's reports showing an annual loss, the bad condition of the mains and works, and the constitutional restrictions which so hampered the city's borrowing powers that, in view of the better advantages desired in the way of water, streets, and schools, it would be extremely inconvenient for the city to borrow the five million dollars necessary to put the gas plant in good condition."

"There is an almost universal belief among all classes in the city that bribery has been used to obtain the acceptance by the city government of this lease. This belief is not confined to those who are opposed to the lease, but is shared by many who were strongly in favor of it. The words 'eminent respectability,' had they not been used in an offensive sense, would accurately describe the men connected with the company. The belief that these men used bribery to obtain property shows to what depth of degradation we have come. It is possible for a large part of the community to believe without direct evidence that some of the first of their fellow-citizens have acted as rascals."

DO FOREIGN MISSIONS PAY?

IN the *North American Review* for March the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., sets forth the grounds of his belief in foreign missions as a paying investment, from the point of view of material as well as spiritual interest.

The United States and Great Britain now have about 100 Protestant missionary societies at work in foreign fields, employing about 9,000 missionaries, with an income of nearly $11,000,000 a year. What have these missions added to the world's stores of knowledge? What have they done for commerce and civilization? These questions Dr. Clark undertakes to answer in his article.

"Consider," he says, "the one science of geography alone. What royal geographical society has such a record in discovery and exploration as have the missionary societies of America and Great Britain? The two names of Livingstone and Moffat would never have appeared in the list of the world's great geographers were it not for the missionary impetus that sent them forth. Stanley and Baker and Chanler have gone to Africa to make brief journeys from coast to coast; Livingstone and Moffat and Stewart, and scores of others, have gone to Africa to live. Their explorations have not been matters of weeks or months, but of a lifetime, and they have often pioneered the way for men bent on purely scientific research. The names of a few great missionaries are familiar to all the reading world, but it is not so well known that the contributions to geographical science by scores of unknown men have been scarcely less important."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE.

"The same qualities which have led the missionaries to contribute so largely to geographical science have made their contributions to geology and meteorology of inestimable value. They have not been professional geologists, but they have gone to the remote corners of the world, and have gone there to live. The phenomena of earth and air and sea have been forced upon their attention. The treasures of the coral have been disclosed to them on their journeys from island to island, the volcano has exploded its magnificent fireworks for them alone so far as white man's eyes were concerned, and cloud and hurricane have yielded up unguessed secrets to their observing eyes, for there were none others to behold them.

"In the realm of archæology their contribution to the world's knowledge has been simply incalculable, and to give even a catalogue of the towns which they were first to explore and with whose location and ruins they have made the world familiar, would be of itself beyond the limits of this article."

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

"The immense work that has been done for the study of language is shown by the fact that one of our American missionary associations alone does its work and prints its literature in forty-six languages. It is no empty boast to say that these missionaries are among the best masters of the Chinese language, the Tamil and Marathi, the modern Syriac and Kurdish, the Turkish, Armenian, and Bulgarian, also the Arabic and modern Greek, the Zulu, Kaffir, Grebo, and Mpongwe, and other languages of South Africa. Besides these languages, the missionaries of this one society have been proficient in Hebrew, Spanish, Ancient Syriac, Gudjerati, Sanskrit, Hindoostanee, Portuguese, Persian, Telugu, Siamese, Malay, Dyak, Japanese, Marquesas, Minocresiah, Crete, Osage, Seneca, Abenaquis, Pawnee, and three languages of Oregon. More than twenty of these languages were reduced to writing by the missionaries of this board.

"When we remember that this is only one American society, and that its total expenditures are but little over half a million dollars a year, and that other missionaries of other boards are

doing an equally important work, it is evident that if philology must answer the question, 'Do missions pay?' it would be with a very emphatic affirmative."

EDUCATION.

Dr. Clark has been much impressed on his tours around the world by the extent of the educational work conducted by missionaries. Every missionary in the foreign field, he says, is also an educator.

"Under the care of the Protestant missionary societies of the world there are almost a million pupils under instruction, or to be exact, according to the very latest statistics, 913,478. It is probable that every three years at least a million new pupils come under the instruction of our missionaries. Who can estimate the tremendous leavening power constantly exerted in all the dark corners of the world through this agency? So thoroughly is the vast utility of missions as an educative force recognized by those who have looked into the matter, that in India and other British possessions the appropriations for educational purposes which are made by our missionary boards are doubled by government grants. That is, for every dollar which the church people of America contribute for missionary schools in India, the British Government adds another dollar on condition that the pupils pass a reasonable examination and show ordinary proficiency. These government grants, it must be remembered, are not made because of any partiality to the tenets and doctrines taught by the missionaries, not because of any great love of British statesmen for evangelistic services, not because they are philanthropists or yearn for the conversion of the heathen, but because, as hard-headed men of business and politics, they see that the cheapest and best way of civilizing their subject races and of fostering their own commerce and the prosperity of the empire is by working hand in hand with the missionaries. In the opinion of the British Foreign Office evidently missions do pay.

"But the educational work of missions is not confined to elementary schools or to the lower classes of the population. The colleges and universities which have been built up through the purely philanthropic gifts and labors of the lovers of missions are some of the noblest monuments to the value of this great nineteenth-century movement. There are missionary colleges in many parts of the world which would compare not unfavorably with Dartmouth or Williams or Rutgers. There are colleges in all missionary lands with fine buildings, modern equipment, and fair endowment, and the number of whose students is limited only by the possible accommodations. Such institutions are the great colleges of the Free Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay, the Methodist College in Lucknow, the Presbyterian College of Beyrout, and those most useful institutions started by the American Board, Robert College in Constantinople and the Doshisha in Japan."

The influence exerted by the graduates of these colleges is out of all proportion to the amounts invested in them.

"There is no other educating influence worth comparing with them for a moment. The graduates of Robert College are influential in half a dozen nationalities of Southeastern Europe, and the Doshisha of Japan is one of the mighty influences which, within a quarter of a century, have brought old Japan out of the Middle Ages into the brightest electric glare of nineteenth-century civilization."

THE GAIN TO CIVILIZATION.

Dr. Clark also shows that peoples have been lifted out of savagery as the direct result of missionary effort. Commerce, he says, has brutalized and degraded the people.

"It has brought 'fire-water' and tobacco and lust and disease. It has enfeebled and almost annihilated the weaker races when it has touched them. The missionary influence alone has kept them alive and given them the large measure of prosperity which many of them to-day enjoy.

"One of the islands of the Pacific, which a little more than a generation ago was inhabited by cannibals of the lowest type, during the recent famine in India sent no less than $4,000 to relieve the sufferings of their far-away neighbors. Had any one predicted at the beginning of this century that before its close Fiji would be occupied by a civilized, God-fearing, benevolent people who should give $4,000 of their hard earnings for the relief of the sufferers in India, he would have been laughed to scorn as a foolish visionary.

"Were there space, it would be pleasant to relate more specifically what peculiarly large dividends missions have paid to our own country. The few millions of dollars which during the century our people have contributed have returned many thousand per cent. in actual cash dividends. Hawaii alone, whose civilization is entirely due to missionaries, and which to-day would be a desolate waste in the Pacific if commerce alone had been left to have its way, has sent back to the United States in trade returns more millions of dollars than have been spent by our people in all foreign missionary operations the world around."

THE METHODIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

MANY interesting facts in relation to the growth and present strength of Methodism in America are set forth in a recent number of *Frank Leslie's Monthly* by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart. The following paragraphs in Dr. Iglehart's article are especially significant:

"The Methodist is the largest Protestant denomination in America. The membership, which at the close of the Revolutionary War numbered 15,000, has increased to 5,500,000, which includes one-thirteenth of the entire population of the United States and one-third of the Protestant Church membership of the country. It has 34,000 ministers, 52,000 churches, valued at $135,000,000. In the number of ministers, of church organizations, of church buildings, and in the value of churches, the government census for 1890 places the Methodists in advance of all others, Catholic or Protestant."

"The rapid numerical increase of Methodism has been because it has sought and found the common people. The two Wesleys were poor sons of a poor village rector. Whitefield's household goods were levied upon by an officer to satisfy a debt contracted in behalf of his orphanage. With a few exceptions the nobility paid no attention to the Wesleyans, unless it was to pity or make fun of them. They had no state influence; it was against them. They had nowhere else to go but to the prisons, the factories, the mines, and the poor people for their audiences and converts. No men ever went more happily to their task. In America the apprentices soon became proprietors, the clerks and hired hands the owners of establishments, the children of the plain people the stars in the learned professions. And Methodism, in saving the plain people, soon became rich in money, in talent and culture, as well as in the multitudes of the poor. Ulysses S. Grant and other eminent men of the country were the poor children of pioneer Methodist homes.

"Methodism includes in its membership President McKinley, from his boyhood a loyal communicant; Senators, Congressmen, governors, judges, scholars, men eminent in all the learned professions, millionaires, and hundreds of thousands of the poorest people in the humblest parts of the humblest towns in the country. Its mission is to everybody—high and low, rich and poor.

"We do not believe the oft-repeated statement that the Church is losing its hold upon the masses. The best hold most denominations have is upon the masses, and it is their hope and glory that it is so. Methodism has a strong grip upon the common people. Of the 5,500,000 of its members in this country, less than 100,000 belong to the classes, leaving 5,400,000 who belong to the common people, which does not indicate any great loss of hold upon the masses. If the constituency of a church is three times its enrolled membership, as is generally calculated, then the Methodist constituency of this country alone includes one-seventh of the entire Anglo-Saxon population of the globe, and comes in sight of a new century weighted with a responsibility that has seldom rested upon any institution."

MR. GLADSTONE AS A SPORTSMAN.

MR. W. ARTHUR WOODWARD, writing in *Pearson's Magazine* on "The Personal Interests of Mr. Gladstone," gossips about Mr. Gladstone's personal side. He says that Mr. Gladstone permits Hawarden Park to be open to bicyclists on Sunday, on the ground that the bicycle is no more than a perfect means of locomotion. Mr. Gladstone has never cared for fishing or gardening, although he has studied botany and is a lover of flowers. He hates the telephone, detests the camera, thinks that chess and whist are too exacting for real relaxation, but plays backgammon nearly every evening. He detests the smell of tobacco. Mr. Woodward says Mr. Gladstone has fifty thousand volumes in his library. He reads constantly six languages. Of foreign languages he likes Greek and Italian the best. Mr. Gladstone is said to regard Émile Zola as the first contemporary writer of fiction.

"Though Mr. Gladstone was never a whip, he was always a keen horseman. It is true that he never found time for hunting, but even during the most absorbing period of his parliamentary career he was to be seen riding every morning before breakfast in Rotten Row. And this habit of riding before breakfast he continued until nearly seventy years of age.

"I think it is hardly known how much Mr. Gladstone was of a sportsman. At school he made a favorite game of football and was in the second eleven at cricket. While at college he earned quite a reputation as an oar, and until late in life a day spent on some quiet reach of the Upper Thames was a pleasure he reserved for relaxation after any particular stress of mental harassment. He would frequently stay from Saturday to Monday at Clieveden with the Duchess of Sutherland, and part of his visit was nearly always spent sculling on the river.

"Another sport in which Mr. Gladstone showed a keen interest was shooting. He was indefatigable tramping over the fields after partridges, or through the woods that surround the park when the pheasant season commenced."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER tells in the April *Century* what "The Seven Wonders of the World" were. The list which he is inclined to accept goes as follows: First, the Pyramids; second, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; third, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; fourth, the Colossus of Rhodes; fifth, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; sixth, the Temple of Artemis; seventh, the Pharos of Alexandria. There are many rivals for the seventh place, and Mr. Wheeler tells us what the claims of the Pharos were. It was a lighthouse at Alexandria. It was built by Ptolemy, and the Arabs transmit the story that each of its four sides was said to measure at the base 600 feet. "It was built of a white stone, in many stories, each narrowing toward the top. Its upper story had large openings toward the sea, through which the light of the great pitch-wood fires gleamed out upon the treacherous approaches to the harbor. Far off at sea it could be seen, lifting itself like a planet in the sky, hours before the low coast of the delta could be descried."

There is an interesting account, by Dr. A. Slaby, a professor in the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, of recent experiments in telegraphy with sparks—that is, without the use of wires. He describes the apparatus which has been recently perfected by the Italian Marconi, but objects to the term "telegraphy without wires." "Telegraphy by sparks," he says, is more logical. Professor Slaby himself tells how he, under the direction of the German empire and with the assistance of the balloon department of the army, succeeded in telegraphing with extraordinary clearness through a distance of twenty-one kilometers on October 7 last. He thinks that the use of spark telegraphy will be more especially valuable in military fields; besieged fortresses and advancing armies which have the enemy between them could make use of spark telegraphy to-day as a method of communication. The system works just as surely on a bright day as by night and in a fog, though to be sure only in cases where balloons can be employed, since the distances reached from towers, masts, and the tops of high trees would hardly suffice in cases of this kind. Quite as important is the usefulness of the discovery for the navy. In place of balloons the modern kites might be used. There is also, aside from military operations, a use for the sparks for lighthouses and lightships. There is one weak point in spark telegraphy inherent in the very nature of the system; that is, every telegram is imparted to the whole world; every receiver can take it up.

This number opens with a poem of considerable length by Bret Harte, more in the original vein of this writer than anything we have seen for some time. The verse purports to be "Her Last Letter," "Being a Reply to his Answer."

Mr. Henry Edward Rood has a useful study of "A Pennsylvania Colliery Village," succeeded by "An Artist's Impressions of the Colliery Region," by Jay Hambidge. Mr. Edward Atkinson writes on the commercial advantage possessed by England and the United States in their coal supplies, and Mr. Edward W. Parker gives statistics of the Pennsylvania anthracite deposits.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *Harper's* contains an article by Mr. Sidney Whitman on "England and Germany," which we have quoted from at greater length in another department.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford writes on "Commercial Aspects of the Panama Canal." Mr. Ford goes into a vast body of statistics concerning the productions and commerce of China, Australia, and South America, and their relations with those of the United States, and comes to the following conclusions: "The existing lines of trade seem sufficient to carry the products between countries that are in a line with an isthmus canal. To multiply ships will not make trade, as the products to be traded in must first be raised. A survey of the East and its needs and supplies leads to the conviction that an economic revolution must take place before any great change in production and expansion of commerce can be expected. In South America the centers of production are on the eastern coast, and would receive little demand from Asia or the west of the United States. What is obtained from the west coast of South America will bear a transport around the Horn. The carriage of merchandise between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States alone may offer a prospect of some small increase, but this increase cannot be measured. The rise of the Suez passage in importance is no gauge of a Panama canal, for the productions of India and Australia, which have more and more appealed to the markets of Europe and made the canal what it is, will still use that path, and find little or no advantage in passing through Panama. My conclusion is that a canal will be an undoubted commercial convenience; it is not a necessity. It will not result in immediate or extensive development of trade among the continents, and the commercial interests of the United States in any event are of even less importance than the interests of Europe."

This number opens with a circumstantial account by Mr. Arthur C. Humbert of killing an African buffalo, and especially of photographing the beast when wounded. One may thrill with sympathy for the hunter and the feat of killing, and yet doubt the humanity of the half dozen photographic pictures representing the animal in various stages of death-struggles.

Some charmingly delicate drawings by Joseph Pennell accompany his article on "How to Cycle in Europe." Gen. George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., gives a spirited account of "The Closing Scenes at Appomattox Court House." Frederic Remington tells about the cavalry tactics of the United States troops in the far West, an accompaniment to his magnificent pictures of horses and their soldierly riders.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *Scribner's* contains the first chapter of Mr. Richard Harding Davis' new novel, "The King's Jackal." It introduces us to the high company which Mr. Davis has been more recently accustomed to move among in a literary way—the Sultan of Morocco, the King of Messina, etc.

The magazine opens with a chapter of the beautifully illustrated "Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge; some of the pictures by Mr. Ernest Peixotto are really gems. Another contribution in which the illustrations are a feature is the travel sketch, "Letreïs, Brittany," by Cecilia Waern, with drawings by Henry McCarter. In this appreciation of the art department of *Scribner's* there should not be lacking a word of mention for W. R. Leigh's drawings for Mr. Wyckoff's "The Workers"—pictures instinct with truth to the last conscientious detail.

Mr. Brander Matthews closes with a characteristic essay on "The Conventions of the Drama." After examining into the various conventions, some of them absurd enough when looked at from a philosophic point of view, he divides them into those that have come into being from the physical condition of the theaters and those for reasons which cannot be conjectured. "Although every convention makes art remoter from nature—what of it? Nature is not art; indeed, if it were, art would have no excuse for existence. What art does is to give us a skillfully chosen part so arranged as to suggest the whole. No one who enters a theater really expects or desires to be shown an exact presentation of life; and the spectators are ready, therefore, to enjoy the artistically modified representation of life."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE opening article of the April *McClure's* is an account of the heroic deeds of the Gordon Highlanders, that famous British regiment that was organized in 1794 among the clansmen of the Duke of Gordon. It has recently come out that there are very few Highlanders at present in the Gordons, but this does not lessen the interest of the *McClure* stories of the times when the Gordons were really Gordons.

Hamlin Garland makes a romantic story out of a very plain and circumstantial account of the Grant & Ward failure, which almost all grown men still remember—how the cunning rascal, Ferdinand Ward, formed the firm of Grant & Ward, used the good name and personal influence of General Grant to borrow huge sums of money, and then brought the whole structure of an immense business down by his frantic and secret speculations.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen concludes his stories of a railroad engineer's experiences with an exciting chapter that includes adventures with train-robbers, organizing a strike, running into an excursion train, and an encounter with a drunken engineer—a record which even the "novels of incident" could scarcely surpass.

Mr. Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of Men and Events in the Civil War" deal this month with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. It is an especially striking chapter. Mr. Dana, in the frank manner that made him what he was, deals with Lincoln as a "supreme politician." "He understood politics because he understood human nature." As a sample of Lincoln's shrewdness and of his willingness to be the politician when a gigantic result justified the means, Mr. Dana tells how he, for President Lincoln, bought two votes in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment—two votes which Lincoln and Dana saw were necessary, and which could only be had by the promise of offices for the friends or *protégés* of the two critical Congressmen.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE April *Cosmopolitan* contains a brief article on "Tea-Growing in America," by L. F. I. Parks, and an essay in the "Studies of Our Government," by John Brisben Walker, which we review among the "Leading Articles."

The magazine begins with an article, apparently by an expert, on the picturesque subject of "Mine Salting," with some very good pictures of scenes below the ground in deep gold and silver mines. The moral of Mr. Dobson's account is that the buyer of mining properties can always afford to pay anything that is necessary for an expert and thorough investigation. "The examiner should be a man of sufficient experience to enable him to meet the Greek. He should be incorruptible and he should know his profession. A man so qualified costs money, to be sure, but he saves money, too. To detect frauds or 'salting' he should insist on staying for a mill run—if it be a 'milling proposition.' The whole mine should be turned over to him and his assistants. Let them get the mill into shape, clean it up and send down not less than five hundred tons as a sample."

Blanche Gray Hunt describes "The Great Drainage Canal of Mexico," and some unusually excellent illustrations appear in large half-tone views of the canal and engineering operations. This monster engineering project is designed to carry off the sewage of the City of Mexico. "It extends nearly forty miles, and passes through the mountains, where a tunnel over six miles in length is necessary. The canal is from 45 to 168 feet wide at the top, and slopes to the bottom at an angle of forty-five degrees, which makes the sides so steep that you wonder how any one could walk up and down it with a basket on his back; but the natives cut rows of shallow steps that extend down to the water's edge, and traverse the sides of the canal in every direction." About 4,000 men are employed on the work, each receiving an amount equal to twelve and a half cents a day.

William J. Lautz tells some interesting things about "The Flight of the Carrier Pigeon." He says that pigeon-flying has long ceased to be a mere sport, and such work as bringing news home from yacht races, from points where no telegraph wire can be run, and in war, bearing the messages of importance from fighting battleships, and in such special services as bringing the news from Andrée's balloon, the carrier pigeon serves a very real and useful purpose. Some records that the birds have made are certainly wonderful. Mr. Lautz tells of the bird Queen, which traveled 500 miles at the rate of 1,120 yards per minute. Another, Lady Gainsville, flew 614 miles in less than fourteen hours. But fanciers do not care to risk their birds at such long distances. The longest race ever flown by a carrier pigeon was from Lake Charles, Louisiana, to Philadelphia, which was covered by the bird Sadie Jones in sixteen days, the exact distance being 1,212 miles. The speediest flight ever made was last year, when a bird belonging to Mr. Whatten, of Newark, N. J., flew 100 miles in one hour and twenty-nine minutes, a rate of nearly one and one-eighth miles per minute. These birds are sometimes very costly. The head of the pigeon-flyers of this country, Mr. Mahr, recently sold eight birds for $1,070.

The April contribution in the series on "Modern Education" consists of various answers of President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, to questions put by the *Cosmopolitan*. President Thwing is not a

bit persuaded to decry the value of Latin and Greek. While not opposing the value of any modern language, he would be interpreted as saying that "Greek and Latin do have a unique value. They can do for the student of modern languages what no other linguistic agent can accomplish."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *Munsey's* has a beautifully illustrated article on "The New York Navy Yard," which describes the various craft in the yard, from the ten-thousand-ton battleship to the diminutive torpedo-boat, and which has some timeliness at present.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome nominates "David Copperfield" as his favorite book and Dickens as his special fancy among the novelists.

Two excellent pictures are published in *Munsey's* of President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, and Mrs. Dole, in a paragraph which is prompted by President Dole's visit to the United States. *Munsey's* says that it is understood his purpose is to terminate the existence of his own government and to surrender the independence of Hawaii under an annexation treaty, making him the first and last President of Hawaii. He is described as a striking and interesting figure in person. He is six feet tall or more, with a silvery beard of patriarchal aspect, of strong but kindly features, and of dignified but courteous bearing.

Writing on a recent incident in the life of yellow journals, *Munsey's* says that one of the one-cent morning papers of New York, in its fight with a certain trolley line which was supposed to interfere with popular rights, determined to get no less a person than President Cleveland to argue its case in court. It dispatched an emissary to Princeton, and offered the ex-President a sum for one day's work in court which is said to be not much short of three thousand dollars. "To the intense surprise of the munificent publisher the offer was peremptorily refused by Mr. Cleveland, on the ground that it would be an injustice to the other members of his profession to emerge from his retirement and come into the great white light of newspaper fame for a single moment, merely for the sake of a large fee which ought really to be given to some lawyer in active practice."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

PROF. N. S. SHALER has a brief essay in the April *Chautauquan* on "The Changes of the Seasons." He says that in regions where a deep coating of snow covers the ground through the winter, spring has already far advanced before the snow passes away. "As it goes it leaves the ground in fair order for the development of seeds and for the escape of the insect life which in the grub state has hibernated within it. The melting of the snow supplies in a gradual manner abundant moisture; moreover, the snow has some little ammonia in it, which, in a degree, serves to fertilize the plants. Owing to its protective quality and to the help which its water on melting gives the plants, the snow was long ago termed in English phrase 'the poor man's manure'—that is, the fertilizer of the small farmer who could not have much of other means for aiding his crops."

"An Insider" writes of "New York Editors and Daily Papers." Most of the editors have been written about and talked about enough, goodness knows. Perhaps the only one who has not become very well known to the public is Mr. Paul Dana, the new editor of the *Sun*. Mr. Paul Dana is not as young a man as one would think from the way the other New York papers have spoken, being over forty-five years of age, and he is not many years younger than was his father when he became the editor of the paper. He has been trained for a career in editing and gained editorial experience as his father's assistant for years. He is not a profuse writer and does not furnish much copy of his own for the *Sun's* use. But he quickly selects from his daily supply of manuscripts those articles which he regards as suitable to print, and keeps a watchful eye upon the pages of the paper. Mr. Dana is a fine-looking New Yorker, well-featured, tall, athletic, agile, and healthy. He is a Harvard man; he is acquainted with several modern languages. Mr. Charles A. Dana left a very handsome inheritance, of course, and Mr. Paul Dana's tastes lead him to live in the style for which this furnishes the basis. He is fond of music, dancing, and all sports, and belongs to the approved set in society.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE short novel of the month in the April *Lippincott's* is by Amélie Rives and is entitled "Meriel." It will be read with a considerable degree of interest by those who considered Miss Rives to be easily the strongest and richest literary producer among the women of this country—to ascertain what may be the promise of her maturer years. From a hasty examination, the evolution of this remarkably talented young lady does not seem to be altogether reassuring. The rich, exuberant vitality, the fascinating unconsciousness, and the truth of observation in the Virginia stories do not seem to be present, or at any rate dominant, in this rather nervous, high-strung romance of Monaco and Mediterranean tourist life. The story is not, however, without that fire which distinguishes Amélie Rives' novels from the merely gushing utterances of certain of her sister story-writers.

Henry Willard French writes of the exciting scenes "In an Australian Camp," describing the methods of living and fighting among the black fellows of the island continent.

R. G. Robinson discusses "Florida Storms," of which several species exist, some of them tremendous in their strength and ferocity. In the great storm of 1880, for instance, 56 inches of water fell in South Florida. It continued uninterruptedly for three days and nights. In some counties every church and nearly all two-story houses went down. If a building withstood the fury of the wind it was flooded with water. All previous records, however, were broken by the storm of September 29, 1896, the shortest and most disastrous ever known. In its path across Florida alone 100 lives were lost, thousands were made homeless, 4,000,000 acres of timber were destroyed, and the damage to property amounted to more than $10,000,000.

THE BOOKMAN.

IN the *Bookman's* literary gossip of the month it is stated that the Messrs. Harmsworth, in London, are proposing to revolutionize again the business of publishing magazines, by fixing the price of their new periodical, the *London Magazine*, at threepence, keep-

ing the contents in quality and quantity equal to the *Strand*, *Pearson's*, the *Windsor*, etc. It is thought that the *London Magazine* will have a circulation of half a million.

Isidore Harris contributes an interview with Mr. Israel Zangwill. Mr. Zangwill was born in London in 1864, and spent his youth in those East-end scenes which he has portrayed in "The Children of the Ghetto." He became a teacher in the Jews' Free School at Spitalfields. He was a most eminently successful teacher, accomplishing the feat of passing his entire class, without a single exception, of sixty boys. He does not have a large literary output. He lives in an unfashionable London suburb, and has no luxuries except horse-riding and traveling. He does not even smoke. His library is bare, with no handsome editions. The only books one misses from the shelves are the author's own works, of which he can never keep a set; they are either begged, borrowed, or stolen. As for papers, they litter the whole room and overflow into an adjoining one. Drawers are stuffed full of letters from all sorts of eminent people, many from professionals who write to say how reading of "the master" has helped them in their life-work. A large trunk is crammed with press-cuttings. Every two or three days there is a clearance of the papers that accumulate on the writing-table. Israel Zangwill is the brother of Mark Zangwill, the artist, and Louis Zangwill, the novelist.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck answers the question, "What is Good English?" in a characteristic essay, and there is an article on "Kipling's View of Americans," chiefly taken from his "American Notes."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. William Henry Schofield's "Personal Impressions of Björnson and Ibsen" appearing in the April *Atlantic*.

The number opens with an important paper on "A Decade of Federal Railway Regulation," by Prof. Henry C. Adams. The conclusion drawn from this review of experience under the Interstate Commerce act is a negative one. Professor Adams declines to accept as final the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "as it bears upon the theory of public control over monopolistic industries through the agency of commissions." The courts have attacked the authority of the commission, and Congress has not upheld or strengthened that authority. Furthermore, the proper administrative machinery has not been created. So far as the public is concerned, the case stands just where it stood ten years ago. The question of government ownership *vs.* government control is still an open one, unsolved by experience.

Mr. W. J. McGhee describes from personal experience the various stages of thirst in the desert. The record of his sensations is good material for the experimental psychologist:

"Deceived by a leaky canteen on the plateau of the Book Cliffs of Utah, I held myself in the real world by constant effort, aided by a mirror, an inch across, whereby forgotten members of my body could be connected with the distorted face in which my motionless eyes were set; yet I was rent with regret (keen, quivering, crazy remorse) at the memory of wantonly wasting—actually throwing away on the ground—certain cups of water in my boyhood; and I gloried in the sudden discovery of a new standard of value destined to revolutionize the commerce of the world, the beneficent unit being the rational and ever ready drop of water. I collected half a dozen double-eagles from each of four pockets, tossed them in my hand, scorned their heavy clumsiness and paltry worthlessness in comparison with my precious unit, and barely missed (through a chance gleam of worldly wisdom) casting them away on the equally worthless sand. In this stage of thirst fierce fever burns in the veins, but the deliberate doctor is not there to measure it."

Mr. Herbert Putnam relates the romantic history of the famous Ashburnham collection of rare manuscripts and the accomplished knavery of Count Libri, who purloined from French libraries material of unique value, skillfully disguised its origin by mutilation, and finally sold it to Lord Ashburnham for eight thousand pounds.

Prof. George H. Darwin contributes a learned paper on "The Evolution of Satellites;" Mr. Bradford Torrey writes a charming nature-study entitled "A Nook in the Alleghanies," and John Muir describes the Yellowstone National Park. There are also scholarly papers on the teaching of English and on the reading of Greek tragedy, the former by Mark H. Liddell and the latter by Prof. Thomas D. Goodell.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Dr. Clark's article on the material value of foreign missions, in the *North American* for March, and also from Mr. Latané's review of American intervention in Cuba, appearing in the same number.

Prof. Goldwin Smith tells us in no uncertain terms that our Constitution is in some respects outworn, that so long as party conflict rages among us revision is hopeless, and that we may never expect to have it in thorough repair, though "the edifice may be patched so as to stand." The want of responsible control over finance is the break which should first be mended.

Commodore Melville writes on "Our Future on the Pacific—What We Have There to Hold and Win." He shows that geographic isolation is no longer a safeguard for any nation, that we have enormous wealth on the Pacific exposed to blockade, raids, and bombardment by a hostile power, and that our commerce with China and Japan is as yet undeveloped.

On the subject of "Personal Morals and College Government" President Thwing concludes that "the college man is none too good, but he is growing better with each passing generation. He now represents the highest type of young manhood. He will continue to grow better with each passing generation; he will embody a yet finer and nobler type of manhood. Worthy freedom under worthy conditions represents the best method and agency."

In an interesting discussion of "Patriotism: Its Defects, Dangers, and Duties," Bishop Doane, of Albany, declares that the hatred of other countries is not only not the only sign, but no sign at all, of the love of our own. "It is neither necessary nor natural for a man to show his love for his mother or his wife or his daughter by being a misogynist in his feeling toward all other women in the world."

A paper of great interest to military men is contributed by Lieut.-Col. Rogalla von Bieberstein, of the German army, on the question, "Could Russia Take

British India?" This writer's general conclusion seems to be that in the long run England, with her great resources of all kinds, could successfully defend her Indian possessions, although at the outset Russia might be able to muster a greater fighting force.

The second installment of Sir William Howard Russell's "Recollections of the Civil War" recounts that vivacious correspondent's experiences among the Southern leaders just after the evacuation of Sumter.

In the department of "Notes and Comments," Dr. J. H. Girdner writes on purging the pension list, the Rev. A. W. Quimby on the question "Have We Too Many Churches?" Prof. M. V. O'Shea on "Some Social Aspects of School Teaching," and the Rev. J. H. La Roche on "Masters and Slaves in the Old South."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we quote from Secretary Wilson's plea for home-grown sugar and from Senator Pavey's article on primary election reform, both of which appear in the March *Forum*.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, writes on "The Duty of Annexing Hawaii," and Senator Money, of Mississippi, on "Our Duty to Cuba." Each gentleman expresses views that have become tolerably familiar to the readers of recent Senate debates. Senator Morgan is known as an enthusiastic advocate of Hawaiian annexation, and Senator Money is one of the most earnest friends of the Cuban cause in Congress.

Ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, writes a defense of the Chicago platform as the true creed of the Democratic party.

The subject of "Brazil: Its Commerce and Resources" is treated in an article by the Hon. Thomas L. Thompson, late United States Minister to Brazil. Concerning recent developments in Brazilian politics, Mr. Thompson says:

"It was hardly to be expected that a radical change in the government of a great nation could be effected without engendering friction and dissension. In my opinion, however, notwithstanding the recent attempted violence against the president and the reports of a turbulent character following that dastardly assault, there is no organized party of monarchists now in Brazil; nor is there likely to be at any future time one strong enough to overthrow the existing form of government. The latter is as heartily supported by the overwhelming sentiment of the people as it is by intelligently governed State organizations composing the Federal Union."

Mr. A. Silva White brings together the well-known arguments used in England to justify the British protectorate of Egypt.

In an article on "Some Recent Municipal Gas History," Prof. Edward W. Bemis devotes considerable attention to the case of the Philadelphia gas-works, the details of which are given elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. With regard to the general prospects for municipal ownership in this country, Professor Bemis says:

"There is no reason why American cities should not have equal success in public ownership of lighting plants with that existing across the water, as soon as our people are as anxious to have such success. As long, however, as the so-called 'leading citizens' of our cities prefer to do their 'leading' in the direction of their private interests, as involved in valuable franchises, and so long as the rest of the community are not prepared to take the leadership into their own hands, just so long will the present corrupting relationship between private-owned franchises of enormous value, on the one hand, and city and State government on the other, continue to exist."

The well-known French organist, M. Alexandre Guilmant, who has spent several months in the United States, contributes an article on "Organ Music and Organ-Playing." For pure organ music, M. Guilmant regards Bach as the greatest of all composers. He thinks it simply marvelous that Bach should have been able to play, on the organ of his day, works so exacting in technique as his own; even with the modern mechanical appliances they are sufficiently difficult. M. Guilmant's opinion is that organ builders should give less time to mechanical improvements and more to improving the voicing of their instruments.

In a review of "Recent Astronomical Progress," Prof. Simon Newcomb says that the greatest astronomical work now going on is the construction of the international photographic chart of the heavens, for which the plans were outlined at a conference held in Paris in 1887.

"A dozen observatories, perhaps, in the southern as well as the northern hemisphere, have engaged in the work; and several of them are rapidly pushing their task toward completion. When this work is done, all the stars bright enough to impress a negative will be depicted on some twenty-five thousand photographic plates; each star, for certainty, being taken on two plates. The total number will be many millions, quite likely a hundred millions or more. A rich field for research will thus be opened, the cultivation of which may well occupy the next two generations of astronomers."

Prof. G. R. Carpenter discusses the notable fondness of our people for the old-fashioned historical romance, declaring that while we appreciate the subtlety, the complexity, and the richness of the novels of the newer school, we still retain our affection for the works of Scott and Dumas and their followers.

Mr. Henry E. Rood undertakes the solution of the tramp problem, and Mr. Edwin J. Prindle replies to a recent article in the *Forum* entitled, "Is It Worth While to Take Out a Patent?"

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* calls for no special remark. We notice elsewhere Dr. Emil Reich's article on "Austria-Hungary and the Ausgleich" and Prince Krapotkin's study of Canada's resources.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, in an article on "The Navy and the Engineering Dispute," maintains that the insane struggle which paralyzed British industry last year has had a most disastrous effect upon the strength of the British navy. With so many engineers lying idle, it was impossible to carry out the shipbuilding programme of the Admiralty. The result of this is, says Mr. Hurd, "we are at the present moment short of two battleships, four first-class cruisers of the *Diadem* class, three second-class cruisers of the *Arrogant* type, seven cruisers similar to the *Pelorus;* and, moreover, all the other work of construction, both in the dockyards and in private shipbuilding yards, is lamentably behindhand. However anxious Mr. Goschen may be to continue the energetic policy of construction that

Lord George Hamilton initiated, he will find himself unable to make any heroic effort, unless he decides to put a larger proportion of the new ships out to contract than has been usual, and at the same time enlarges the list of private firms who are permitted to tender."

VIVISECTORS AND INQUISITORS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly describes the methods of the Inquisition. Mr. Lilly, although a Catholic, regards the revolt of mankind against the Inquisition as one of the most gratifying events of human progress; but he reminds us that the inquisitor of last century has his representative in the vivisector of to-day:

"The vivisector is, to say the least, as indifferent to the sufferings of his victims as was the inquisitor. Curiosity as to the attainment of the desired result, not pity, is the emotion produced in his mind by the agonies and cries which, like the officials of the Holy Office, he carefully, perhaps complacently, notes. We are not justified in attributing to him, any more than to the inquisitor, abnormal hard-heartedness. But, like the inquisitor, he illustrates a tendency in human nature to shrink from no savagery toward others *ad eruendam veritatem*—in the attempt to elicit truth. That tendency I, for one, hold to be evil in itself. The doctrine so ignorantly imputed to certain schools of casuists, that a good end will justify any means, is simply false, and inconsistent with the first principles of morals. We have no right to employ physical torture in order to elicit truth, whether in judicial or scientific investigation. It is an unethical means; and that is the true objection to it in both cases."

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

Capt. Francis Younghusband writes enthusiastically concerning the prospects of British commerce in Manchuria. His article was written in India before the recent developments in the far East. He has traveled in the country, and he believes in it with his whole heart. He says:

"It is a country of exceeding richness and of promise scarcely less than that of the Transvaal itself, and compared to which the whole of Central Africa, from Uganda to Khartoum, is of paltry insignificance. Its soil is not barren, but of surpassing fertility. Its inhabitants are not listless semi-nomads nor fanatical barbarians, but the most industrious agriculturists in the world. And they do not number a few hundreds of thousands, but a score of millions. Here is a market as yet scarcely touched, but which will in the future yearly incease in value. For in Manchuria there is not only immense natural wealth, but, what is of equal—perhaps more—importance, an advanced and civilized people who do not need, like barbarians, to be educated to feel their wants, but have considerable wants already.

"Here, then, is a promising market for the sale of our cotton goods, implements, machinery, and other requirements of an advanced and thriving community. This market is as yet scarcely touched, and we have to bear in mind that the population will not only increase both by immigration and by natural growth till at the end of another half-century there will probably be forty million inhabitants in Manchuria, but that this population, once the railroads which strategical reasons have forced upon the country have been completed, will find their requirements doubling and redoubling in amount. What they want from us to-day is no standard of the vastly increased amount they will require from us to-morrow. With political obstacles removed Manchuria could compete with British Columbia in the timber trade of the world. Manchuria is equally rich in its production of cereals, and in the southern portion of such crops as indigo and tobacco."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arnold Forster, writing on "The Army and the Government's Opportunity," makes no secret of his conviction that the British Government has lost its opportunity, and that Mr. Brodrick's proposals merely formulate "the intention of the War Office to compel Parliament to indulge in a lamentable waste of public money, and of their determination to refuse at any cost to reform either the system which has failed or the office which has produced the failure." Mr. Frederick Wedmore discourses on the short story in England and France. The Countess of Jersey tells the true tale of how two French girls were enslaved by the blacks of San Domingo. They were subsequently rescued. Lord Burghclere contributes a translation of the First Georgic in blank verse.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for March is varied, entertaining, and thoroughly up to date. We notice elsewhere the articles on "England and Japan" and on the position of the army in France.

REMINISCENCES OF JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

From the papers of the late Baron Pollock, Mr. Morley seems to have exhumed a fragment containing some reminiscences of Judah P. Benjamin, who served in turn as Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State in the Confederate Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, and in after-years attained a high position at the English bar. The paper begins as follows:

"It is more than thirty years since, to my great gain, I came to know J. P. Benjamin. From that time till his leaving England for Paris, not long before his death, we lived on terms of the closest intimacy. and when he was taken from us I felt that I had lost a charming companion, an accomplished brother lawyer, and a true friend, one I could not easily replace. His ways, his habits of thought, and modes of expression could never be forgotten."

THE FRENCH ON THE NILE.

Mr. F. A. Edwards writes an article on this subject which concludes as follows:

"The French aim is to keep the English out of all possible markets for trade, and it was in view of this that the London Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution in April, 1895, approving the claim of her majesty's government to the sphere of British influence over the whole course of the Nile, and recommending that *effectual measures* should be taken to assume the control of the valley of the Nile from Uganda to Fashoda. This might have been done peacefully without all that expense of a great military expedition involved in our present progress up the Nile Valley. The French Government does more to develop trade than does our British Government, and this fact is one which should impress itself upon 'a nation of shopkeepers.'"

A NEW VOTING MACHINE.

Mr. W. H. Howe describes the perfect machine by which he claims that he has reduced to a minimum the difficulties of securing a free, secret, and absolutely accurate vote.

"The work of the elector has been reduced, in the proposed change, to passing through a cage-turnstile, in doing which the machine—which is an inclosure outside the circle of the cage—is revealed, and he is enabled to select his candidate in secret, after which the further movement of the cage records the vote, or makes his selection effectual, without the possibility of a mistake, or of spoiling his ballot-paper, or of his intention being discovered—the machine being seen only by the elector who is passing through the cage. In recording his vote, moreover, the elector shuts himself out, so that he is quite unable to vote twice."

THE DELUSIONS OF THE FRENCH.

Mr. Albert D. Vandam, in a paper entitled "Side Lights of the Revanche Idea," sets forth at some length the evidence as to the extraordinary fashion in which the French have deceived themselves as to the causes of their disaster in 1870–71. Mr. Vandam says:

"A careful study of the most trustworthy documents on both sides breeds the inevitable conclusion that the reverses of the French were absolutely due to the collective incapacity of the majority of their leaders, and not to the blundering, indecision, ill-luck, and overweening confidence of an isolated few. Europe was and is willing to abide by that conclusion. Not so the French; they were determined from the outset that there should be one or two scapegoats, in order to afford the rest of their captains what, in sporting terms, we call 'a consolation prize.'"

Marshal Bazaine was one of these scapegoats, General de Wimpffen another, and Mr. Vandam reminds us that a French jury actually confirmed by their verdict the belief that the disaster at Sedan was entirely due to General de Wimpffen's gross incapacity. If Marshal MacMahon had not been wounded, the legend goes, the French would have won a brilliant victory.

IN PRAISE OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Mr. F. Reginald Statham sets forth an "Apology and a Defense" of President Kruger. Mr. Statham is delighted that his hero has once more been elected President of the Transvaal. He says:

"Mr. Kruger appears in the light of one of the most remarkable figures of the present century. Impervious to flattery; gifted with an unrivaled shrewdness in his estimation of men and events; penetrated by a religious conviction as deep and as sincere as that of the founders of the evangelical school in England; patriotic in every fiber; courageous, watchful, patient, humane; possessed of a humor as genuine as that of Abraham Lincoln; as little to be drawn aside from his conscientious convictions by the pressure of his own burghers as by the threats of foreign agitators—thus fashioned by nature and educated by experience, Mr. Kruger may well and worthily stand forward as the representative of a race."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. H. Thring describes the recent attempts at British copyright legislation, and strongly condemns the proposal of the Copyright Association to deal with the question of copyright. Augustin Filon, in his sixth paper on "The Modern French Drama," deals with the new comedy, a slightly hybrid and bastard variety. M. Charles Bastide, in "An Elysian Conversation" between Merimée, Renan, and Maupassant, touches lightly upon some literary and political questions which are prominent in Parisian society.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* opens well with an anonymous article on "The Demoralization of France." This we notice elsewhere, as well as the article by Mr. F. T. Jane on "Policy in the Far East."

THE SECRET OF BALDNESS.

Mr. J. Clarke Nuttall embodies in a few pages the results of the investigations of M. Sebouraud, a former pupil of Pasteur's, who has discovered the microbe of baldness. Mr. Nuttall thus describes the way in which this microbe kills our hair at its roots:

"The development and growth of the microbe causes certain changes in its environment—the breaking up, for instance, of substances around from which it obtains necessary food and energy—and the cycle of results thus brought about gives the production of a substance poisonous to the root of a hair. This toxin passes down to the root and acts as a slow poison, not killing all at once, but inducing certain characteristic symptoms; the hair becomes lighter in color until its pigment has practically disappeared, its diameter gradually lessens, it becomes brittle and dried up, and eventually dies and falls out. The root, though weakened by the poison, sends up another hair to replace the fallen one, but the new outgrowth begins life feebler and poorer than its predecessor, so it too, only with greater speed, becomes a victim. So it goes on: each successive outgrowth starts more weakly its fight against the insinuating poison and more quickly succumbs, until a point is reached when the root can no longer make a fresh effort, for it has also fallen completely under the noxious influence and is killed. This course of events, occurring as it does simultaneously in hundreds of adjacent hair-follicles, naturally results in complete baldness."

M. Sebouraud found that this microbe which makes men bald is so deadly to hair that it is possible that animals inoculated with it lose all their fur:

"He took a rabbit and inoculated it deeply under the skin with the fluid. As he hoped and anticipated, the rabbit speedily began to lose its fur, and in between five and six weeks it was completely denuded—in fact, it had become entirely bald."

It is rather disappointing to know that although the microbe of baldness has been discovered, M. Sebouraud thinks that nothing can be done to extirpate him.

THE MORALITY OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Mr. A. J. Wilson has an article on "The Immorality and Cowardice of Modern Loan-Mongers," in which he repeats his familiar warning as to the evils which modern states are incurring by running deeper and deeper into debt. He says:

"Where debts are manufactured merely because preceding debts demand feeding with moneys a nation's actual income cannot supply, as is the position with at least three-fourths of modern borrowing countries, and where representative institutions exist but in name, it

will be difficult to affix much of a moral stigma upon debt defaults in the future. And even in cases like those of our own Australian possessions, the moral responsibility will have to be divided between the people who inhabit them and have votes and the money-lenders in London by whom they are beguiled. The truth is that the entire modern custom in relation to the contracting of public debts requires revision in the interests of public morals. Future generations are, for the most part, left completely out of the reckoning in these affairs, and very rarely is the effect upon the present generation given much greater thought."

THE CHESTERFIELD OF ANTIQUITY.

Dr. Dillon translates from the Syriac the Book of Ahikar the Wise, which is referred to in the Book of Job. Dr. Dillon's theory is that "it was a Jewish tale, composed in Hebrew in the third century B.C., and shortly afterward done into Aramaic."

The story of Ahikar is, he says, "a sort of 'hand oracle of world wisdom,' a compendium of rules of conduct such as was published in Spain by the Jesuit Balthazar Gracian nearly three hundred years ago."

It is interesting to come upon a collection of maxims for the guidance and governing of youth written two thousand years before Lord Chesterfield penned his famous maxims. Apart, however, from these maxims, the story is very interesting.

THE GERMAN STUDENTS' STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Samuel Schidrowitz, the able and alert London correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, tells the story of the recent strike of the German students in the Austrian universities. He says:

"But the German students at the Austrian universities and other high schools in Vienna, Prague, Brünn, Gratz, and Innsbrück decreed a general strike, and decided not to attend the lectures nor to allow the professors to 'read' (the technical expression for a professor's lecture), because after the riots in Prague the government had forbidden the German university students in Prague to sport in the public streets their '*couleurs*'—*i.e.*, to appear in public with their colored caps, sashes, and other emblems of German students' societies. Such a 'strike decree' on the part of the students must appear to Englishmen very strange; but perhaps still more surprising remains the fact that the students carried the day, that the government had to close prematurely all the above-mentioned universities in the midst of the 'Semester' in order to prevent riots and perhaps still more serious disturbances of the peace in several provinces of the monarchy."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Emma Marie Caillard writes on "The Relation of Choice to Freedom," and Mr. Mitchell-Innes, late Colonial Treasurer of Hong Kong, describes the characteristics of the Chinese and Japanese in an article entitled "The Dragon and the Chrysanthemum."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE March number of the *National Review* has plenty of variety and is well up to date. Separate notice is claimed for Admiral Maxse's "Face to Face in West Africa" and "The Sorrows of an Anonymous Scribbler."

ENGLAND'S SHARE IN THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

Mr. John Foreman, writing on "The Coming Partition of China," regards it as a settled purpose with Russia that the Trans-Siberian Railway shall cross Chinese territory and terminate on the Chinese coast. Germany has obtained a portion of China. If Russia and France seek to follow the same policy of annexation, Mr. Foreman thinks it will be incumbent on Great Britain to take a share.

"In that event what we want is an extension of our Kowloon possession facing Hong Kong. So far as possible we should seek natural boundaries and take all that point of the mainland opposite Hong Kong bounded on the west by the Canton Estuary, on the north by the Tong Long River as far as the town of Whee Choo, and thence strike a straight line south to Bias Bay for an eastern boundary. . . . We should also acquire by treaty with China or by force, as circumstances may permit or compel us, Chusan Island and its dependencies, whence we could defend our large established trade and divers interests on the Yangtse-Kiang River and Shanghai district."

He also recommends the taking of Woo Choo Island, within thirty hours' steam of Port Arthur. France, says Mr. Foreman, may be regarded as a negligible quantity, for she is "but the dupe of the Great Bear," and "in open competition the French are nowhere."

"THE HIGHER RASCALITY."

This, according to Mr. H. E. M. Stutfield, consists in the new Macchiavellism, or the law of the beasts, being carried from politics to commerce, and especially to the "promoting" of corporations.

"This peculiar immorality, or rather unmorality, is of comparatively recent growth, and its origin is not altogether clear. Perhaps it is Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with that magnetic personality of his, who has infected us with somewhat of his own noble scorn of unctuous rectitude, of which his followers are so justly proud! . . . At the present rate of progress we bid fair to be turned during the next century from a nation of shopkeepers into a community of company-mongers, wherein the Hebrew adventurer and his satellites will reign supreme. The new notions of trying short and shady cuts to fortune appear to be growing in all classes of society."

Legislative check on the abuses of the limited liability system is the remedy suggested.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs, writing on the Indian crisis, calculates that the gold reserve which the Indian Government will need to keep the rupee at par under the proposed gold standard would be £50,000,000. He proposes instead that the mints should be reopened to silver, and revives Mr. Goschen's suggestion that England should gradually withdraw the half-sovereign and issue in its place ten-shilling notes based on silver. This would liberate the £22,000,000 now in the form of half-sovereigns, would lessen the strain on gold, would give the government a clear profit of £11,000,000, and would naturally raise the value of the rupee to 1s. 2d.

Sir Edward Bulwer reviews the history of Lord Cardwell's scheme for the reorganization of the British army, recalls its unfulfilled proposals, and suggests that the supply of troops will keep pace with the demand if recruits are freely taken at the age when they are most willing to come, and are offered inducements either to remain with the colors or to pass into the reserve.

THE CORNHILL.

THE *Cornhill* this month has some good papers. Mr. Fitchett's account of Lord Anson and the *Centurion*, the third of his "Fights for the Flag," deservedly occupies the first place. Mr. Strong writes about "Lewis Carroll." Mr. Dodgson lived like a recluse at Oxford, and Mr. Strong says that his great originality of mind was his chief danger in his works on logic and mathematics. He read comparatively little of other people's books, and preferred to evolve his theories out of his own mind without being influenced by others. Mr. A. G. Graves contributes a short essay on "Mangan, Poet, Eccentric, and Humorist." Lady Jane Ellice's "Stray Fragments of a Past" carry us back for more than three-score years and ten. Mr. Parker describes "The Life of a Chinese Mandarin," and Mr. Down writes about "Gold Mining at the Klondike," to which reference is made elsewhere. There are two good stories in the article entitled "Of 'Scores,'" one Irish and one Scotch. The first, which may be familiar to some of our readers, is "a story told of Chief Baron O'Grady, who was trying a case in an assize town where the court-house abutted on to the fair green and a fair was in progress. Outside the court were tethered a number of asses. As counsel was addressing the court one of these began to bray. Instantly the chief baron stopped the speaker. 'Wait a moment, Mr. Bushe; I can't hear two at once.' The court roared and the advocate grew red. But presently, when it came to the summing up, the judge was in full swing when another ass struck in—whether by the counsel's contrivance or not, who shall say? Anyhow, up jumped Mr. Bushe with his hand to his ear. 'Would your lordship speak a little louder? There's such an echo in the court.'"

The second one tells how at a Liberal meeting in North Britain, when the proceedings were being opened by prayer, a reverend gentleman prayed fervently that the Liberals might "hang a' thegither." He was interrupted with a loud and irreverent "Ahmen." "Not, O Lord," went on the speaker, "in the sense in which that profane scoffer would have ye to understand it, but that they may hang thegither in ahcord and concord." "I dinna so much care what sort o' cord it is," struck in the voice, "sae lang as it's a strong cord."

BLACKWOOD'S.

MR. ANDREW LANG, in *Blackwood's* for March, endeavors to do justice to the memory of the murdered Cardinal Beaton. He claims to show that the charge of forgery against Beaton is unproved. His murder he traces to revenges for his punishment of abbey-robbers, and then to hopes of reward, political hatred, and the blood-feud for Wishart. He also claims to have exposed for the first time "the amazing corruption" of the ultra-Protestants, who offered first to kill the cardinal "for a consideration," then became the firm allies against the Anglophile Scots under Angus, and finally veered round and murdered Beaton. Mr. Lang also takes credit for vindicating for the first time for its real author, Knox, the tract reporting Wishart's trial. He does not spare the memory either of Wishart or of Knox. "The style of the great reformer is remarkable for the luscious freedom of its invective. Nobody who has ever heard Knox scold can mistake him for any other artist."

"The Cries of Paris" heads the first paper in the magazine, and is about as contemptuous a treatment of current excitement in the gay capital as ever made Frenchmen hate Englishmen. Happily the writer concludes with the reflection that "the cries of Paris are but faintly echoed in the larger world of France; and France, whose thrift and energy have survived defeat, is still strong enough to resist revolution."

Mr. E. A. Irving describes a curious kind of fishing called "tuba-fishing," in which the Malays cast tuba or poison from the upas tree, so drug the fish, and then harpoon them.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are two good articles in the *Westminster* this month. The first, a quite unusual article to find in a magazine, is Miss J. Hudson's elaborate compilation of all references to dogs in English poetry. The article suggests the possibility of a new series of poetical anthologies devoted to each of the animals which are the friends and companions of man. The other article referred to is a sequel to the paper which appeared last month on "Judicial Sex Bias."

Mr. G. A. Dewer, in an article entitled "Is Parliament so Shocking?" quotes from a letter which he received from Mr. Gladstone, whom he had written to upon the subject. Mr. Dewer asked him if he thought the behavior of the House of Commons had deteriorated in the course of his parliamentary career.

"'I should say,' wrote Mr. Gladstone, 'that since I entered the House of Commons in 1832 (1) the moral standard of legislation has been raised; (2) that of personal conduct lowered; (3) that of manners (despite a glaring instance to the contrary some years back) not deteriorated; (4) the respect and deference of the individual members for the House have been greatly lessened.'"

THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

MR. JACKSON'S narrative of his three years' exploration in Franz Josef Land is given in the *Geographical Journal* for February, and a very graphic and exciting story it is. Mr. Jackson has an attractive way not merely of doing generous justice to the merits of his human comrades, but of making the reader even more interested in his four-footed companions, as, for example, the retriever dog who proceeded to dine off the sleigh-dogs, or the pony who was provided with snow-shoes, who gorged herself to repletion on stolen dried vegetables, and had to be dosed with twenty-two pills intended as human correctives, and who had a facility for slipping into glacier crevasses. Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P., describes a volcanic crater in Northern Somaliland. Dr. Hugh Robert Mill suggests a classification of geography by a series of alphabetic notations, so that regions and ranges and oceans and seas should be cited by symbols, like chemical compounds. Mr. F. H. Newell contributes valuable facts in the hydrography of the United States. An annual rainfall of 40 inches gives in mountainous regions a run-off of about 30 inches, on rolling prairies and foot-hills a run-off of .5 inches, while an annual rainfall of 20 inches yields only 7 inches run-off in mountainous regions and only 2 inches on the prairies. Hence, with a mean annual rainfall of 10 to 15 inches, no living streams can be expected outside the mountainous parts.

The principal feature in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for February is the account of his journey through Somaliland by Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P. He urges that if changes must be made, the protectorate might be transferred from the Indian Government to the Colonial Office. He has faith in the future political importance and commercial value of this little-known region. The climate of Canada is the theme of instructive tables and comments by Prof. R. F. Stupart, whose conclusions are reassuring. Only the southern parts of Europe have more sunshine in the summer months than Canada. The annual percentage of bright sunshine in the Dominion is over 40, while only a very few places in England exceed 36. Mr. A. J. Herbertson discourses on "the parlous plight of geography in Scottish education," caused by the omission of this subject from the list of second-year preparatory studies required from teachers.

The *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington) for March has an interesting article on "Dwellings of the Saga-Time in Iceland, Greenland, and Vineland," by Cornelia Horsford. Charles Hallock describes the mighty Kuskokwim, second only to the Yukon among Alaskan rivers, a stream eight hundred miles long and so wide at its mouth that its shores are invisible from mid-channel. The tides run one hundred miles upstream, and are a counterpart of those for which the Bay of Fundy is celebrated; they rise *fifty feet*. This number of the *Magazine* also contains the latest information about the alleged appearance of Andrée's balloon in the Caribou District of British Columbia in August last.

COSMOPOLIS.

IN the English section of *Cosmopolis* for March there is a singularly interesting and helpful survey of "The Literary Movement in Germany," by John G. Robertson. This writer makes it clear that the novel is at present inferior to the drama as a literary expression of German thought, but he confesses admiration for what he terms the "many-sidedness of novel-writing in Germany, as well as for its artistic merits." He thinks it would be difficult to find in the fiction of any other contemporary literature "books so widely different in character and scope and so full of interest for the literary student."

Arthur Symons contributes a pen-picture of Naples which is hardly calculated to enhance our regard for the Neapolitan in his native haunts. Much of the description would apply to any savage tribe that we have ever read about. Indeed, Mr. Symons asserts that the Neapolitans "have an absolute, an almost ingenuous, lack of civilization." He says, too, that after seeing the Neapolitans he has more respect for civilization.

Zangwill's story of Spinoza, "The Maker of Lenses," is continued in this number, and room is made also for George Meredith's ode, "The Revolution," the first of a series "in contribution to the song of French history," announced for early publication in the United States.

In "The Globe and the Island" Mr. Henry Norman discusses "the Chinese puzzle" of our day. Mr. Norman warns his government that while all this discussion is going on about what the European powers will do in China, some attention should be paid to what Japan may do there. Japan, he says, has very clear ideas on this point.

In the French and German sections the discussion of socialism is continued. Paul Deschanel, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, writes in French; Adolph Wagner concludes his criticism of the socialistic ideal begun in the preceding number (in German), and two "open letters" from Germans are published on the same subject.

THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THERE is no separate article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February on West Africa, or on the Zola trial, or on China. It is true that M. Charmes in his *chroniques* devotes himself to some extent to Dreyfus and Zola, but he is evidently chiefly interested in the interminable negotiations of the concert over the rival claims of M. Numo Droz, Colonel Schäffer, the Voivode Bozo Petrovitch, and Prince George of Greece to the post of Governor of Crete. Perhaps M. Brunetière is wise to have refrained from commissioning what must necessarily have been somewhat hurried pronouncements on the Chinese and West African questions, but his readers may be pardoned for experiencing some feeling of disappointment at this significant silence on the acute issues which have arisen between England and France.

ZOLA.

M. Charmes takes the official view of the "question Dreyfus," being apparently unable to see that it is no longer Dreyfus' conviction, but French justice, and especially French military justice, which is arraigned. He cannot overlook the passionate interest which the whole of Europe took in the Zola trial, but all that he can urge is that that interest was exhibited in an indiscreet way, and that reflective minds in France are unable to understand the facility and rapidity with which outside observers jumped to their practically unanimous conclusion.

"BLOOD AND IRON."

M. Dastre's curious article reminds us how large a part iron plays in all organic life. Chemistry reveals to us seventy-two elements, or primary simple substances, which cannot be broken up into other substances, but of these scarcely twenty are found in animal and vegetable life, and of the twenty at most a dozen can be regarded as essential ingredients, iron being probably the most important. M. Dastre goes into rather long and technical explanations of combustion and oxidation in living animals and vegetables. It is, however, interesting, even to the non-scientific layman, to know that the iron in his blood is not present there by itself, but in close combination with a great number of other substances. Thus, one molecule of the red matter which colors blood consists of 1 atom of iron, 712 of carbon, 1,130 of hydrogen, 214 of azote, 245 of oxygen, and 2 of sulphur.

NAPOLEON III.

M. Ollivier, the Academician, begins in the second February number of the *Revue* a series of articles on

the third Napoleon. The subject of his first article—the creation and procedure of the imperial government—is familiar to historical students, and need not be summarized here; but characteristic anecdotes of the Prince-President are always acceptable. Napoleon arranged that the members of the Senate were to be unpaid, except some to whom the Prince-President was to give allowances of thirty thousand francs. "No one will consent to be an endowed senator!" cried Montalembert. "You think so, Monsieur de Montalembert?" said the Prince, caressing his mustache with an almost imperceptible smile. M. Ollivier shows us a Napoleon impassive, without illusions, ever seeking the truth of things, and by no means eager to grasp the imperial crown. The part played by Mrs. Howard in the Coup d'État is curiously enough ignored, though we are told that the Emperor's advisers were dreadfully afraid that he might marry her. Some of them recommended to him the daughter of Queen Victoria's half-sister, and it was understood that the Princess herself was not averse to the idea, but the Queen and Prince Albert would not hear of it. The Princess ultimately married a minor German potentate, and her daughter is now German Empress, but it is curious to reflect how different the last half of this century would have been if the match could have been arranged. It is pretty clear, though M. Ollivier does not say so, that the Emperor received quite a number of rebuffs at various courts to which he carried his matrimonial ambitions, and though he was no doubt sincerely attached to the beautiful Eugénie de Montijo, yet it is significant that his speech to the great officers of state in announcing his approaching marriage to her was full of a certain pique. The Emperor, Marshal Vaillant testifies, was rough in his correspondence. "The extreme gentleness, the patience of a saint, which he exhibits in conversation, disappears entirely in his letters."

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

England has been so much alarmed by doleful vaticinations about German trade competition in the markets of the world that it is amusing to see the other side presented in M. Levy's article on German industry. Of course he does justice to that enormous expansion of German manufacturing enterprise which within a generation has transformed Germany from an almost entirely agricultural country to one of the principal manufacturing states of the world. But the important point to notice is that in Germany itself this transformation is regarded with grave misgiving. It is evident that the competition of Russia, India, and Japan—countries where labor is for the most part extremely cheap—is creating great alarm in Germany. Prof. Adolphus Wagner has satisfied himself that the German export of manufactured goods is in several cases stationary or even declining, owing to the competition of Japan and the United States. The action of English capital in developing German industry is also noted with disapproval, and the question seems to be general in Germany, "How long is our manufacturing prosperity going to last?"

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Talmeyr has a terrible account of the sufferings of the glass-workers at Carmaux, induced partly by the dangerous character of the trade itself, partly by the failure of their strike. He was profoundly impressed by the spirit of negation and revolt, the basis of nihilism and the mania of destruction which characterize the workpeople.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most interesting contribution to the *Revue de Paris* is a further installment of Victor Hugo's letters, written from Brussels during the years 1851–52. Even more than that published last month, this installment of Victor Hugo's letters to his wife is well worth reading, if only because of the light the letters throw on the relations which existed at that time between the great poet and the woman round whose personality centered of late years so much regrettable gossip. In those days the Hugos were very closely united, and the writer's greatest sorrow in exile seems to have been his separation from his wife. As seems to be so often the case with literary genius, Hugo was perpetually tormented and harassed by petty money troubles. At the very time that he was receiving enthusiastic ovations for his courageous stand against a corrupt government, and at a period when the whole world eagerly bought and read his works, he and his wife found themselves deprived of the ordinary necessities of life, and he looked forward to selling a manuscript in order to buy a new pair of boots. Hugo's life was at the time much harassed by his children. His son Charles, who was with him, had none of his father's love of work, and Hugo gives a touching and absurd account of the efforts he made in order to persuade the youth to occupy himself in some useful manner. At one time he actually bribed him by an offer of pocket-money, Charles being given ten shillings a week on condition that he rose every morning at 8 and worked till 11. "He has accepted this bargain with enthusiasm," wrote the poet to his young hopeful's mother, "and the first and second days he carried out his side of the contract, but already he is beginning to give way; yesterday he worked for half an hour and to-day he has done nothing."

Then are incidentally given some curious details as to how Hugo himself got through the prodigious amount of work he managed to accomplish during this decade of his life. He rose at 8 and worked till 11, when he ate a simple French lunch; from 1 till 3 he held a reception, and then worked once more for two hours; dinner was at 5, and he spent the evening with friends till 10, when again he worked two hours till midnight. Physical exercise seems to have played no part in his life.

At that time Hugo was busily engaged on his famous book "*Deux Decembre*." "This dirty work over," he wrote to his wife, "I shall wash the wings of my soul and publish verse."

M. Byéal devotes two long articles to analyzing Goethe's "*Die Natürliche Tochter*." The writer believes that Goethe took the idea of his drama from a volume of memoirs written by Stephanie Louise de Bourbon in the last century, and he enters very elaborately into his reasons for this belief. Of more actual interest is a curious account, by J. Dornis, of the poetry of Gabriel d'Annunzio. The author of the "Triumph of Death" began his literary career by writing verse, and he was only fifteen when was published his first volume, "*Primo Vere*," a collection of poems which made a considerable impression on Italian critics. At the age of eighteen he published a second volume of verses, "*Canto Novo*." The writer gives a number of curious French translations of Annunzio's best known and most characteristic poems, and from these fragments it is easy to understand the enthusiasm with which continental critics have greeted the work of this remarkable Italian writer. In the second February number the place of

honor is also given to an Italian novelist, Mathilde Scrao.

M. Masson, who has constituted himself the modern historian of the Bonaparte family, publishes in the *Revue* those chapters from a forthcoming book dealing with Napoleon, and attempting to found an hereditary consulate which should descend from father to son, or at any rate be kept in the Bonaparte family.

M. C. E. Bonin supplies the inevitable travel article by an interesting account of his visit to the tomb of Genghis Khan. Although subject to China, the sovereign of Mongolia enjoys some curious privileges at the court of Pekin; thus he has the right to choose one wife among the seventy feminine members of the imperial family. He can also enter the imperial palace on horseback, and remain mounted even in the presence of the Emperor.

The famous tomb of Genghis Khan is situated in the middle of the Mongolian Desert. It has become a place of pilgrimage, and can certainly claim to be one of the wonders of the world, for the bricks and stones of which it is constructed had to be brought over the desert, brick by brick and stone by stone, on the backs of camels. The coffin in which repose the remains of Genghis Khan is of solid silver, and in the building are religiously preserved many of the personal relics of the great Emperor, including his saddle and his sword. The saddle, which is very similar in shape to those actually now used in Mongolia, is of gold and iron; on the pommel are carved two dragons, round which some curious legends gather; thus it is said that when Genghis Khan was in battle, the dragons sprang into life and mixed in the fray, tearing the enemy to pieces with their claws. Once a year—on March 21, supposed to be the anniversary of his death—a great ceremony takes place in his honor, and the coffin is exposed to the veneration of the faithful. The tomb is closely guarded night and day by a number of Mongolians who consider themselves directly descended from Genghis Khan.

There are two articles concerning the imbroglio in the near East, one entitled "Cretan Affairs," by V. Bérard, the other "Peace in the East," by E. Lavisse, in which the writer analyzes the various motives which influence the conduct of those countries composing the concert of Europe—that is, the Triple Alliance, the Dual Alliance, and Great Britain.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

OF the three leading French reviews Madame Adam's publication is the only one which can be considered as up to date, either as regards home or foreign affairs. M. Lichtenburger, who is probably Alsatian by birth, gives a shrewd inside account of the socialistic propaganda now going on among the German agrarian populations. Till lately socialism in an active form was entirely confined to the towns and to the skilled workmen and factory hands of great industrial centers. Now, however, the socialist leaders have grasped the fact that if they mean to make headway they must reach the class from which the army is mainly recruited, and a powerful effort to obtain the same advantages as to length of working hours and a minimum wage for agricultural laborers as for their more fortunate town comrades is being made by Bebel, Liebknecht, Vollmar, and Schippel. The writer gives a curious glimpse of rural Germany. The great landowners, who not so long ago lived the simple wholesome lives of country gentlemen farmers, are now going into trade, and, not content to make a modest if sufficient living, their one idea is to earn money, if not in one way, then in another. The "*Junker*" no longer regards his tenants as those to whom he owes a duty, but as possible sources of wealth, and each farm is being gradually transformed into an agricultural factory where the beet-roots are promptly transformed into sugar and the potatoes into rum. This state of things is gradually completely altering all the conditions of country life, and now the rural populations are ripe for socialism.

M. de Pouvourville contributes some instructive information on the Chinese question as viewed by the Chinese themselves. He points out that those who govern the Celestial empire have always been accustomed to seeing various European nations encamp, as it were, on the edge of China. England has long been at home in Canton, France counts Tonkin one of her most precious possessions, Russia is mistress of Manchuria, and even China's enemy, Japan, is firmly established at Weï-haï-weï. Not till Kaio-Chau was attached by Germany did China realize that dismemberment might be at hand. The French diplomat considers that the part lately played by the British Foreign Office will ultimately secure the whole of the Chinese trade to Great Britain, to the manifest detriment of France and Russia.

A French general, who for obvious reasons prefers to remain anonymous, discusses the "Colonial Army," that is, those troops specially concerned with the conquest and military government of France's colonial empire. He points out that this important section of the French army suffers from an extraordinary anomaly: when the troops in question are in France they are subject to the minister of marine; when actually engaged in colonial warfare they depend on the minister of the colonies. It is a significant fact that since 1893 only those soldiers composing the "colonial army" can be called upon to expatriate themselves; and practically this picked body of men, who all volunteer for this branch of the service, are largely recruited from old soldiers who are fairly sure of promotion when once there is a question of forming native regiments. France's colonial troops have little or nothing to do with her Foreign Office, and those in command are naturally anxious to please the colonial party, who alone take an interest in their welfare.

Other articles consist of an historical study on Plutarch's probable sojourn in Egypt, France's fiscal reforms, eulogies of General Saussier and Henry George, and a gossiping account of Madame de Tencin and her famous *salon*.

THE GERMAN REVIEWS.

IN connection with the Heine centenary there is a bibliographical *causerie* on Heine's "*Buch der Lieder*," by Gustav Karpeles, in the February *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*. After Schiller and Goethe, this collection of poems, says the writer, has achieved the greatest popularity. With a copy of the first edition of the book (1827) before him, he describes the style of the book—paper, type, binding, etc.; he notes that every poem in the collection had been published before, and that Heine received no payment whatever for the book. At first the publisher was not anxious to undertake the publication, but after it was put in hand,

Heine was very particular about the printing and general get-up, corrections, etc. Success was slow to come. It took ten years to exhaust the first edition of five thousand copies. Other editions followed in 1837, 1839, 1841, and 1844, and up to the last Heine continued to make corrections and improvements. At his death thirteen editions had been published. Many interesting details are given of the history of this monumental book—future editions, illustrations, musical settings, autograph copies, etc.

In the February *Velhagen*, Fedor von Zobeltitz gives a history of that wonderful German romance of a robber chief entitled "Rinaldo Rinaldini," together with some account of its many successors and imitators in Germany. The original author was Christian August Vulpius, Goethe's brother-in-law, and the story appeared anonymously in three volumes in 1797–98. Schiller's "Robbers" seems to have suggested the idea to Vulpius. The book had an extraordinary success, with the result that Vulpius wrote several others of the same type and a host of imitators followed with stories of robbers in similar style.

Students of Goethe will turn to the article in the *Preussiche Jahrbücher* for February on Suleika, a German poetess, by Franz Sandvoss ("Xanthippus"). The lady here referred to is Marie Anna Katharina Therese Jung, 1784–1860, who became the third wife of Geheimrath Joseph Jacob von Willemer about the time that Goethe made her acquaintance. The correspondence of Goethe and Marianne von Willemer was edited by T. Creiznach, and published at Stuttgart in 1877. It is well known that in the "West-Eastern Divan" cycle of songs Goethe himself was *Hatem* and that *Suleika* (Marianne von Willemer), who answered him, was herself the writer of at least two of the songs. The "Divan" was published in 1819, and the poet was engaged about five years in composing it.

In the February *Deutsche Rundschau*, Dr. Julius Rodenberg, the editor, concludes his article on London and Emanuel Deutsch. George Eliot, in her letters and journals, refers to Deutsch as "a very dear, delightful creature," and it is possible she had him in mind in depicting her hero in "Daniel Deronda." He died in Alexandria in 1873. The inscription on his tomb in Hebrew, German, English, and Arabic describes him as having been for eighteen years an official at the British Museum.

The *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* for February contains three important articles. Georg Swarzenski, who writes on William Morris, tells the story of the development of the modern decorative style in England; Karl Heckel continues the letters of Wagner to Emil Heckel on the origin of the Bayreuth festivals; and George Simmel has an article on the sociology of religion.

In *Nord und Süd* (February) Carl Fuchs' article on "Musical Criticism" is concluded; the notice of Edgar Tinel, by T. Schmid, in the *Stimmen aus Maria-Laach*, is also concluded in the February number.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

D'ANNUNZIO continues to attract much attention in the Italian magazines. The *Rassegna Nazionale* (February 1) publishes two energetic protests in the name of the sanctity of the Gospel against his "disfiguring" treatment of two of the gospel parables in recent numbers of the *Nuova Antologia*, one of the writers describing the paraphrases as "an atrocious offense against human sentiment." The same number contains, further, a long *critique* of d'Annunzio's new tragedy, the "*Città Morta*," which agrees in the main with French criticism of the piece on its production at the Renaissance Theater. The mid-February number begins a series of articles describing pedestrian tours through Northern Italy and Switzerland, which would be of use to any one wishing to cover the same ground. The first article describes the road from the plains of the Po to the Lake of Lucerne.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*—whose utterances, inspired at Jesuit headquarters in Rome, have a certain importance—frankly identifies itself, in an article on the Dreyfus case (February 5), with the anti-Semitic movement in France, and does not hesitate to attribute the whole recent agitation for a fresh trial to Jewish and Masonic machinations. It does not seem to occur to the Jesuit writer that, rightly or wrongly, men may honestly believe in the innocence of Dreyfus, and may merely have been anxious to redress what they deemed a ghastly judicial blunder. As for the future, the *Civiltà* recommends that while Jews should be treated in accordance with "humane and Christian laws," they should be denied all rights of citizenship in civilized countries!

Employers' liability and workmen's insurance against accidents form the subject of a long and able article by Prof. P. Villari in the *Nuova Antologia* (February 1). The learned senator gives a useful summary of the principal points of recent legislation on the subject in England, Germany, Switzerland, etc., and urges on his compatriots the necessity of initiating legislation on similar lines, while pointing out the unreasonableness of expecting to arrive at a perfect solution of so complex a problem in any single bill. The same number devotes several pages to a critical analysis of "The Christian." The author, C. Segrè, finds much to protest against in the character of *John Storm*, and affirms that "the mixture of pulpit eloquence and sensual love, of asceticism carried to a dangerous extreme, and of appetites and passions which have absolutely no connection with the kingdom of heaven, not only throws a somewhat grotesque light over the whole book, but infuses into it an element at once immoral and unhealthy."

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND TRAVEL.

The Historical Works of Francis Parkman. Champlain edition. Twenty vols., 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each volume $3.50.

The writings of our historical scholars form no small part of the permanent literature thus far produced on our side of the Atlantic; but without disparaging the excellence of any other American historian, it may well be agreed that the late Francis Parkman stands easily at the head of the entire list. His great historical narrations have all the charm of romance, and all the merits of pure literature of the highest order of prose composition. But these fine literary qualities in Francis Parkman's writings are never a substitute or a mask for inaccuracy of statement or unsoundness of conclusion. A lifetime of unsparing, scientific research is embodied in these volumes; and taken as a whole they may be said to form the general introduction to the history of North America. It is altogether probable that the historian who takes his retrospect from the vantage ground of one or two centuries hence, will find that the most thrilling periods of North American history are, first, the period of adventure, exploration and colonization which terminated with the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm, and, second, the wonderful period of development and settlement which has followed our great Civil War. In a very important sense, the writings of Francis Parkman serve to illumine the story of our own times. We have built railroads and cities where Parkman's voyagers and explorers trafficked with the Indians and dreamed of future empire. There is a great sweep through these narratives that helps the reader to feel the strength of the movement which has made America great, and which also helps him to realize that this movement is by no means ended yet. The country as a whole is just now beginning to appreciate the splendid quality of Parkman's histories; and so it is a good work to encourage our readers, young and old, who wish to ground themselves in a true understanding of our American history, to read Parkman, as not only fascinating and delightful, but as essential to a proper knowledge and conception of the foundations of our national life. To those who can once in a while afford to indulge in an especially fine set of books, we beg to commend the Champlain Edition of Parkman's works, upon which the publishers have spared no pains, and which in paper, typography and wealth of artistic and instructive illustration, is above praise. The Champlain Edition, moreover, is not merely a showy set of books; on the contrary, its volumes are of a convenient size and most delightful for actual use and reference. The elaborate introduction by Professor John Fiske, with its account of Parkman's life and work, adds very materially to the value of this edition. The Champlain edition is in twenty volumes, and the nine distinct works which comprise the connected series are arranged in the following order: "The Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Régime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," "A Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," and "The Oregon Trail." A more admirable set of books, in paper, printing, binding, and illustration, it would be difficult indeed to devise or to imagine.

A Bibliography of British Municipal History, Including Gilds and Parliamentary Representation. By Charles Gross, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 495. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

The title of this book would perhaps be misleading to the ordinary reader. Dr. Charles Gross is a most learned investigator of the early records and history of the old local governments and municipal corporations of England; and this volume, which is really a monumental piece of industry, is devoted first to a bibliography of general works, then to particular towns and localities in Great Britain taken alphabetically. No brief notice can give any adequate idea of the thoroughness and value of this remarkable piece of work. It will add to the enviable reputation that Dr. Gross has already earned both here at home and also in England.

Servia, the Poor Man's Paradise. By Herbert Vivian, M.A. 8vo, pp. 356. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

If the traveler be intelligent and conscientious in his description of the land he visits, his book will be all the better for the qualities of enthusiasm and strong sympathy. Mr. Herbert Vivian has given us a most delightful book on Servia, in which he enables us to see the life of the country, and to comprehend its recent history, its political, military, and ecclesiastical organizations, its industry, commerce, and agriculture, its literature and education, and the social life of the people, in the spirit of a friendly investigator willing to see the best side of Servian life, and not afraid to speak warmly of the things that please him. This then is a book we can very highly commend to readers who wish to know about the Servian people and their progress. There is no other book on Servia in the English language that can be compared with it.

Our Alaskan Wonderland and Klondike Neighbor: A Personal Reminiscence and Thirty Years After. By DeB. Randolph Keim. 16mo, pp. 352. Harrisburg: The Harrisburg Publishing Company.

Mr. Keim is a veteran American journalist, of a vast range of experience, whose Washington opportunities and duties made him intimately conversant with the circumstances under which we acquired Alaska more than thirty years ago. His present volume is edited from a series of newspaper letters. It begins with our Alaskan purchase, describes the country and its resources, and concludes with very useful chapters on Alaskan gold discovery and the Klondike. It is a particularly timely little volume.

A Students' History of the United States. By Edward Channing. 12mo, pp. 645. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

A History of the United States for Schools. By Wilbur F. Gordy. 8vo, pp. 503. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The appearance of two new school histories of the United States calls attention to the increasing interest in this subject among the secondary schools. It is now coming to be recognized, as Professor Channing maintains in his preface, that the study of American history belongs to the maturer years of school life. Hence serious efforts have been made of late to provide text-books fitted for the last year of the high school. Professor Channing's book is notable for the comparative neglect of the details of military history and for the extended treatment of the nation's constitutional, political, and industrial development.

Principal Gordy also eliminates much of the material that commonly finds a place in the grammar-school history. He devotes more special attention to the country's economic development, and particularly to the settlement and expansion of the West. Both books are well supplied with maps and illustrations.

Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776–1861. Edited, with notes, by William Macdonald. 8vo, pp. 470. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

Professor Macdonald has collected and published in this volume a number of "such documents as any one pretending even to an elementary acquaintance with the history of the United States may fairly be expected to know." Publication in this form renders these documents at once accessible to students who lack the privileges of great libraries.

A God-Child of Washington: A Picture of the Past. By Katharine Schuyler Baxter. 4to, pp. 651. Published by Subscription. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $10.

This book is a repository of interesting historical and biographical material relating chiefly to old New York State families. The "God-Child" was the youngest daughter of General Schuyler, of Albany, at whose baptism General Washington and his wife officiated as sponsors in the spring of 1781. The Schuyler family history serves as the thread on which is strung much collateral information. The volume abounds in portraits and other illustrations.

The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670–1719. By Edward McCrady. 12mo, pp. 771. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Mr. McCrady, who is a member of the Charleston bar, has made an exhaustive study of the historic origins of his State. South Carolina has contributed so largely to the settlement of other States and has herself borne so notable a part in national affairs that her early history has far more than a local significance. This volume is a welcome evidence of an increasing interest in historical research in the South.

Colonial Mobile. By Peter J. Hamilton, A.M. 8vo, pp. 458. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Before the region tributary to Mobile Bay was absorbed by the United States, it had passed under French, British, and Spanish rule; no part of the South had suffered greater vicissitudes. Mr. Hamilton has retraced in this volume the whole three centuries of exploration, settlement, and growth. The close of the War of 1812 marked the acquisition of this territory by the United States. The nation at that time was young, but Mobile was already old, and the history of this ancient settlement is hardly surpassed in interest by any chapter of Southern colonial annals.

The People of the Longhouse. By Edward Marion Chadwick. 8vo, pp: 166. Toronto: Church of England Publishing Company.

Major Chadwick's study of the Iroquois Indians, otherwise known as the Six Nations, discloses many interesting facts in the history of those remarkable tribes, and at the same time offers a suggestive commentary on the methods of the Canadian Government in dealing with the Indians as contrasted with those employed in the United States.

Orderly Book of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, Kept at Valley Forge, May and June, 1778. 8vo, pp. 54. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical, Relating Chiefly to Interior Pennsylvania. Edited by William Henry Egle, M.D., M.A. Annual Volume, 1897. 4to, pp. 243. Harrisburg, Pa.: Harrisburg Publishing Company.

Early Long Island Wills of Suffolk County, 1691–1703. With genealogical and Historical Notes. By William S. Pelletreau, A.M. 4to, pp. 301. New York: Francis P. Harper. $5.

Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution. By Charles Downer Hazen, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 325. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $2.

This monograph won for its author the distinguished honor of the John Marshal prize for 1897 at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Hazen, who holds the chair of history in Smith College, has made a careful study of the opinions of Americans at home and abroad during the years of anarchy in France which immediately followed the establishment of our own national government. In this study Dr. Hazen has explored ground quite unfamiliar to most Americans of the present generation. Jefferson's views on the French Revolution are probably better understood than those of any of his contemporaries, but there is much in the thought of other statesmen of the time that deserves our consideration, and for the elucidation of this the thanks of historical scholars are due to Dr. Hazen's able treatise.

The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West. By H. Butler Clarke, M.A. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The story of Spain's national hero is told in this volume with all possible detail and with ample accompaniment of illustration. In scholarly completeness the book does not fall below the exceptionally high standard set by preceding volumes in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, while the style and method of the narrative adapt it for popular use.

Spain in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 8vo, pp. 441. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

Like the preceding volumes in her "Nineteenth Century" series, this latest book from Mrs. Latimer's pen is not so much a history as a convenient compilation of interesting data gleaned from works of history, biography, travel, and various other sources. The style is attractive and the matter well brought up to date. In view of the Cuban situation the book has a peculiar timeliness. There is probably no other book in existence covering the same ground.

The Flags of the World, Their History, Blazonry, and Associations. By F. Edward Hulme. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.

In this little volume a great deal of information about the flags and banners of all civilized nations has been compiled. A valuable feature of the book is the series of colored plates in the appendix.

Satan's Invisible World Displayed; or, Despairing Democracy. By W. T. Stead. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Stead has certainly found a very striking name for his annual monograph. Once a year, at Christmas time, he has been accustomed to issue in London from the office of the English *Review of Reviews* a study of some current phase of contemporary history wrought in the form of a story. At the end of 1896, for example, his brochure dealt with the Jameson raid. As he was casting about for a topic for 1897 he happened to become interested in New York politics through the chance of interviewing Richard Croker; and his attention was further directed toward the American metropolis by the fact that he came into possession of a set of the bulky volumes in which are buried the full reports of the famous Lexow commission, which, under the lead of Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Goff, investigated corruption in the police department of New York in the year 1894. That Lexow commission certainly did display a section of "Satan's world" that had been to most eyes previously "invisible." Mr. Stead's offering, therefore, to his English readers for Christmas, 1897, was a condensation of the revolting testimony presented to the Lexow commission. Unhappily there seems a large and insatiate English appetite for books tending to show that the experiment of democratic government in the United States is in a bad way; and this appetite was particularly catered to by Mr. Stead's sub-title of "Despairing Democracy." Mr. Stead's previous book about the United States was entitled "If Christ Came to Chicago;" and it was devoted principally to an exploitation of vice, distress, and misgovernment as exhibited in the slums of the great

Western city. "Satan's Invisible World" is avowedly a companion volume to the earlier book.

Our criticism is not in the least meant to apply to the book as respects its essential value to serious readers in our American cities. It would merely seem to us that the book is not calculated to benefit the average reader in England, who is not so situated that he can share in the responsibility for American municipal reform. The ordinary British reader will only derive from it the impression that America is such a very bad place that Englishmen ought to be thankful enough for English conditions as they are to-day, and ought not to be too exacting in their demands for further domestic reforms. Mr. Stead has caught the nature of the new charter remarkably well, and characterizes it as "ham-strung Cæsarism." His chapters on the new administrative machinery that we have created for ourselves in New York are at once keen in their analysis and exceedingly pithy and readable in their manner of presentation. Nothing could be more absurd than the notion expressed by certain newspapers that Mr. Stead as an Englishman has somehow committed an offense in writing books about American matters. The only reasonable ground of adverse criticism would be that Mr. Stead's numerous English readers are in danger, through reading Mr. Stead's books, of becoming deeply shocked, all for no practical purpose, inasmuch as it does not lie with them to remedy our American ills.

LITERATURE.

An Introduction to American Literature. By Henry S. Pancoast. 16mo, pp. 406. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

This is a companion-book to the author's "Introduction to English Literature." An attempt is made to trace the literary development of each section of the Union. Convenient tables in the appendix give, in parallel columns, important dates in English and American political and literary history.

A Short History of Modern English Literature. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

To Mr. Edmund Gosse has fallen the extremely difficult task of compressing into four hundred pages the story of English literature from Chaucer to Tennyson. Mr. Gosse has, to a certain extent, made a virtue of a necessity, and his book depicts the nation's literary progress more graphically, perhaps, than a larger work would have done.

The Later Renaissance. By David Hannay. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

To the series entitled "Periods of European Literature," edited by Professor Saintsbury, a volume on "The Later Renaissance" is contributed by Mr. David Hannay, who devotes much the larger portion of his space to the literature of Spain, though he finds room for a critique of the Elizabethan English writers and for briefer chapters on the French and Italian literature of the period.

The Story of Language. By Charles Woodward Hutson. 12mo, pp. 392. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Year's Art, 1898. Compiled by A. C. R. Carter. 12mo, pp. 454. London: J. S. Virtue & Co. New York: Brentano's. $1.40.

The nineteenth annual issue of "The Year's Art" is an excellent summary of the progress made in British art circles during 1897, together with such information regarding the exhibitions of 1898 as may be had in advance. It is a most useful publication for the purposes of American art students expecting to have some time to spend in England during the present year.

Essays on Art. By James Fairman, A.M. Paper, 8vo, pp. 74 Pittsburg: H. Kleber & Brother. 30 cents.

These papers in art criticism were originally contributed to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* during the progress of the competitive exhibition of 1897 in the Carnegie Art Galleries of that city, and they include notices of pictures in that exhibition. Their general scope, however, and the writer's clear and vigorous statement of recognized principles in criticism, together with the popular style of treatment adopted, give these essays more than a transient or local interest.

The Painter in Oil: A Complete Treatise on the Principles and Technique Necessary to the Painting of Pictures in Oil. By Daniel Burleigh Parkhurst. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

This is a book for the amateur painter and the elementary art student. The author wisely devotes a large proportion of the volume to the fundamental principles of his subject, but the practical applications of those principles are well worked out in the latter half. There are two colored plates showing the tints of modern oil colors, and many other illustrations.

Water Color Painting. By Grace Barton Allen. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

A book conforming in general plan and purpose to the other volumes in this series of "Practical Art Hand-Books." The illustrations are the work of the author; two colored plates exhibit the washes of modern water colors. Many helpful suggestions are given for the benefit of amateurs.

What is Good Music? Suggestions to Persons Desiring to Cultivate a Taste in Musical Art. By W. J. Henderson. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, the well-known musical critic, attempts in a few brief essays to expound the theory of correct musical taste. As to the concrete applications of this theory, it would probably be difficult to secure an agreement among Mr. Henderson's readers, but his book has at least the merit of presenting with unusual clearness the canons of criticism now most generally accepted by cultivated music-lovers.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Birds of Village and Field: A Bird Book for Beginners. By Florence A. Merriam. 12mo, pp. 455. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Everyone must have noticed the recent multiplication of helpful books about bird life. The latest popular work of this class is Miss Merriam's new manual for beginners in ornithology. This treatise, while adapted to youthful readers, abounds in exact and well-ordered information about a large number of our native birds. This is preceded by certain practical and useful directions under the headings, "How to Find a Bird's Name," "Where to Find Birds," "How to Watch Birds," "How to Keep Birds about our Houses," etc. There is also a "Field Color Key" to all the birds mentioned in the book. The cuts are numerous and well executed.

Lessons with Plants: Suggestions for Seeing and Interpreting some of the Common Forms of Vegetation. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 522. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

Professor Bailey has not added to the already long list of formal botanical text-books; he has simply embodied in a convenient and well-printed volume certain important suggestions to both teacher and pupil on the study of plant life. His chief aim seems to have been to introduce the student of botany to the subject-matter of his study without the intervention of any scheme of definitions or other apparatus such as is commonly employed in teaching the science. The student is first to become acquainted with the plants themselves, after which generalization and definition should fol-

low as natural processes. Professor Bailey's book, from first to last, is a clear and practical exposition of the "natural method." It is fully illustrated.

The Story of Germ Life. By H. W. Conn. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

Professor Conn points out in this little book the usefulness as well as the malignity of bacteria; while most people think of these organisms only in relation to disease, this writer emphasizes their importance in other natural phenomena and in the arts. He shows that these creatures are not to be regarded primarily as our enemies, but in a very real sense as our friends.

Darwin, and After Darwin. By the late George John Romanes, M.A. III. Post-Darwinian Questions. 12mo, pp. 181. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

The third and final volume of the "Darwin and After Darwin" essays discusses the post-Darwinian questions of isolation and physiological selection. These papers have been edited and prepared for the press by Mr. C. Lloyd Morgan. The frontispiece of the book is a portrait of the Rev. John T. Gulick, the naturalist, an intimate friend of Professor Romanes.

The Sun's Place in Nature. By Sir Norman Lockyer, 8vo, pp. 376. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.75.

In this volume Sir Norman Lockyer replies to objections made to his views as expressed in the work entitled "The Meteoric Hypothesis" and summarizes the results of recent investigations.

Light, Visible and Invisible. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A series of six lectures on the theory of optics, the last of which, on the Röntgen rays, is especially important. Each of the lectures is illustrated with diagrams.

Popular Readings in Science. By John Gall, M.A., and David Robertson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature: An Inquiry into the Causes of Physical Phenomena, with Special Reference to Gravitation. By Ignatius Singer and Lewis H. Berens 8vo, pp. 527. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Constituents of the Universe. By John E. Atwood. 12mo, pp. 65. San Diego, Cal.: James Edward Friend.

SOME VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Poems now First Collected. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. 12mo, pp. 210. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

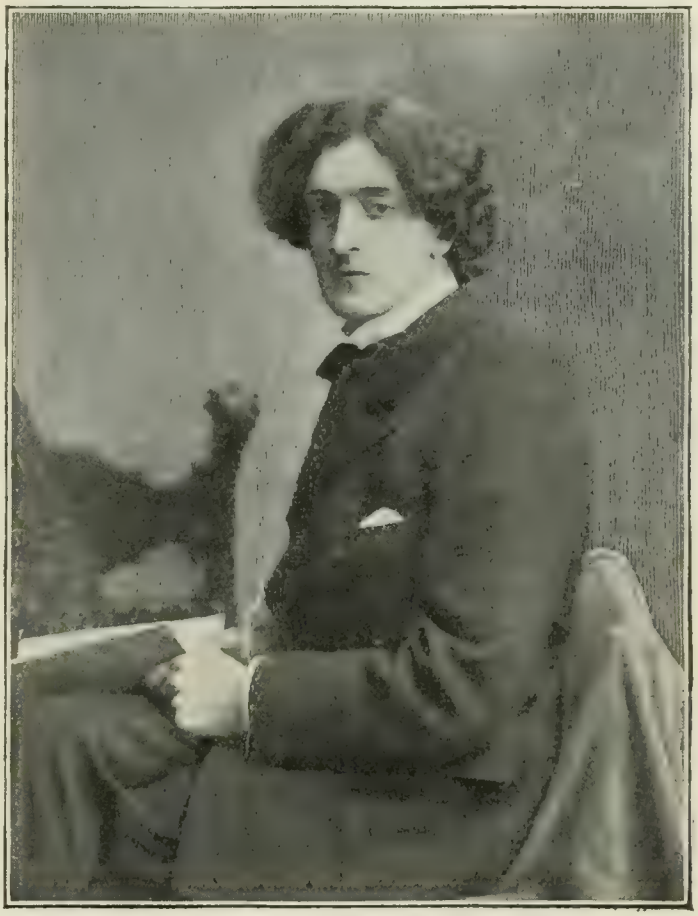
Mr. Stedman is a poet whose work is all the more precious because its quantities are so modest. The present volume includes a large number of well known poems that have appeared in scattered form within the past few years. The themes are almost as various as possible. Particularly noteworthy and of a certain cumulative power and interest is the connected series entitled "The Carib Sea," that forms the fourth part of the volume. It breathes the spirit of history and romance in the West Indies quite as successfully as it suggests the colors of sea and land and the softness of the flowery climate.

Songs of Liberty, and Other Poems. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Mr. Johnson's verses, collected in this slender little volume, have not only a rare perfection of form and certain distinguishing traits that lift them quite above the commonplace, but many of them have a splendid ring. The paraphrases from the Servian poet Znai, which Mr. Johnson has worked out from literal translations by his friend Nicola Tesla, are particularly to be mentioned as having a threefold claim upon our attention. The spirited apostrophe to Greece is none the less welcome in view of that little country's recent misfortunes. This volume is consistently American in its standpoint while international in its range of subject matter.

Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám: A Paraphrase from Several Literal Translations. By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo, pp. 105. New York: John Lane. $2.50.

Omar Khayyám is currently believed to have lived in the twelfth century, in Persia, and to have been the author



From a new photo by Rockwood, New York.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

of a marvelous collection of enchantingly beautiful verses which form the chief treasure of Persian literature. These verses have been translated into literal English prose by a number of different hands. They have been immortalized, however, in English literature by the metrical work of FitzGerald. In the volume before us we have a very beautiful English poem by Richard Le Gallienne wrought out of that same body of Persian verses. It should be understood that FitzGerald's poem is not properly to be entitled a translation. It is not even a metrical paraphrase. It draws, for its philosophy and its similes, and even for most of its material in detail, upon old Omar. But whereas Omar, as he has come down to us, is disjointed and arbitrarily arranged, FitzGerald has constructed a noble and coherent poem. Mr. Le Gallienne makes no pretensions to Persian scholarship. Indeed, it is hard to see what assistance he would have derived from a knowledge of the language in which Omar Khayyám

wrote. It has quite sufficed for Mr. Le Gallienne's purpose to study the English prose translations. FitzGerald's poem does not utilize nearly all the body of Persian verses attributed to Omar Khayyám. Mr. Le Gallienne bases his poem in considerable part upon materials in the original quarry that were not selected by FitzGerald. The merits of Mr. Le Gallienne's work are in no manner dependent upon the result of a comparison with Mr. FitzGerald's. It is our opinion that Mr. Le Gallienne has produced a worthy addition to English poetry. Mr. Le Gallienne's own suggestion is that there had come down to us from Omar Khayyám a great assortment of wine-stained rose-petals, and that out of these Mr. FitzGerald had constructed a glorious, symmetrical red rose; while Mr. Le Gallienne himself had now arranged another smaller blossom—a modest yellow one—to place by the side of FitzGerald's queenly rose. The idea is not only a clever one, but fairly expresses the method of both English poets in utilizing the Omar Khayyám material. It is to be observed, by the way, that since our last number was published Mr. Le Gallienne has come to the United States, with the expectation of remaining for some months, and perhaps for a year. The appearance of this volume, a foretaste of which had been given in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, is therefore especially timely.

Poems. By Stephen Phillips. 12mo, pp. 108. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The same parcel which brings us Mr. Le Gallienne's Omar Khayyám, from John Lane's "The Bodley Head," contains a slender volume devoted to the poems of Stephen Phillips. Mr. Le Gallienne has remarked to American friends since his arrival that he considers Stephen Phillips the most promising young poet now writing in England. The readers of literary news and notes will have observed that this young writer has been rewarded with a prize for the excellence of his recent poetical work. The first poem of Mr. Phillips which attracted attention is entitled "Christ in Hades," and it is reprinted in the present volume. The reception accorded to that poem by the literary press of London was altogether remarkable. All of Mr. Phillips' work is deeply serious, and the larger part of it is religious either in subject or in quality and spirit.

The Hope of the World, and Other Poems. By William Watson. 16mo, pp. 83. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

This little volume would not seem to indicate any departure in Mr. Watson's now well known method and scope. He is a serious poet of a high order of talent.

The Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 8vo, pp. 878. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

It is highly convenient to have the poetical works of Mrs. Browning brought within the covers of a single volume, and it is especially interesting to know that the volume is more exhaustively complete than the standard copyright edition in six volumes.

The Lovers' Shakspere. Compiled by Chloe Blakeman Jones. 16mo, pp. 194. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Shakespeare's Men and Women: An Every Day Book. Chosen and Arranged by Rose Porter. 16mo, pp. 239. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

The Reader's Shakespeare. By David Charles Bell. In three vols., Vol. III. 12mo, pp. 521. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

The first of these three books is a compilation of passages from Shakespeare on the subject of love, and the second is a year-book with two citations for each day, one of them applicable especially to men and the other to women. These two books, like scores that have preceded them, illustrate afresh the marvelous knowledge of human nature and unfailing wealth of quotable dicta and characterizations that are to be found in the plays of the immortal William. Vol. III. of "The Reader's Shakespeare" is unquestionably ver useful for certain purposes of schools, public reading, et This volume embraces the comedies, much expurgated an condensed.

The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. 16mo, pp 329. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

This anthology has the particular merit of a wide rang and of great freshness. It includes poems by a considerabl number of our immediate contemporaries.



DR. MAX MULLER.

(*See next page.*)

The Choir Visible. By Mary M. Adams. 12mo, pp. 185 Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.50.

This attractive collection of verse has throughout strong religious quality; and its somewhat practical charac ter is well expressed by its title, which it takes from th name of the opening poem, suggested obviously by Georg Eliot's lines.

The Spinning-Wheel at Rest: Poems. By Edwar Augustus Jenks. 8vo, pp. 196. Boston: Lee & She ard. $1.50.

"The Spinning Wheel at Rest," by a New Hampsh poet, has marks of unusual maturity of thought, and a fi and tender feeling for nature.

Where Beauty Is, and Other Poems. By Henry Joh son. 12mo, pp. 92. Brunswick, Maine: Byro Stevens. $1.25.

A little volume of poems on nature, art, love, and variou themes, with a dozen sonnets, showing much poetical feelin and insight, and also a considerable degree of skill.

Cornell Verse: A Volume of Selected Poems. Written by the Students of Cornell University. Compiled by Henry Adelbert Lyon. 16mo, pp. 160. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Company.

This selection of poems and songs by Cornell students is of course intended principally for those who have at some time been members of Cornell University. But it is eminently characteristic of American student life, and has a documentary value for the side lights it throws upon the lighter phases of the associated activities of our American undergraduates.

Alamo, and Other Verses. 12mo, pp. 165. Florence, New Mexico: Edward McQueen Gray. 75 cents.

Mr. Gray is evidently an English rancher in New Mexico, and his little volume of poems is in the main devoted to themes pertaining to that region—although it contains various other poems, including two or three highly loyal ones apropos of the Queen's jubilee.

Poetical Sermons: Including the Ballad of Plymouth Church. By William E. Davenport. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Davenport's Poetical Sermons are done in language which is throughout a careful imitation of Walt Whitman's splendid carelessness. Most men are agreed that Whitman's work is poetry, regardless of metrical considerations. Mr. Davenport's work, however, will probably by the majority of readers be considered as prose, broken up typographically to look like verse. The spirit of the book is most commendable, and it moves on with an energy and vigor that makes its sermons more palatable than printed sermons usually are.

Minnewaska: A Legend of Lake Mohonk. Sequel to Longfellow's "Hiawatha." By Ina E. Wood Van Norman. 8vo, pp. 243. Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry. $1.50.

The Bouquet: A Poetic Treasury of Flowers, their Classics and Vocabulary. By G. H. Walser. 8vo, pp. 275. Liberal, Mo.: Published by the Author.

Whatever Mr. Walser's merit as a poet may be, there can be no doubt of his knowledge of flowers and his love for them. Each of the many poems in this collection seems to be inspired by some particular flower or shrub in Mr. Walser's garden.

Beautiful Women of the Poets. Selected and arranged by Beatrice Sturges. 16mo, pp 171. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

This is a compilation of a great number of passages from a wide range of poets.

When Love Laughs. By Tom Hall. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

BIOGRAPHY.

My Life in Two Hemispheres. By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Two vols, 8vo, pp. 346—405. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8.

Fifty years ago Charles Gavan Duffy, the editor of the Dublin *Nation*, was imprisoned in Newgate on a charge of sedition. He was then and had for years been one of the foremost agitators for Irish independence. After his acquittal he served in Parliament, and in 1855 removed to Australia, where for a quarter of a century he had an important part in public affairs, returning to his native land in 1880. His reminiscences of Irish politics are appropriately given to the world in the year which marks the commemoration of Ireland's great struggle for national independence.



SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

Auld Lang Syne. By F. Max Müller. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Max Müller's entertaining reminiscences, which were keenly enjoyed last year by the readers of *Cosmopolis*, now appear in book form under the title, "Auld Lang Syne." Among the Americans who were Dr. Müller's guests at his Oxford home in former years were Emerson, Lowell, and Holmes. The paragraphs devoted to these American friends of the author are among the most interesting passages in the "Literary Recollections" which make up the most important section of "Auld Lang Syne."

Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. By T. Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

In this volume (first published in England in 1882) Mr. Hall Caine distinctly disclaims the character of Rossetti's biographer. His contribution purports to be merely "a volume of Recollections, interwoven with letters and criticism, and preceded by such a summary of the leading facts in Rossetti's life as seems necessary for the elucidation of subsequent records." As to Mr. Hall Caine's collection of letters from Rossetti, the poet himself declared them to be "among the largest bodies of literary letters I ever wrote."

Christina Rossetti: A Biographical and Critical Study. By Mackenzie Bell. 8vo, pp. 421. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell's study of Christina Rossetti has been censured by the critics for its blind devotion to unimportant details, but its general accuracy as to biographical fact and its usefulness as a guide to Christina Rossetti's

writings are freely acknowledged. The book has been largely compiled from Miss Rossetti's letters. To admirers of her poetry, if not to others, these letters are of interest. It was



CHRISTINA ROSSETTI AND HER MOTHER.

not as a letter-writer, however, that the sister of Dante Gabriel Rossetti was at her best.

The Life of Philip Schaff, in Part Autobiographical. By David S. Schaff, D.D. 8vo, pp. 540. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

"A Swiss by birth, a German by education, an American by choice" were the words in which the late distinguished theologian, Dr. Philip Schaff, was wont to epitomize his career. The European birth and training of this excellent man never stood in the way of his complete adaptation to American customs and methods. He had an important part in the religious movements of his time, but he never sought controversy. His learning was solid and comprehensive. The story of his long service as a theological professor is fully told in this volume by his son. It contributes not a little to the religious history of the century.

The Life and Adventures of Nat Foster, Trapper and Hunter of the Adirondacks. By A. L. Byron-Curtiss. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

Nat Foster is supposed to be the original of Cooper's "Natty Bumppo." His biographer has brought to light much curious information connected with the settlement of the Mohawk valley and the early exploration of the Adirondack wilderness.

The Story of Evangeline Cisneros, Told by Herself. Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

The rescue of the young Cuban woman, Evangelina Cisneros, from an Havana jail in October, 1897, was one of the dramatic events of the Cuban revolution. The news of the rescue made an impression in the United States that will not soon be effaced. The whole story has been told by Miss Cisneros herself and appears, together with the narrative of Mr. Karl Decker, her intrepid rescuer, and an introductory chapter by Mr. Julian Hawthorne, in a neatly printed volume illustrated by Frederic Remington, Thomas Fleming, and other artists.

SOME AMERICAN STORIES OF HISTORY, LOCALITY, AND CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

A Hero in Homespun: A Tale of the Loyal South. By William E. Barton. 12mo, pp. 415. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

At last the sufferings and heroism of the mountain loyalists of East Tennessee and Kentucky in our Civil War have given the novelist a theme. Mr. Barton's homespun hero, obscure, rude, and unlettered though he was, deserved to have his deeds commemorated, and we do not know how this could have been done more effectively than through the medium of realistic fiction. In Mr. Barton's pages this loyal mountaineer, whose fathers had fought at King's Mountain and at New Orleans, tells in his own homely phrase the story of the great conflict in the 'Sixties, from which his people emerged victorious, but terribly chastened.

Southern Soldier Stories. By George Cary Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston, who has been for many years one of the most prominent journalists in New York and is a brother of Dr. Edward Eggleston, happened to be a valiant boy soldier on the Confederate side. He has written various books, among them "A Rebel's Recollections." His latest volume is made up of sketches and incidents that throw many a sidelight upon American character as manifested in time of war.

Where the Trade Wind Blows: West Indian Tales. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It is a wonder that the striking contrasts and romantic suggestions of West Indian life have not been more frequently drawn upon as literary material by the writers of the United States. These stories show well how charming are the possibilities; and when we shall have annexed Cuba and bought a few more islands in that region, the books will doubtless multiply rapidly.

Carita: A Cuban Romance. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo, pp. 247. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

We have here a story which will doubtless gain some especial attention by reason of the prominence of Cuba as a topic, although this is neither historical nor political, but a romance pure and simple.

The Man who Outlived Himself. By Albion W. Tourgée. 16mo, pp. 215. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 75 cents.

This little volume contains three stories by Judge Tourgée, all of them thoroughly readable,—the first one, which gives the title to the volume, being a story of New York city life, the second one, "Poor Joel Pike," a Northern story of farm life, and the third, "The Grave of Tante Angélique," a Louisiana story.

Whether White or Black, a Man: A Plea for Civil Rights and Social Privileges for the Negro. By Edith Smith Davis. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

This story is advertised as "The Modern Uncle Tom's Cabin." Whatever its merits, it is a well-intended plea for the laying aside of race prejudice.

The Pride of the Mercers. By T. C. DeLeon. 12mo, pp. 368. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

An extremely "plotty" story of Southern life, well written and readable. The unfortunately parted hero and heroine betake themselves the one to fighting for Cuba Libre, and the other to trained nursing in New York. The trained nurse of course gets a chance to nurse her hero back to life, and all ends happily.

Tales of Trail and Town. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 348. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

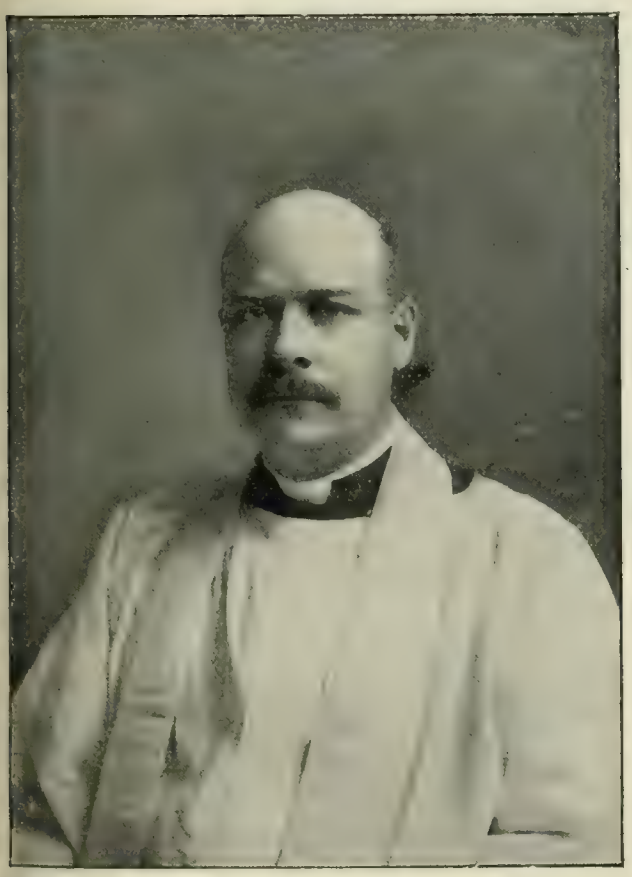
Mr. Bret Harte, in this new volume of short stories, is faithful to his old field, as the following titles would sufficiently show: "The Judgment of Bolinas Plain," "The Strange Experience of Alkali Dick," "A Night on the Divide," and "The Youngest Prospector in Calaveras."

Like a Gallant Lady. By Kate M. Cleary. 12mo, pp. 292. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

A Nebraska love story. The hero is a young Englishman, has taken up life on a ranch, and the heroine, an Eastern girl, who is visiting her ranching brother.

Tales of the City Room. By Elizabeth G. Jordan. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A volume of readable stories evolved out of experiences on the reporting staff of a New York daily newspaper.



REV. DR. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

For Love of Country: A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Rev. Dr. Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, has in this volume given us a worthy addition to our list of historical novels dealing with the Revolutionary period. There are some very thrilling chapters of naval warfare in this book; and George Washington figures conspicuously in connection with the Trenton and Princeton campaigns. Captain John Paul Jones, Lord Cornwallis, and various other historical personages are characters in the story.

A Colonial Dame: A Pen-Picture of Colonial Days and Ways. By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 12mo, pp. 220 Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

There is more romance than colonial history in this story,—but the atmosphere of the revolutionary period is well preserved, and the prominence of well-known historical characters, particularly Major Andre, is to be noted. The Hudson river region furnishes the scene for the events described.

Vivian of Virginia: Being the Memoirs of Our First Rebellion, by John Vivian, Esq., of Middle Plantation, Virginia. By Hulbert Fuller. 12mo, pp. 377. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.75.

A novel of the early colonial history of Virginia, its events following Bacon's rebellion of 1676, with Governor Berkeley as a conspicuous character.

The Head of a Hundred: Being an Account of Certain Passages in the Life of Humphrey Huntoon, Esq. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 225. Boston Little, Brown & Co.

White Aprons: A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. The two volumes, $6.

Flint: His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 362. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

It will suffice to call attention to the fact that Mrs. Goodwin's successful romances of early Virginia life have been reissued in a very attractive form, while her recent novel, "Flint," a story of the present day,—its scenes being laid in New York and at a summer resort in New England,—is well worth reading, and establishes the fact that Mrs. Goodwin has fairly entered upon an important literary career.

In Buff and Blue: Being Certain Portions from the Diary of Richard Hilton, Gentleman, of Haslet's Regiment, Delaware Foot, in our Ever-Glorious War of Independence. By George Brydges Rodney. 16mo, pp. 206. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

This story gives prominence to Revolutionary events from the Delaware point of view. The diary of its hero, Richard Hilton, carries the reader through the entire Revolutionary period in a way that touches the whole course of that memorable struggle. There is the usual romantic love story interwoven.

Mademoiselle de Berny: A Story of Valley Forge. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

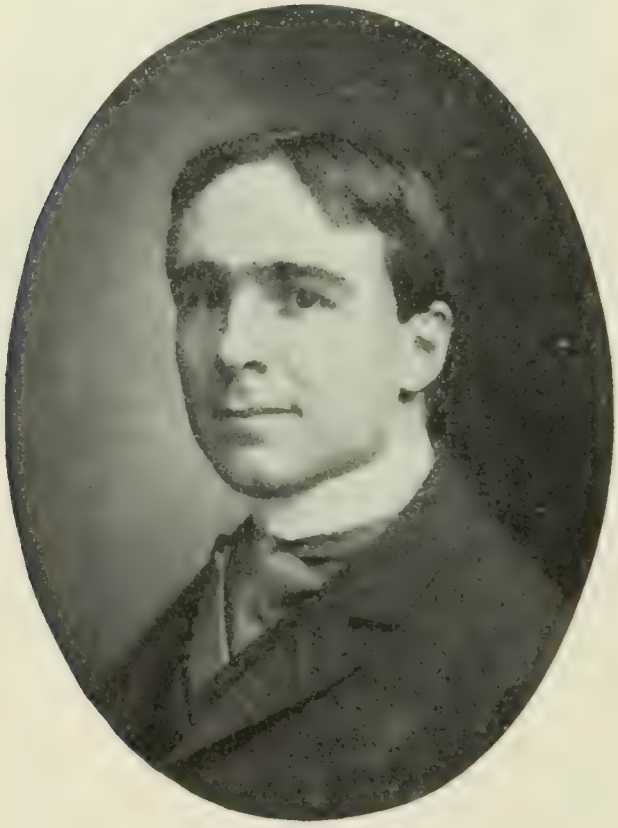
An Unwilling Maid: Being the History of Certain Episodes During the American Revolution in the Early Life of Mistress Betty Yorke, born Wolcott. By Jeanie Gould Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 263. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Of these two Revolutionary tales, each of which includes a happily completed love story, one belongs to the region of New York and the other to that of Philadelphia. Both are well written and do not omit to bring the eminent personages of the period into the cast.

The Celebrity: An Episode. By Winston Churchill. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Winston Churchill's manner of telling a story was pleasantly shown a year or two ago in "Mr. Keegan's Elopement," an amusing naval tale, contributed to the *Century* Magazine. Mr. Churchill is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis who has since had editorial experi-

ence in New York magazinedom, and has of late been devoting himself to writing. "The Celebrity," which is his first long story, has made a decided hit, if one may judge from the newspaper reviews. It is in a light vein, but none the less worth while as a capital American story which moves of itself from beginning to end, and which is cleverly and truly representative of certain phases of American life. The principal scene of the story is a quiet little summer resort on one of the Western lakes. The "celebrity" who gives title to the story is a popular young novelist who is tired of



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

social attentions at the fashionable Eastern resorts, and turns up in the West under an assumed name, ostensibly to escape flattering admiration. We shall not, however, attempt to tell the story. Busy people may safely make a note of it for next summer's vacation reading, if they have not time to read it sooner. Mr. Churchill, it is said, is engaged now upon a very stirring naval story of the American Revolution, and is also to give us in the future a volume of short stories, all or most of which will have something to do with our modern navy. Nobody could be more American than Mr. Churchill; and newspapers are hereby warned not to attribute his excellent work to a certain young Englishman, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, as some of them have erroneously done.

An Elusive Lover. By Virna Woods. 16mo, pp. 254. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

This is a California love story, the heroine being a girl from the East who supports herself by teaching music, and the hero a young artist from Germany.

The Man of the Family: A Novel. By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

This is a story of the Bayou Tèche country of Louisiana.

The Hermit of Nottingham: A Novel. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 12mo, pp. 332. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Dr. Abbott has written numerous charming books about nature and outdoor life; and this story, which is based upon facts in the life of a hermit who lived in the New Jersey woods for about fifty years, grows naturally out of the author's own experiences and knowledge.

The Queerest Man Alive, and Other Stories. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A volume of short stories by the well-known clergyman of the New York *Herald's* editorial staff.

For Pity's Sake: A Story for the Times. Being Reminiscences of a Guest at a Country Inn. By Sarah Nelson Carter. 12mo, pp. 191. Boston: DeWolfe, Fiske & Co. $1.

This book is a story the scene of which is laid in Andover, Mass., and the avowed purpose of which is to stimulate interest in the better care and treatment of dumb animals.

The General's Double: A Story of the Army of the Potomac. By Captain Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 446. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A very readable story by a well-known writer, which throws a good deal of light upon the great sectional struggle that began thirty-seven years ago.

Warrior Gap: A Story of the Sioux Outbreak of 1868. By Captain Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 277. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

In writing a story of the Indian war in the Northwest thirty years ago, Captain King is dealing with material with which he is especially familiar.

The Mystery of Choice. By Robert W. Chambers. 16mo, pp. 288. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

This volume contains six or seven short stories which, like everything that Mr. Chambers writes, are at once very novel and very readable.

A Book of True Lovers. By Octave Thanet. 16mo, pp. 277. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

This Western author has gathered together a number of her recent love stories that have appeared in various periodicals.

Mrs. Knollys, and Other Stories. By F. J. Stimson. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A collection of seven short stories by the well-known author of "King Noanett."

The Great Stone of Sardis: A Novel. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

One of Mr. Stockton's most ingenious creations, the period chosen being the middle of the coming century, and the chief interest attaching to the exploits of a very brilliant inventor.

Don Luis' Wife: A Romance of the West Indies. From her Letters, and the manuscripts of the Padre, the Doctor Caccavelli, Marc Aurele, Curate of Samaná. By Lillian Hinman Shuey. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

This story of the experiences of an American girl who became the wife of a gentleman of fortune on the island of San Domingo, purports, for the purposes of literary art, to have been compiled from her letters and from various manuscript memoranda by Dominican Spaniards, which had in the course of events found their way to California.

An American Mother, and Other Stories. By Mary Lanman Underwood. 12mo, pp. 290. Wausau Wis.: Van Vechten & Ellis. $1.50.

The Love of a Caliban : A Romantic Opera in One Act. By Elia W. Peattie. 4to, pp. 41. Wausau, Wis.: Van Vechten & Ellis. $2.

It is interesting to observe the rapid progress of the making and publishing of books in the West. Two volumes have this month come to our table from the "Philosopher Press," so-called, of Wausau, Wis., and they are both very creditable specimens of typographic art and of binding. The stories by Mrs. Underwood are reprinted from various periodicals, and are characteristic studies of our American domestic life and manners. Mrs. Peattie's tale is cast in the dramatic form, and is entitled an "opera in one act." It shows versatility on Mrs. Peattie's part, but its excellence is not that of her best short stories.

The King of the Town. By Ellen Mackburn. 16mo, pp. 152. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

A melodramatic story of an army post and a mining town in the far West.

SOME STORIES OF FOREIGN LIFE, PRESENT AND PAST.

Among the Dunes. By Mrs. D. L. Rhone. 12mo, pp. 396. New York : F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

"Among the Dunes" reads like some of the best work of the new school of Scandinavian writers; but it is in fact an American book, the production of a Pennsylvanian lady. The scene is laid in Jutland, and the story, which is quite out of the common, is full of an intense romantic interest and charm.

Young Blood. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This British author's specialty is the story that oscillates between Australia and England. In this particular tale the hero comes back to the old home from South Africa in the first chapter, and has exciting experiences with rogues and detectives through the rest of the book.

A Voyage of Consolation. By Sara Jeannette Duncan (Mrs. Everard Cotes). 12mo, pp. 325. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

It is sufficient to say of this new book that it is the nature of a sequel to the experiences of "An American Girl in London," which was by all odds the most clever of Sara Jeannette Duncan's seven or eight previous books.

A Son of Israel : An Original Story. By "Rachel Penn." 12mo, pp. 306. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A very thrilling story, which is laid in the Russian city of Odessa, and the motive of which is the present bitter antagonism between the Jews and the Russian Christians.

The Broom of the War God. A Novel. By Henry Noel Brailsford. 12mo, pp. 337. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A story of the recent war in Greece, which appears to have been written by one of the numerous English war correspondents who flocked to Athens last year.

The Disaster. By Paul and Victor Margueritte. Translated, with an Introductory Memoir, by Frederic Lees. 12mo, pp. 439. New York : D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

An ambitious and important story of the Franco-Prussian war, with especial reference to Metz and Sedan. It is by the sons of General Margueritte, who was one of the bravest of the French generals of that unhappy war. The book contains more history than fiction, and in its original French form has been much commented upon in Europe.

A Desert Drama : Being the Tragedy of the Korosko. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 277. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Dr. Conan Doyle's new book is a contemporary story of the English army in the upper Nile region, and of course strikes the present mood in England.

Shrewsbury : A Romance. By J. Stanley Weyman. 12mo, pp. 418. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Another historical romance in Mr. Weyman's best vein, dealing with the plots of the Jacobites in the early years of the accession of William and Mary to the English throne.

From The Other Side : Stories of Transatlantic Travel. By Henry B. Fuller. 16mo, pp. 229. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This little volume, containing four short stories, is by a well-known Chicago writer, and its character is sufficiently denoted by the sub-title, "Stories of Transatlantic Travel."

A Dog of Constantinople. By Izora C. Chandler. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This also is a story that will have a particular interest for those who like books and tales about animals.

Kallistratus : An Autobiography. By A. H. Gilkes. 12mo, pp. 241. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A story which tells in the first person the experiences of an Athenian Greek who lived in the period of the wars between Rome and Carthage and witnessed Hannibal's campaigns, and who recounts much that has historical interest and value in the summing up of his experiences.

Fabius the Roman ; or, How the Church Became Militant. By Rev. E. Fitch Burr, D.D. 12mo, pp. 388. New York : The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

A story of the persecution of the Christians under the Roman Empire in the fourth century of our era.

RELIGION.

A History of Methodism in the United States. By James M. Buckley. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 492—481. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

The able editor of the *Christian Advocate* is probably the one man in the denomination to whom well-informed readers, by common consent, would turn for information on the affairs of American Methodism, past and present. Dr. Buckley seems to have conceived his office as the historian of the church in the United States to be limited to the recording of fact; he has refrained from extended comment, as a rule, although his readers, we are sure, would often have been interested in his personal opinions on controverted points. The expression of his own views, however, was no part of the historian's function, as he understood it, and he has held himself strictly to the task of setting forth in proper proportion and sequence the events which mark the progress of Methodism from John Wesley's day to this. These facts are sufficiently remarkable in themselves; they need no literary embellishment. Dr. Buckley has chosen to tell the story in the simplest possible way, with no straining whatever for dramatic effect. His purpose has been admirably carried out; the result will be universally accepted as the standard history of the Methodist Church in this country. More than one hundred portraits and several other illustrations are scattered through the two volumes.

Even as You and I. By Bolton Hall. 16mo, pp. 270. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The first part of this little book is a series of parables designed to illustrate the foundation principles in the author's philosophy of life. The second part is an exposition of Tolstoi's theories as they are embodied in his treatise, "Of Life." In connection with this exposition there appears a brief appreciation of the Tolstoi philosophy by Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby. The book as a whole is an admirable expression of the ideals and aspirations of advanced Christian socialism.

The Book of Books; or, Divine Revelation from Three Standpoints. By Rev. J. W. Book. 12mo, pp. 280. Indianapolis: Catholic Record Print.

Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel according to Matthew. By Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D.D. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

A Harmony of the Books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles. In the Text of the Version of 1884. By William Day Crockett, A.M. 4to, pp. 375. New York: Eaton & Mains. $2.

A National Church. By William Reed Huntington. 12mo, pp. 109. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

How to Make the Sunday School Go. By A. T. Brewer. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Eaton & Mains. 60 cents.

The Protestant Faith; or, Salvation by Belief. By Dwight Hinckley Olmstead. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 80. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

All's Right with the World. By Charles B. Newcomb. 12mo, pp. 261. Boston: The Philosophical Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Christ of Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, and Other Sermons. By Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Living Christ: An Exposition of the Immortality of Man in Soul and Body. By Paul Tyner. 16mo, pp. 348. Denver, Col.: The Temple Publishing Company. $1.

Our Elder Brother: His Biography. By E. P. Tenney. 8vo, pp. 611. Springfield, Mass.: King-Richardson Publishing Company.

In Tune with the Infinite; or, Fullness of Peace, Power, and Plenty. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

A Life for Africa: Rev. Adolphus Clemens Good, Ph.D. By Ellen C. Parsons, M.A. 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Studies in Comparative Theology: Six Lectures. Delivered by Rev. George H. Trever, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 432. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.20.

How we Master our Fate. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 4to, pp. 109. New York: Gestefeld Publishing Company. 75 cents.

The Breath of Life: A Series of Self-Treatments. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: The Gestefeld Publishing Company. 50 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Outlines of Descriptive Psychology: A Text-Book of Mental Science. By George Trumbull Ladd. 8vo, pp. 439. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Professor Ladd's latest work on psychology is intended for use in colleges and normal schools and may be combined by the student with the author's previous treatises on physiological psychology. The present work recognizes the fact that the methods of physiological research, from which so much is hoped by the present-day psychologists, are still unable to explain the more complex of mental phenomena. It is left to what is termed descriptive psychology to deal with such matters as the growth of intellect and the formation of the higher sentiments and emotions.

A Primer of Psychology. By Edward Bradford Titchener. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

The most recent elementary text-book of psychology embodying to any extent the results of modern research is Professor Titchener's little volume, intended as a "first book" in the science.

The Psychology of Suggestion: A Research into the Subconscious Nature of Man and Society. By Boris Sidis, Ph.D. With an introduction by Prof. William James. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Those investigators especially interested in the study of the subconscious will find in this book by Dr. Sidis a discussion of the latest theories and a full account of the most instructive experiments. The work is enthusiastically recommended by Professor James.

The Subconscious Self and Its Relation to Education and Health. By Louis Waldstein, M.D. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Psychology of the Emotions. By Th. Ribot. 12mo, pp. 474. New York: (imported by) Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Psychology of Health and Happiness. By La Forest Potter, M.D. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: Philosophical Publishing Company. $1.

A wise and temperate discussion of the proposed treatment of disease through the vital association of the mental and the physical—in short, a scientific form of "mind cure."

A Case of Partial Dematerialization of the Body of a Medium. Investigation and Discussion by Mons. A. Asakof. Translated by Tracy Gould. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston: Banner of Light Publishing Company

Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology. By E. P. Evans. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The author of this strikingly original work discusses the ethical relations of man to the lower animals, making an ingenious plea for the recognition of the rights of animals—rights which he holds as subordinate only to the rights of our fellow-men.

CHILD-STUDY.

The Study of Children, and their School Training. By Francis Warner, M.D. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Dr. Warner's method of observing and describing children is based on an experience of twenty years as a London physician, and has been tested by personal examinations of one hundred thousand school children. Besides describing his method of child-study in detail, his book has chapters on the child's body and brain, adolescence, and school hygiene. The book is full of practical suggestions of the greatest value to teachers and parents.

Children's Ways. By James Sully. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

This volume consists of selections from Professor Sully's "Studies of Childhood," with some additional matter, chiefly in the form of stories. Abstruse discussions have been omitted, and the order of treatment has been somewhat altered.

A Manual of Mental Science, for Teachers and Students: or, Childhood: Its Character and Culture. By Jessie A. Fowler. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. $1.

A treatise on child-study from the phrenological point of view. The photographs of children which serve as illustrations add to the book's interest.

Child Culture in the Home: A Book for Mothers. By Martha B. Mosher. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. April.

Foreign Influence in American Politics. W. J. Bryan.
Abraham Lincoln: A Study from Life. H. C. Whitney.
The Relation of Art to Morality. Marie C. Remick.
America a Power. Stinson Jarvis.
Brookline: A Model Town Under the Referendum. B. O. Flower.
The Medical Trust. T. A. Bland.
Protection Against Medical Ignorance. W. R. Fisher.
Employment of Convict Labor in Massachusetts. J. T. Codman.
Three Epochs of Democracy and Men. John C. Ridpath.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. April.

A Decade of Federal Railroad Regulation. H. C. Adams.
The Evolution of Satellites. G. H. Darwin.
A Nook in the Alleghanies.—I. Bradford Torrey.
On the Teaching of English. Mark H. Liddell.
Shall We Read Greek Tragedy? Thomas D. Goodell.
Thirst in the Desert. W. J. McGee.
A Florida Farm. F. Whitmore.
The Yellowstone National Park. John Muir.
The Romance of a Famous Library. Herbert Putnam.
Personal Impressions of Bjornson and Ibsen. W. H. Schofield.

The Bookman.—New York. April.

Mr. Israel Zangwill. An Interview. Isidore Harris.
Tennyson and Musset Once More. W. P. Trent.
What is Good English? Harry T. Peck.
Kipling's View of Americans.
Max Halbe's "Mother Earth." Kuno Francke.

Century Magazine.—New York. April.

A Pennsylvania Colliery Village. Henry Edward Rood.
Coal is King. Edward Atkinson.
The Supply of Anthracite Coal in Pennsylvania. E. W. Parker.
Over the Alps on a Bicycle. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women. Charles H. Hart.
The Fall of Maximilian. Sara Y. Stevenson.
The New Telegraphy. A. Slaby.
The Superfluous Critic. Aline Gorren.
An Artist Among the Fellaheen. R. T. Kelly.
The Seven Wonders of the World. Benjamin I. Wheeler.
A Famous Sea-Fight. Claude H. Wetmore.
Heroes of the Life-Saving Service. Gustav Kobbé.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. April.

Student Life in Germany. H. Zick.
Roman Orators. Charles J. Little.
The Changes of the Seasons.
Young Europe. Domenico Oliva.
Virgil's Æneid. William C. Lawton.
How to Use Objects as Illustrations. John R. Denison.
Dreams and Reality. Camille Mélinand.
The Coke Country. H. P. Snyder.
New York Editors and Daily Papers.
How a Ship is Made. Max Hahn.
Great Harbors on Our Seaboard. C. C. Adams.
The Holy Season in Russia. Eleanor Hodgens.
Frances E. Willard. C. J. Little.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. April.

Mine Salting. Charles M. Dobson.
Successful Tea-Growing in America. La Fayette I. Parks.
With the Japanese Court at New Year's. Florence B. Hayes
The Great Drainage Canal of Mexico. Blanche G. Hunt.
The Romance of Theodor Körner. E. H. Nason.
The Conquest of Fear. Thomas B. Reed.
Studies of Our Government.—I. John Brisben Walker.
The Harp. Theodore Dreiser.
The Flight of the Carrier Pigeon. W. J. Lautz.
Man-Hunting in India. Charles Johnston.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. April.

The League of American Wheelmen. A. Cressy Morrison.
Andrew Jackson.—VI. James H. Kyle.
The Coastguard of England.
The Island of Martinique. Julius G. Tucker.
The Episcopalians. William S. Perry.
Gold-Mining in British Columbia.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. April.

Photographing a Wounded African Buffalo. A. C. Humbert.
How to Cycle in Europe. Joseph Pennell.
The Closing Scene at Appomattox Court House. G. W. Forsyth.
The Essentials at Fort Adobe. Frederic Remington.
Commercial Aspects of the Panama Canal. W. C. Ford.
An Island City. Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.
England and Germany. Sidney Whitman.
Some Byways of the Brain.—I. Andrew Wilson.
Wanted—An American Aldershot. James Parker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. April.

The Last Week in the Life of Christ. A. H. Bradford.
The Anecdotal Side of Edison.
When the King of Spain Lived on the Banks of the Schuylkill. W. Perrine.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. April.

The Strangest River in America. John E. Bennett.
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—IV. T. F. Wolfe.
The Making of Man. Harvey B. Bashore.
In an Australian Camp. Henry W. French.
Thaddeus Stevens. James M. Scovel.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. April.

Stories of the Gordon Highlanders. Charles Lowe.
The Grant & Ward Failure. Hamlin Garland.
The Nation's Railroads. George B. Waldron.
Mr. Lincoln and His Cabinet. C. A. Dana.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. April.

My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Jerome K. Jerome.
Old New York.
The Six Queens of Henry VIII.
The New York Navy Yard.
A Theatrical First Night. James L. Ford.

National Magazine.—Boston. April.

Our Coast Defense. Winslow Bates.
Walt Whitman, Man and Poet. R. M. Bucke.
A Study of Midland Types. Jane L. Boulden.
Some Pictures of Childhood. Caroline A. Powell.
The Tramp's Ocean Route. Winthrop Packard.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. April.

The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Workers—The West.—II. Walter A. Wyckoff.
Letreirs, Brittany. Cecilia Waern.
The Conventions of the Drama. Brander Matthews.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-Monthly.) March.

Character-Building at Elmira. R. C. Bates.
The Philadelphia Gas Works: A Modern Instance. C. R. Woodruff.
A Statistical Study in Causes of Poverty. A. M. Simons.
Official Statistics. W. M. Stuart.
The Relief and Care of Dependents.—III. H. A. Millis.
Social Control.—XII. Edward A. Ross.
The Persistence of Social Groups. George Simmel.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. March.

A Sketch of Ethan Allen. Alice K. McGilton.
Our National Patriotic Hymns and Songs.
New Hampshire in the Early Days. Hannah O. Staples.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. March.

The Rush to the Klondike. Sam Stone Bush.
Zola, the Dreyfus Case, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France.
The Prevention of Lynch-Law Epidemics. Edward L. Pell.
The St. Louis Election Schools. William F. Saunders.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.

Aspects of Nature in the Sahara. A. Heilprin.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—XIV. W. Z. Ripley.
The Great Sierra Nevada Fault Scarp. H. W. Fairbanks.
Physical Training in the Colleges. F. E. Leonard.
Academy of Natural Science of St. Louis. F. Starr.
Principles of Taxation.—XVI. David A. Wells.
An Apostate Democracy. Franklin Smith.

Fabric-Marked Pottery. F. S. Dellenbaugh.
In a World Half as Large. M. J. Delbœuf.
The First Thermometers. M. P. Duhem.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.

Sir Joshua Reynolds. Montague Marks.
Drawing in Charcoal. Robert Jarvis.
Suggestions for Composition. M. M. Sproul.
Sketching from Nature. C. A. Vanderhoof.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

William J. Linton. Caroline A. Powell.
Picture-Making and Picture-Judging. J. C. Vandyke.
A Review of Book Illustration. Ernest Knaufft.

Atalanta.—London. March.

Storers of Winter Food. A. H. Japp.
The Memoirs of Wilhelmina of Prussia. Hilda Graham.
Elementary School Teaching as a Profession for Women. Ruth Young.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. February.

The American Henley Idea.
Bayeux Tapestry. S. L. Parrish.
Poets of To-day. Samuel Minturn Peck.
Literature and the Colleges. Henry A. Beers.

Badminton Magazine.—London. March.

On the Trail of the Scorcher. Lord Moncreiff.
Indian Pig-Sticking. R. D. Rudolf.
Snipe. E. F. T. Bennett.
Umpires and Some Umpire Stories. W. J. Ford.
Lacrosse; How, When, and Where to See It.

The Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

Bankers' Balances at the Bank of England.
The Bank of England.—XIV.
The Brazilian Financial Outlook.
Financial Relations of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. March.

Russian Currency Reform.
Postal Savings Banks.
Seven Years of Federal Finance. F. C. Clark.
The Transfer of Monetary Securities. J. M. Townsend, Jr.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. March.

The Cries of Paris.
The Truth About the Cardinal's Murder. A. Lang.
German Country Life. G. W. Steevens.
Witchcraft and Christianity. H. M. Doughty.
Tuba-Fishing. Edward A. Irving.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February.

British Commercial Relations with China.
Authorized Gas Undertakings.
The Traffic of the "Kaiser Wilhelm" Canal.
The Trade of Para and the Amazon.
The Trade and Industry of the French Soudan.
The Trade and Shipping of the Yangtse-Kiang.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

British and American Diplomacy Affecting Canada. T. Hodgins.
Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—V. J. G. Bourinot.
The Fenians on the St. Croix. J. Vroom.
The Anglican Church in Canada.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

The Hague: Capitals at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Leaders in Oratorio. F. Dolman.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Liquid Fuel for Locomotives. A. M. Bell.
The Building of a Ship. Lewis Nixon.
Can Coke be Used as a Smokeless Fuel? H. W. Spangler.
The Dangers of Tall Steel Structures. W. L. B. Jenney.
The American Naval Officer of the Future. W. M. McFarland.
Fortunes in Nuggets of Gold. George E. Walsh.
The Magnetic Concentration of Ores. W. A. Anthony.
Central Operation of Distant Devices. W. B. Cowles.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

America as Seen from Abroad. John J. Keane.
Cesare Aureli, a Roman Sculptor. Marie D. Walsh.
The Weapon of Fiction Against the Church. Walter Lecky.
A Visitandine of the Ninteenth Century.
A Study of the American Temperance Question. A. P. Doyle.
The Crowning with Thorns in Art. Eliza S. Allen.
Catholic Life in Washington. Mary T. Waggaman.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

The Mineral Riches of China.
The French Invasion of 1797. Charles Edwardes.
Gas-Works Management and Consumers' Interests.

Charities Review.—New York. March.

Medical Charities. Stephen Smith.
The Legal Aid Society. Frederick W. Holls.
Lodging of Homeless Men. Homer Folks.
Industrial Insurance. Haley Fiske.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

The Demoralization of France.
Immorality and Cowardice of Modern Loan-Mongering. A. J. Wilson.
The Military Amateurs.
Agricultural Depression. Edmund Verney.
The Problem in the Far East. Fred. T. Jane.
China and Japan: The Dragon and the Chrysanthemum.
The Decline of Tractarianism. "A Country Parson."
The Strike of German Students in Austria. S. Schidrowitz.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

Lord Anson and the "Centurion." W. H. Fitchett.
James Clarence Mangan: Poet, Eccentric, and Humorist. A. P. Graves.
Gold-Mining at the Klondike. T. C. Down.
The Life of a Chinese Mandarin. E. H. Parker.

Cosmopolis.—London. March.

(In English.)

Coleridge's Notes on Flogel.
The Literary Movement in Germany. J. G. Robertson.
Naples. Arthur Symons.

(In French.)

The Social Question. Paul Deschenel.
The Copy Books of Montauban. J. A. D. Ingres.
The Patriotism of Lieut. Napoleon Bonaparte, 1785-89. A. Chuquet.
Unpublished Letters to Gustave d'Eichthal. John Stuart Mill.

(In German.)

Criticisms of the Socialist Future State. (Concluded.) A. Wagner.
Napoleon I. and Prussia. (Concluded.) Max Lenz.
"Future State:" Two Open Letters. Rudolph Sohn, E. Bernstein.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.

The Aquarium in Battery Park. E. W. Mayo.
French Women: The Young Girl. Harriet Monroe.
Jenny Lind. H. B. Elliot.

The Dial.—Chicago.

February 16.

A Tale of Two Cities.
Education of Women in England. Ellen C. Hinsdale.

March 1.

The Book and the Custom House.
French Genius in Criticism. G. L. Swiggett.

Education.—Boston. March.

Corporal Punishment as a Means of Social Control. E. Barnes.
Indian Dialects. J. W. Wilkinson.
Analysis of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."—II.
Deaf Mutes and Their Instruction. A. Morton.
The Uncertainty of the Teacher's Position.—II. E. L. Cowdrick.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

The Logic of Mathematics in Relation to Education. C. S. Pierce.
The Problem of Occupation for College Women. Kate H. Claghorn.
The Grading and Promotion of Pupils. John T. Prince.
The School Fatigue Question in Germany. H. T. Lukens.
Reading Aloud in the Public Schools. S. H. Clark.
Paidology, the Science of the Child. Oscar Chrisman.
American Graduate Schools. H. Edgren.

Educational Review.—London. March.

The Future of Schools of Science. William Dyche.
The Teaching of Science in Schools. Edith Aitken.
The Education of a Moor. Budgett Meakin.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, South Africa.—II. J. J. Hammond.
Mining Law in North America. R. W. Raymond.
Utilization of Exhaust Steam. B. Donkin.
Ship-Building in Great Britain.—IV. James McKechnie.
Construction of Slow-Burning Buildings. Francis C. Moore.
British Railway Fares. W. J. Stevens.
Development of Machinery for Sheet-Metal Stamping. O. Smith.
Recovery of By-Products of the Blast Furnace. A. H. Sexton.
The Adjudication of Water Rights. Elwood Mead.
Electric Development of Hydraulic Power. F. C. Finkle.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

The German Emperor and Empress at Home. Mary S. Warren.
Murdered Statesmen of the Century.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

Contradictions of Modern France; the Military Paradox. Pierre de Coubertin.
The French on the Nile. Frederick A. Edwards.
The Tirah Campaign. An Eyewitness.
The End of the New Unionism. Louis Garvin.
Methods of Voting; an Electoral Revolution. W. H. Howe.
Sidelights of the Revanche Idea. Albert D. Vandam.
Paul Kruger; an Apology and a Defense. F. Reginald Statham.
The Westminster "Improvement" Scheme. With Map. E. P. Warren.
England and Japan. H. W. Wilson.

The Forum.—New York. March.

Should the United States Produce Its Sugar? James Wilson.
The Duty of Annexing Hawaii. John T. Morgan.
Our Duty to Cuba. H. D. Money.
The Democratic Party and Its Future. William J. Stone.
China's Complications and American Trade. Clarence Cary.
Brazil: Its Commerce and Resources. T. L. Thompson.
England and Egypt. A. S. White.
Some Recent Municipal Gas History. Edward W. Bemis.
Organ Music and Organ-Playing. Alexandre Guilmant.
The Tramp Problem: A Remedy. Henry E. Rood.
Is It Worth While to Take Out a Patent? E. J. Prindle.
State Control of Political Parties. Frank D. Pavey.
Recent Astronomical Progress. Simon Newcomb.
The Neo-Romantic Novel. G. R. Carpenter.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

Stars; the Suns of Space. J. Ellard Gore.
The English Township. T. H. B. Graham.
Knightly Orders of France. J. F. Morris Fawcett.
Pitt's Speech on Slavery, April 3, 1792.
From the Kongo to the Niger. F. A. Edwards.

The Green Bag.—Boston. March.

Attorney-General Griggs.
Abolish the Death Penalty. James W. Stillman.
The Romance of the Old Reports. F. J. Hagan.
Attitude of Courts and Legislatures Upon Labor Questions.
Some Virginia Lawyers of the Past and Present.—III.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. March.

Prejudice Against Railroads. Chauncey M. Depew.
Reform of Primaries.
A New Voice on Trusts.
Mr. Gladstone on Free Trade.
Labor Troubles in Japan.
New Views of Domestic Service.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. March.

The Hero of the Yalu.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

Charles H. Spurgeon. Joseph Parker.
Recent Reconstructions of Theology. B. B. Warfield.
What the Church Should Stand For. Charles H. Payne.
How Oriental Discoveries Are Helpful. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York.

February.

The Ganglionic Nervous System. Alexander Wilder.
Science and Spiritual Phenomena. B. F. Underwood.
The Dogma of Hell. Henry Frank.
An Educational Suggestion. L. L. Hopkins.
The Silent Domain. Elsworth Lawson.
The Dualism of Good and Evil. Eugene Skilton.

March.

Attributes of God and Man's Relation to Them.
The Ganglionic Nervous System. Alexander Wilder.
The Dogma of Hell. H. Frank.
Animal Flesh as Food. Edward G. Day.
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—VI. Hudor Genone.

International.—Chicago. March.

Here and There in St. Thomas, D. W. I. Lilian D. Kelsey.
The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons. G. Valbert.
Winter Days in Japan. Kurt Dietsch.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. January.

Notes on Aluminum. Jesse M. Smith.
Hydraulic Rams. J. Richards.
The Geology of Helena, Montana, and Vicinity. L. S. Griswold.
Designs in Steamship Construction Upon the Lakes. R. L. Newman.
The Diesel Motor. E. D. Meier.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly.) January-February.

Movement in the Crust of the Earth. J. W. Powell.
Estimates and Causes of Crustal Shortening. C. R. Van Hise.
Note on the Pressure Within the Earth. C. S. Slichter.
Classification of Igneous Rocks. W. Cross.
On Rock Classification. P. Iddings.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. March.

Hasty Intrenchments in the War of Secession. A. L. Wagner.
The New Carbine and Target Practice. E. A. Ellis.
Regimental Instruction in First Aid. Rory Fletcher.
The Late Revolution in Colombia. S. F. Massey.
Sowing Without Reaping. William H. Johnston.
A Service School for Heavy Artillery. H. C. Carbaugh.
Aldershot Training in 1897.
German and French Maneuvers of 1897. E. T. Hutton.
Armament of the British Cavalry.
Coast Defense. F. M. Lowe.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) March.

Value of the "Greenbacks" During the Civil War. W. C. Mitchell.
Economic Situation in Japan. Bernard Moses.
Beginnings of the Financial Independence of the United States. W. P. Sterns.
Deposit-Reserve System of the National Bank Law. E. S. Meade.
Massachusetts Tax Report. A. C. Miller.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-Monthly.) January-February.

Confederate Ordnance During the War. W. LeR. Brown.
Howitzers and Mortars for Field Artillery.
National Defenses. Major-General Maurice.
Old Fort Matanzas. C. DeW. Willcox.
Ballistic Problems in Indirect and Curved Fire. J. M. Ingalls.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. March.

Influence of the Kindergarten Spirit Upon a Normal School.
Kindergarten Benefit to Indian Children. Lucie C. Maley.
Teaching Art to Children. Helen E. Starrett.

Knowledge.—London. March.

The Total Solar Eclipse, January 22, 1898. E. W. Maunder.
Cloud Belts. Wm. Shackleton.
A New Theory of the Milky Way. C. Easton.
The Masses and Distances of Binary Stars. J. E. Gore.

Leisure Hour.—London. March.

The Seal-Hunters of Newfoundland. Wilfred T. Grenfell.
Greenwich Observatory. E. W. Maunder.
The Education Systems of Australia. C. H. Irwin.

Longman's Magazine.—London. March.

"Memoirs of a Highland Lady." Mrs. Andrew Lang.
The Secret of the Willow-Wren. W. H. Hudson.
The Season of the Year. Grant Allen.

Ludgate.—London. March.

The Hickman Bacon Family; the Oldest English Baronetcy.
The Percies; Romantic Leaves from Family Histories.
The Value of London. Alexis Krausse.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.

The Diary of Private Timewell in the Campaign of New Orleans.
Novels of University Life. George Saintsbury.
The Evolution of the Sikh Soldier. Major Pearse.
The True Military Policy. David Hannay.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.

The Dreyfus Case. M. Ellinger.
The Spirit of Judaism. Henry Herzberg.
The Anti-Semitic Disturbances in France. J. Boehmer.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) March-April.

Is Methodism Catholic? H. K. Carroll.
The Gentleman in Literature. W. A. Quayle.
The Teaching Element in Preaching. A. H. Tuttle.
A Divine Romance. W. F. Steele.
The Real Borgia. C. C. Starbuck.
Ancient British and Ephesian Succession Theories. R. J. Cooke.
A Colloquy in Ethics. Reese F. Alsop.
Christian Science Against Itself. M. W. Gifford.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. March.

Impressions of New Orleans. E. S. Gardner.
Rocky Mountain Snow-Shoeing. Z. Fuller.
Grant's Life in the West. John W. Emerson.
Elements of a National Literature. James R. Hanna.
Obstacles to Municipal Reform. J. K. Macomber.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.

A Neglected People—The Albanians. J. W. Baird.
A Quarter of a Century of Missionary Work at Van.

Missionary Review.—New York. March.

Rescue Missions. A. T. Pierson.
A Japanese Symposium. Robert E. Speer.
A Light in Darkest London.
The Central American Mission Field. C. I. Scofield.
Gospel Triumphs in Mexico. William Wallace.
Child Marriage and Widowhood in India. J. S. Dennis.

Month.—London. March.

The Betterment of Criminals. A. R. Whiteway.
The First English Charterhouse. Herbert Thurston.
In the Closing Days of Prince Charles. A. Shield.
Socialism and Religious Orders. Rev. Joseph Rickaby.
Roman Congregations. Wm. Humphrey.

Music.—Chicago. March.

Modern Instrumentation. Arthur Weld.
The Psychology of Pianistic Memory. H. A. Kelso.
Memories of Robert Schumann. Carl Reinecke.
Violin-Making, Ancient and Modern.—V. W. W. Oakes.

The National Geographic Magazine.—Washington. March.

Dwellings of the Saga-Time in Iceland. Cornelia Horsford.
Two Hundred Miles Up the Kuskokwim. Charles Hallock.
Mt. St. Elias Expedition of Prince Luigi and Amadeo, 1897.

National Magazine.—Boston. March.

The Wealth of American Forests. Mitchell Mannering.
Christ and His Time.—XVII. Dallas L. Sharp.
Some Notable American Wrecks. Joanna N. Kyle.
Taking of the Oath in the German Army. Conrad Richter.
The Author of "Quo Vadis." Joseph L. French.
Types of Railroad Travelers. Joe Mitchell Chapple.
The Situation in Cuba To-day. Elbert B. Hastings.

National Review.—London. March.

Face to Face in West Africa. Admiral Maxse.
The British Army. Edward Bulwer.
The Indian Crisis and a Remedy. Herbert C. Gibbs.
The Higher Rascality. H. E. M. Stutfield.
The Coming Partition of China. John Foreman.
Second Thoughts on Rhodesia. J. Y. F. Blake.
The Irish Land Acts at Work. Dr. Anthony Traill.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Truth and How We Know It. Charles F. Dole.
Two Famous Maxims of Greece. Paul E. More.
Christian Missions in India. J. T. Sunderland.
A Satyr Aspires. Henry C. Greene.
Place of Prophecy in Christianity. F. C. Conybeare.
Henry George and His Economic System. W. A. Scott.
Philosophy as Affected by Nationality. Frank Sewall.
Protestant Faculty of Theology of the Paris University.
Esther as a Babylonian Goddess. C. H. Toy.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.

England at War. T. E. Kebbel.
The Army and the Government's Opportunity. H. O. Arnold Forster.
The Navy and the Engineering Dispute. Archibald S. Hurd.
Note on the Indian Northwest Frontier Policy. Lord Napier.
The Methods of the Inquisition. W. S. Lilly.
The Short Story. Frederick Wedmore.
Austria-Hungary and Ausgleich. Emil Reich.
The Future of Manchuria. F. Younghusband.
Some of the Resources of Canada. Prince Krapotkin.

North American Review.—New York. March.

Is the Constitution Outworn? Goldwin Smith.
Do Foreign Missions Pay? F. E. Clark.
Our Future on the Pacific. G. W. Melville.
Personal Morals and College Government. Charles F. Thwing.
Patriotism: Its Dangers and Duties. William C. Doane.
Could Russia Take British India? R. von Bieberstein.
The Need of Postal Reform. E. F. Loud.
Intervention of the United States in Cuba. J. H. Latané.
Recollections of the Civil War.—II. William H. Russell.

The Open Court.—Chicago. March.

Queen Louise. Herbert Tuttle.
Photography of Projectiles. Ernst Mach.
History of the People of Israel. C. H. Cornill.

Outing.—New York. March.

The Fox Terrier. E. W. Sandys.
Hunting the Fur Seal. W. G. Emery.
The Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans. L. D. Sampsell.
A Week with the Singhalese. E. M. Allaire.
The Overhauling of a Yacht. A. J. Kenealy.
Barcelona: Its Scenes and People. C. Edwardes.
Coasting: Down Grade at a Mile a Minute. A. H. Godfrey.

The Outlook.—New York. March.

Frances E. Willard. Lady Henry Somerset.
The New York Fireman. James R. Sheffield.
The Background of Wordsworth's Poetry. Hamilton W. Mabie.
The Life and Letters of Paul.—X. Lyman Abbott.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends. Edward Everett Hale.
French Girls in Domestic Life. Th. Bentzon.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. March.

Battle Abbey. Duchess of Cleveland.
Stag-Hunting in the Old Days. W. A. Baillie Grohman.
South London. Continued. Walter Besant.
The Story of Major André. A. Dimock.

Philosophical Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) March.

The Metaphysics of Aristotle.—II. John Watson.
The Genesis of the Critical Philosophy.—II. J. G. Schurman.
Psychology of Temperament. Henry Davies.

Photo-American.—New York. March.

Carelessness. W. A. Orsley.
Retouching Portrait Negatives. G. Rosenbacher.
Stepping-Stones to Photography. Edward W. Newcomb.
Aristo Single Toning.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. February.

How Hollinger Does Business.
The Music of Colors and the Colors of Music.
Snow Photography. T. M. Brook.
A Point in Composition. T. Perkins.

Photographic Times.—New York. March.

Photographic Studies of Live Birds. R. W. Shufeldt.
Palestine Photographically Considered. R. E. M. Bain.
A New System of Flash-Light Photography. L. G. Bigelow.
The Successful Development of Hand-Camera Exposures.
Naturalistic Photography. P. H. Emerson.
Artistic Photography.

Review of Reviews.—London. March.

The Marquis of Salisbury.
The Threatened War: Why Not Arbitrate Before We Fight?

Review of Reviews.—Melbourne. January.

With Stoddart's Cricket Team in Australia. Prince Ranjitsinhji.
The Siege of San Sebastian, July-August, 1813. W. H. Fitchett.

The Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. March.

Austria-Hungary. William G. Dix.
A Benedictine Princess—Louise de Conde.
From the New West. Lydia S. Flintham.
Catholicity in Australia. W. Gleeson.
The Franciscan Crusade in Favor of Poverty. B. O'Reilly.
Intentions of the Rosary. J. M. L. Monsabre.

The Sanitarian.—New York. March.

Suggestions Upon Hygiene and Diet for the Pulmonary Invalid. E. J. Bermingham.
Vitality of Pathogenic Germs in Water and Other Media. B. M. Bolton.
Adequate Ventilation in Mines. E. W. Thirkell.
Fœtal Murder. H. R. Storer.
Common Errors About Snakes. Nicholas Pike.

The School Review.—Chicago. March.

Opinion as to Problems in Education. I. Sharpless, J. Sachs.
The Idea of a University. J. G. Schurman.
The Place of Science in Preparatory Schools. C. C. Wilson.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. March.

Michael Bruce; the Poet of Lochleven. Continued. Rev. P. Mearns.
Schir William Wallace. Kenneth Mathieson.

Sewanee Review.—Sewanee, Tenn. (Quarterly.) January.

The Greek Elegy. W. P. Trent.
Literary Significance of the Greek Fathers. J. Reinhard.
A Poetical Problem. Greenough White.
A Study of Racine's "Andromaque." B. W. Wells.
Recent Classical Studies in Germany. C. W. Bain.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) March.

Royal Menus. J. J. Moran.
Caran D'Ache at Home. Marie A. Belloc.
Masks. E. A. B. Hodgetts.
Timber Titans. George Dollar.
Glimpses of Nature.—VIII. Grant Allen.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. March.

An Hour in St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. W. J. Ferrar.
Help on the Field of Battle.—I. W. F. Stevenson.
A Voice from the Yukon Gold District. Charles Middleton.

The Westminster Review.—London. March.

Americanism and "The Monroe Doctrine." J. C. Green.
Forms and Signs of the Cross. J. F. Hewitt.
Intermediate Education in Ireland.—II. Andrew Murphy.
Picketing. J. T. Baylee.

Judicial Sex Bias.—II.
Dogs in Poetry. J. Hudson.
Tattooing and Its History. O. Smeaton.
Is Parliament so Shocking? G. A. B. Dewar.
Mr. Henly and Highland Mary. Robert M. Lockhart.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. March.

Ortol: A Complete Report. C. H. Bothamley.
Originality: The Craze for Novelty. D. Bachrach.
Preparing "Plain" and Albumenized Papers.
Composition in Figure Studies. James Hay.
Sulphocyanide of Gold and Ammonium. L. Belitzski.
Halation and Backing. W. E. Debenham.
Development by Modern Means: Glycin. W. Thomas.
Portraiture. Mr. Priestly.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) February.

The Incidence of Taxation in the United Kingdom. C. P. Sanger.
Influence of Money on International Trade. G. M. Fiamingo.
The Franchises of Greater New York. Max West.
Agricultural Depression in England. J. H. Hollander.
Modern Social Reform and Old Christian Ideas. L. G. Powers.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

February 5.

The Diesel Motor; the Machine of the Twentieth Century.
Reform of German High Schools. E. von Sallwürk.

February 12.

Emin Pasha. T. H. Pantenius.
Moritz von Schwind. A. Rosenberg.

February 19.

Emin Pasha. Continued.
Sheep in the Berlin Zoölogical Gardens. L. Heck.

February 26.

Elise Averdieck. Karl Kinzel.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 6.

Andechs, Bavaria. E. Heindl.
The Owl. J. Dackweiler.
Dr. Franz Josef von Stein. With Portrait.

Heft 7.

A Visit to the Papal Garden. A. de Waal.
India and the English. Dr. Cramer.
Kloster Leebus, Silesia. P. Majunke.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.

Annette von Droste-Hülshoff. Concluded. H. Hüffer.
Life and Irritability. J. Reinke.
Reminiscences. Concluded. Dr. J. Rodenberg.
Gabriele d'Annunzio. Lady Blennerhassett.
Castle Nohant and Its Marionettes. E. Plauchut.
W. H. Riehl.
Wilhelm Steinhausen, Clemens Brentano's Latest Illustrator. H. Grimm.
Kaio-Chau. M. von Brandt.
The New German Commercial Law. F. Goldschmidt.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. February.

Positivism and Philosophy. Ernest Naville.
In German Africa. Continued. Michel Delines.
Ferdinand Lassalle. Concluded. Maurice Muret.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

February 1.

German Socialism and the Agrarian Question. H. Lichtenberger.
Plutarch and Egypt. E. Guimet.
The Pathogenic Microbes. L. Delmas.
European Ambitions in China. A. de Pouvourville.
Fiscal Reforms. A. Bisseuil.

February 15.

France's Colonial Army.
A Great American—Henry George.
Plutarch and Egypt. E. Guimet.
The Carnival. P. Pourot.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

February 1.

The Family. Henri Joly.
Fiscal Studies. Continued. M. de Sablemont.
The New Law of Exchange in Germany.

February 16.

Fiscal Studies. Continued. M. de Sablemont.
Vincent de Gournay. A. de Cilleuls.
Paternal Control in France.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

February 5.

The French Clergy. G. de Rivalière.
The Algerian Expedition of 1841; Correspondence of General Mellinet.

February 12.

The French Clergy. Concluded. G. de Rivalière.
Algeria. Charles Giraudeau.

February 19.

Ferdinand Fabre. Emile Faguet.
The Taking of the Hôtel de Ville, 1848. W. de Fonvielle.

February 26.

Depopulation and Social Reform. A. Fouillée.
The Imprisonment of the Farmers-General in France, May, 1794.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

February 1.

The Last of the Condés. P. de Ségur.
The Battles of Ligny and Quatre-Bras. H. Houssaye.
Iron in Living Bodies. A. Pastre.

February 15.

Napoleon III.: Creation and Procedure of the Imperial Government. E. Olliver.
German Industry. R. G. Lévy.
The Last of the Condés. Continued. P. de Ségur.
Evolution and the History of Literature. F. Brunetière.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.

February 1.

Louis Couperus. With Portrait. L. van Keymeulen.

February 12.

Graphology. J. Crépieux-Jamin.

February 19.

The Klondike Gold-Fields. J. Périer.

February 26.

The Catholic Church in Sweden and Norway.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. February.

The Fall of Robespierre. Concluded. E. Beré.
The Doctrine of Election. A. Castelein.
Alphonse Daudet. Henry Bordeaux.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

February 1.

Letters from Brussels, 1851–1852. Victor Hugo.
Cretan Affairs. V. Bérard.
The Poetry of Gabriel d'Annunzio. J. Dormis.

February 15.

The Bonapartes and the Consulate. F. Masson.
A Visit to the Tomb of Genjis Khan. C. E. Bonin.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. February 10.

Waldeck Rousseau, 1809–1882. J. Quesnay de Beaurepaire.
The New Criminal Code of December 8, 1897. A. Fournier.
The French Colonial Army. Concluded. Fleury Ravarin.
The Power of the President of the French Republic.
The French Naval Budget for 1898.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

February 1.

General Humbert and His Invasion of Ireland, 1798. V. Gribayédoff.
A Psychological Laboratory in Paris. N. Vaschide.
The Resurrection of Klecksography. Comte L. de Norvins.
Spies in French History. R. Deberdt.

February 15.

General Humbert. Concluded. V. Gribayédoff.
Death Customs Among Savage Races. A. de Neuville.
Dr. Max Nordau and His Work. With Portrait. Jean Finot.
The Literary Movement in Italy. Ugo Ojetti.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. February.

The Socialist Party and the Agricultural Classes in Italy. G. Gatti.
Socialism in Germany in 1897. H. Thurow.
The Confederation of Labor. M. Claverie.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

February 1.

The Problem of Colonization. Louis Vignon.
Psycho-Physics. M. Casslant.

February 12.

The Responsibility of the Medical Profession. A. Lacassagne.
Mathematical Conception of Space. A. Muller.

February 19.

Phenomena of Combustion, Mechanical Power, Heat, and Electricity.
Pythagore. L. Theureau.

February 26.

The Centenary of the Death of Bayen. M. Balland.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civilta Cattolica.—Rome.

February 5.

Banners in Churches.
The Dreyfus Case.
Industrial Claims and Scientific Socialism.

February 19.

Legislation and Sunday Rest.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in Italy. Continued.
German Rationalism and Its Methods.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

February 1.

Employers' Liability. P. Villari.
The Naples Municipality. P. Turiello.
Retrograde Evolution. P. Mantegazza.
Maeterlinck as Poet and Philosopher. M. Rava.

February 15.

The Italian Ministry and Mentana. G. Gadda.
China and Japan. L. dal Verme.
The Painter Tiepolo. P. Molmenti.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

February 1.

Viriculture. G. Tononi.
Italy and the Papacy. E. A. Foperti.
The "Cita Morta" of l'Annunzio. Leon de Gistille.

February 15.

A Pedestrian Journey from the Po to Lake Lucerne. F. Bosazza.
Mrs. Browning's Poems. S. Rumor.
Political Protestantism. Eleutero.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the March numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Africa: From the Congo to the Niger, F. A. Edwards, GM.
Africa: Face to Face in West Africa, Admiral Maxse, NRev.
Agriculture, The Status of American, G. E. Walsh, Lipp.
Agricultural Depression, E. Verney, CR.
Agricultural Depression in England, J. H. Hollander, YR.
Aid Society, The Legal, F. W. Holls, CRev.
Albanians, a Neglected People, J. W. Baird, MisH.
Allen, Ethan, A Sketch of, Alice K. McGilton, AMon.
Aluminum, Notes on, Jesse M. Smith, JAES, Jan.
America as Seen from Abroad, J. J. Keane, CW.
Anatomy and Physiology, The Century's Progress in, Harp.
André, Major, The Story of, A. Dimock, PMM.
Andrée Party, Letters from the, McCl.
Animal Flesh as Food, Edward G. Day, Int.
Aristotle, The Metaphysics of—II., John Watson, PRev.
Armies: See contents of JMSI; US; USM.
Army, The British, Edward Bulwer, NatR.
Army Maneuver, An American, F. Matthews, Harp.
Art, Municipal, in Italy, Allen French, NEM.
Astronomical: Stars, the Suns of Space, J. E. Gore, GM.
Astronomical Progress, Recent, Simon Newcomb, F.
Australia, Education Systems of, C. H. Irwin, LH.
Australian Democracy, E. L. Godkin, AM.
Austria, Stirring Times in, Mark Twain, Harp.
Austria and Turkey, Policy of Germany in Respect to, Harp.
Austria-Hungary, W. G. Dix, R.
Austria-Hungary and Ausgleich, Emil Reich, NC.
Bacchylides and His Native Isle, J. I. Manatt, AM.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Barcelona: Its Scenes and People, C. Edwardes, O.
Barrie, J. M., as a Dramatist, Edward Morton, Bkman.
Birds: Songs of American Birds, John Burroughs, CM.
Birds: The Secret of the Willow-Wren, W. H. Hudson, Long.
Boarding Homes, Girls' Coöperative, Robert Stein, A.
Boldini, Giovanni, H. S. McMaster, MM.
Borgia, The Real, C. C. Starbuck, MR.
Boston, Municipal Service of, F. C. Lowell, AM.
Bowery, When Fashion Graced the, Mrs. Burton Harrison, LHJ.
Brazil: Its Commerce and Resources, T. L. Thompson, F.
Brazil: The Brazilian Financial Outlook, BankL.
Bubonic Plague in India, The, A. Lustig, Chaut.
Buildings, Tall, of New York, MM.
Canada:
  Makers of the Dominion of Canada—V., J. G. Bourinot, CanM.
  British Diplomacy Affecting Canada, T. Hodgins, CanM.
  Some of the Resources of Canada, Prince Krapotkin, NC.
Catacombs, The Guanajuato, DeG. Cunningham, G.
Catholicity in Australia, W. Gleeson, R.
Catholic Life in Washington, Mary T. Waggaman, CW.
Charities: See contents of CRev.
Charterhouse, The First English, H. Thurston, M.
China:
  The Mineral Riches of China, CJ.
  The Land that is Coveted, W. E. Curtis, Cos.
  The Coming Partition of China, J. Foreman, NatR.
  China's Complications and American Trade, C. Cary, F.
Chinaman, John, E. R. Donehoo, CRev, Jan.
Child Marriage and Widowhood in India, J. S Dennis, MisR.
Christ and His Time—XVII., D. L. Sharp, NatM.
Christian Science Against Itself, M. W. Gifford, MR.
Church, Anglican, in Canada, CanM.
Civil War, Recollections of the—II., W. H. Russell, NAR.
Civil War, Reminiscences of the—V., C. A. Dana, McCl.
Cloud Belts, W. Shackleton, K.
College Government, Personal Morals and, C. F. Thwing, NAR.
Colombia, The Late Revolution in, S. F. Massey, JMSI.
Constantinople, American College for Girls at, NEM.
Constitution, The, is it Outworn? Goldwin Smith, NAR.
Corn, Indian, in Colonial Times, Alice M. Earle, Chaut.
Country Life, German, G. W. Steevens, Black.
Cries of Paris, The, Black.
Criminals, The Betterment of, A. R. Whiteway, M.
Cross, Forms and Signs of the, J. F. Hewitt, WR.
Cuba:
  Our Duty to Cuba, H. D. Money, F.
  Intervention of the United States in Cuba, NAR.
  The Situation in Cuba To-day, E. B. Hastings, NatM.
Currency Reform, A. W. Dimock, A.
Darwinism and Philanthropy, W. Hutchinson, CRev, Jan.
Deaf Mutes and Their Instruction, A. Morton, Ed.
Death Penalty, Abolish the, J. W. Stillman, GBag.
Democratic Party and Its Future, W. J. Stone, F.
Democracy, An Apostate, Franklin Smith, APS.
Dependents, Relief and Care of—III., H. A. Millis, AJS.
Dialects, Indian, J. W. Wilkinson, Ed.
Diamonds, Historic, Neith Boyce, Lipp.
Divine Man, Philosophy of the—VI., H. Genone, Int.
Domestic Service, New Views of, GMag.
Drama: A First Performance in Shakespeare's Time, AM.
Dreyfus Case, The, M. Ellinger, Men.
Dreyfus Case: The Dreyfus Mystery, T. C. Crawford, Cos.
Eastern Problem, The, F. T. Jane, CR.
Eclipse, The Total Solar, January 22, 1898, K.

Education: See also contents of Ed; EdRA: SRev.
The Education of a Moor, B. Meakin, EdRL.
The Education Systems of Australia, C. H. Irwin, LH.
American College for Girls at Constantinople, NEM.
Our National Seminary of Learning, W. J. McGee, Harp.
Intermediate Education in Ireland—II., A. Murphy, WR.
Education of Women in England, E. C. Hinsdale, D, Feb. 16.
Egypt, England and, A. S. White, F.
Egypt, The Khedive of, F. C. Penfield, MM.
Elections: Reform of Primaries, GMag.
Election Schools, The St. Louis, W. F. Saunders, AMRR.
Electioneering, English and American, S. Brooks, Chaut.
Electricity, The Antics of, G. J. Varney, Lipp.
Elegy, The Greek, W. P. Trent, SR, Jan.
Elmira, Character-Building at, R. C. Bates, AJS.
England:
England at War, T. E. Kebbel, NC.
The French Invasion of 1797, C. Edwardes, CJ.
England, Agricultural Depression in, J. H. Hollander, YR.
England's Economic and Political Crisis, J. N. Larned, AM.
Esther as a Babylonian Goddess, C. H. Toy, NW.
Ethics, A Colloquy in, R. F. Alsop, MR.
Fenians on the St. Croix, J. Vroom, CanM.
Fessenden, William Pitt, Richard Webb, NEM.
Fireman, The New York, J. R. Sheffield, Out.
Forests, The Wealth of American, M. Mannering, NatM.
France, The Demoralization of, CR.
France, Contradictions of Modern, P. de Coubertin, FR.
Franchises of Greater New York, The, Max West, YR.
Free Trade, Mr. Gladstone and, GMag.
Gas History, Some Recent Municipal, E. W. Bemis, F.
Gas Undertakings, Authorized, BTJ.
Gas-Works, The Philadelphia, C. R. Woodruff, AJS.
Gas-Works Management and Consumers' Interests, CJ.
"Greenbacks," Value of, During the Civil War, JPEcon.
George, Henry, and His Economic System, W. A. Scott, NW.
German Army and Navy, The, H. W. Raymond, Chaut.
German Emperor and Empress at Home, EI.
Girls, French, in Domestic Life, Th. Bentzon, Out.
Gold, Fortunes in Nuggets of, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand—II., J. J. Hammond, EngM.
Good and Evil, The Dualism of, Eugene Skilton, Int.
Grant's Des Moines Speech, J. S. Clarkson, CM.
Grant's Life in the West, John W. Emerson, MidM.
Greece: In the Wake of a War, Julian Ralph, Harp.
Greece, Two Famous Maxims of, P. E. More, NW.
Greek Fathers, Literary Significance of the, SR.
Griggs, Attorney-General, GBag.
Hague, The, B. F. Robinson, CFM.
Hawaii: The Duty of Annexing Hawaii, J. T. Morgan, F.
Hell, The Dogma of, Henry Frank, Int.
Highland Mary, Mr. Henly and, R. M. Lockhart, WR.
Hydraulic Rams, J. Richards, JAES, Jan.
Hymns and Songs, Our National Patriotic, AMon.
Indian Crisis and a Remedy, H. C. Gibbs, NatR.
India, Christian Missions in, J. T. Sunderland, NW.
Indian Northwest Frontier Policy, Note on the, Lord Napier, NC.
Inquisition, The Methods of the, W. S. Lilly, NC.
Insurance, Industrial, Haley Fiske, CRev.
Ireland, Intermediate Education in—II., A. Murphy, WR.
Irish Land Acts at Work, A. Traill, NatR.
Israel, History of the People of, C. H. Cornill, OC.
Japan:
Labor Troubles in Japan, GMag.
Winter Days in Japan, K. Dietsch, Int.
Social and Domestic Life of Japan, K. Mitsukuri, AM.
Economic Situation in Japan, Bernard Moses, JPEcon.
Jews: Anti-Semitic Disturbances in France, J. Boehmer, Men.
Judaism, The Spirit of, Henry Herzberg, Men.
Klondike, The:
The River Trip to the Klondike, J. S. Webb, CM.
The Rush to the Klondike, E. S. Curtis, CM.
Gold-Mining at the Klondike, T. C. Down, C.
Ho, for the Klondike! Hamlin Garland, McCl.
The Rush to the Klondike, Sam Stone Bush, AMRR.
A Voice from the Yukon Gold District, C. Middleton, SunM.
Knightly Orders of France, J. F. M. Fawcett, G. M.
Labor:
Labor Troubles in Japan, GMag.
The Workers—The West—I., W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
Law, Lawlessness, and Labor, H. W. B. Mackay, A.
Prison Labor Legislation, Otis Fuller, CRev, Jan.
Attitude of Courts and Legislatures Upon Labor Questions, GBag.
La Crosse; How, When, and Where to See It, Bad.
Lecturers, Reminiscences of Eminent, Joel Benton, Harp.
Legislation, Political and Municipal, in 1897, E. D. Durand, AAPS.
Leprosy? Shall We Annex, Cos.
Literature, Elements of a National, J. R. Hanna, MidM.
Literary Nomenclature, F. Foster, Lipp.
Living, Expensive, the Blight on America, J. Lee, NEM.
Loan-Mongering, Immorality and Cowardice of, CR.
London, South, Walter Besant, PMM.
London, The Value of, A. Krausse, Lud.
Louise, Queen, Herbert Tuttle, OC.
Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends, E. E. Hale, Out.
Lowell and Whittier, Bkman.
Lynch-Law Epidemics, The Prevention of, E. L. Pell, AMRR.
Manchuria, The Future of, F. Younghusband, NC.
Mandarin, The Life of a Chinese, E. H. Parker, C.
Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, The, J. R. Proctor, CM.
Masks, E. A. B. Hodgetts, Str.
Maximilian's Time, Mexican Society in, Sara Y. Stevenson, CM.
Maxims of Greece, Two Famous, P. E. More, NW.
Medical Charities, Stephen Smith, CRev.
Menus, Royal, J. J. Moran, Str.
Methodism: Is Methodism Catholic? H. K. Carroll, MR.
Mexico: The Guanajuato Catacombs, DeG. Cunningham, G.
Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time, Sara Y. Stevenson, CM.
Milk-Bearing Plants, Mexican, E. P. Gaston, G.
Milky Way, A New Theory of the, C. Easton, K.
Mining Law in North America, R. W. Raymond, EngM.
Missions: See also contents of MisH; MisR.
Do Foreign Missions Pay? F. E. Clark, NAR.
Christian Missions in India, J. T. Sunderland, NW.
Monetary System, Proposed Reform of the, J. F. Johnson, AAPS.
Morals, Personal, and College Government, C. F. Thwing, NAR.
Monroe Doctrine, Americanism and the, J. C. Green, WR.
Municipal Reform, Obstacles to, J. K. Macomber, MidM.
Municipal Service of Boston, F. C. Lowell, AM.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer, EI.
Naval Officer of the Future, The American, CasM.
Nervous System, The Ganglionic, A. Wilder, Int.
New England in India, Francis E. Clark, NEM.
New Hampshire in the Early Days, Hannah O. Staples, AMon.
New Orleans, Impressions of, E. S. Gardner, MidM.
New Orleans, campaign of, Diary of a Soldier in the, Mac.
New York, the Greater, Franchises of, Max West, YR.
Novel, The Neo-Romantic, G. R. Carpenter, F.
Novels of University Life, George Saintsbury, Mac.
Ores, Magnetic Concentration of, W. A. Anthony, CasM.
Organ Music and Organ-Playing, A. Guilmant, F.
Oriental Discoveries Helpful, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Pacific, Our Future on the, G. W. Melville, NAR.
Paidology, the Science of the Child, Oscar Chrisman, EdRA.
Patent? Is it Worth While to Take Out a, E. J. Prindle, F.
Patriotism: Its Dangers and Duties, W. C. Doane, NAR.
Paul, The Life and Letters of—X., Lyman Abbott, Out.
Parties, Political, State Control of, F. D. Pavey, F.
Pearl-Seeking, F. H. Sweet, Lipp.
Philosophy as Affected by Nationality, Frank Sewall, NW.
Philosophy, The Genesis of Critical—II., J. G. Schurman, PRev.
Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Photography, Triumphs in Amateur—IV., M. Humphrey, G.
Photography of Projectiles, Ernst Mach, OC.
Physical Training in the Colleges, F. E. Leonard, APS.
Pilgrimage, Points of a, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.
Poetical Problem, A, Greenough White, SR.
Poets of To-day, Samuel Minturn Peck, BA.
Pompeiian Gentleman's Home-Life, Scrib.
Pompeiian House, Interior of a, H. C. Huntington, Cos.
Postal Reform, The Need of, E. F. Loud, NAR.
Potato Culture, Pingree, and Its Effects on Business, A.
Pottery, Fabric-Marked, F. S. Dellenbaugh, APS.
Poverty, A Statistical Study of the Causes of, AJS.
Profession, On the Choice of a—II., E. S. Holden, Cos.
Prison Labor Legislation, Otis Fuller, CRev, Jan.
Prophecy in Christianity, Place of, F. C. Conybeare, NW.
Pulmonary Invalids, Suggestion for Hygiene and Diet for, San.
Quarantine, A National, Walter Wyman, MM.
Racial Geography of Europe—XIV., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railroads, Prejudice Against, Chauncey M. Depew, GMag.
Railway Fares, British, W. J. Stevens, EngM.
Rascality, The Higher, H. E. M. Stutfield, NatR.
Revanche Idea, Sidelights of the, A. D. Vandam, FR.
Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
Revolution, Preliminary Period of the American, G. C. Lay, G.
Rhodesia, Second Thoughts on, J. Y. F. Blake, NatR.
Roman Congregations, W. Humphrey, M.
Rosary, Intentions of the, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.
Sahara, Aspects of Nature in the, A. Heilprin, APS.
Salisbury, The Marquis of, RR.
Satire, Some Pictorial—II., George Du Maurier, Harp.
Seal-Hunters of Newfoundland, W. T. Grenfel, LH.
Seals: Hunting the Fur Seal, W. G. Emery, O.
Sex Bias, Judicial—II., WR.
Shipbuilding:
The Building of a Ship, Lewis Nixon, CasM.
Shipbuilding in Great Britain—IV., J. McKetchnie, EngM.
Shakespeare? Will the People Have, MM.

Siberia, In Fashionable, T. G. Allen, Jr., LHJ.
Sierra Nevada Fault Scarp, The Great, H. W. Fairbanks, APS.
Singhalese, A Week with the, E. M. Allaire, O.
Slavery Days, A Tragedy of the Old, G.
Slavery, Pitt's Speech on, April 3, 1792, GM.
Snakes, Common Errors About, Nicholas Pike, San.
Snow-Shoeing, Rocky Mountain, Z. Fuller, MidM.
Social Control—XII., Edward A. Ross, AJS.
Social Groups, Persistence of, Georg Simmel.
Socialism and Religious Orders, J. Rickaby, M.
Sociology Applied to Politics, F. Sigel, AAPS.
Spiritual Phenomena, Science and, B. F. Underwood, Int.
Sports: See contents of O; Bad; PMM.
Spurgeon, Charles H., Joseph Parker, HomR.
St. Thomas, Here and There in, Lilian D. Kelsey, Int.
Statistics, Official, W. M. Stuart, AJS.
Steamship Construction Upon the Lakes, Designs in, JAES, Jan.
Sugar? Should the United States Produce Its, J. Wilson, F.
Tapestry, Bayeux, S. L. Parrish, BA.
Tattooing and Its History, O. Smeaton, WR.
Taxation: Massachusetts Tax Report, A. C. Miller, JPEcon.
Taxation, Principles of—XVI., David A. Wells, APS.
Taxation, The Incidence of, in the United Kingdom, YR.
Temperament, The Psychology of, Henry Davies, PRev.
Temperance Question, A Study of the, A. P. Doyle, CW.
Theology, Recent Reconstructions of, B. B. Warfield, HomR.
Thermometers, The First, M. P. Duhem, APS.
Township, The English, T. H. B. Graham, GM.
Tractarianism, The Decline of, CR.
Tramp Problem, The: A Remedy, H. E. Rood, F.
Trusts, A New Voice on, GMag.
Trusts: Their Causes and the Remedy, Marion Butler, A.
Truth, and How We Know It, C. F. Dole, NW.
Unionism, the New, End of, L. Garvin, FR.
University, The Idea of a, J. G. Schurman, SRev.
Ventilation in Mines, Adequate, E. W. Thirkell, San.
Violin-Making, Ancient and Modern—V., W. W. Oakes, Mus
Virtue's Triple Guard, Carola Milanis, R.
Visitandine of the Nineteenth Century, CW.
Voting, Methods of: An Electoral Revolution, W. H. Howe, FR.
Water Rights, The Adjudication of, Elwood Mead, EngM.
Westminster "Improvement" Scheme, The, E. P. Warren, FR.
Whittier and Lowell, Bkman.
Willard, Frances E., Lady Henry Somerset, Out.
William, The Emperor, as a Huntsman, E. Breck, Cos.
Witchcraft and Christianity, H. M. Doughty, Black.
Women:
  Women Composers, Rupert Hughes, CM.
  Girls' Coöperative Boarding Homes, R. Stein, A.
  American College for Girls at Constantinople, NEM.
  The Problem of Occupation for College Women, EdRA.
  Education of Women in England, E. C. Hinsdale, D, Feb. 16.
  Elementary School Teaching as a Profession for Women, Ata.
Wordworth's Poetry, The Background of, H. W. Mabie, Out.
Wrecks, Some Notable American, Joanna N. Kyle, NatM.
Yalu, The Hero of the, C. D. Wilson, HM.
Zola, Dreyfus, and the Anti-Jewish Crusade in France, AMRR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
Inter.	International.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SR.	Sewanee Review.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1898.

Map Illustrating the Naval and Military Situation.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Cuba's Charter of Freedom..... 515
A Memorable April 19..... 515
Impressive Unanimity at Washington..... 515
The "Peace" Men Awoke a Year Too Late..... 516
The "Maine" Incident Caused Delay, Not Haste. 516
The Long-Awaited Message..... 516
Action in Congress..... 517
The Question of "Recognition"..... 518
The War Preparations..... 519
The Attitude of Spain..... 520
The Blockade of Cuba Ordered..... 520
Incidents and Conditions of the War..... 520
The Joint Note of the Six Powers..... 521
The Talk of European Menace..... 522
Our Treatment of Spain..... 522
Did We Begin the War in January?..... 523
What Might Have Been..... 524
Spain's Deliberate Guilt..... 524
Not Quite Consistent..... 525
The Financiers' Work at Washington..... 526
The Church and Its Holdings of Spanish Bonds. 527
The Efforts of Pope Leo..... 528
The Mystery Business at Washington..... 528
How the Brokers were Wise and the People Foolish..... 529
Why Austria and France were Interested..... 529
The International Character of "High Finance" 529
No Scandal to be Imputed..... 530
"Business" has a Right to Its Argument..... 530
England and France..... 530
England's Stand About China..... 530
The Independence and Integrity of China..... 531
The Russians at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan.. 531
Russia and Japan..... 531
England Gives Up and Joins the Scramble..... 532
England's Attitude Toward America..... 532
A Grateful Change of Policy..... 532
A Historic Parallel..... 533
America's Bulgaria..... 533
Peace, War, and Moral Leadership..... 533
General Kitchener's Advance on the Nile..... 533
Decisive Battle of April 8..... 534
India and English Parties..... 534
Leadership and Cabinet Government..... 535
Success of the Irish Bill..... 535
Cecil Rhodes "on Top" Again..... 535
The Federation of Australia..... 535

With portraits of President William McKinley, Senator J. B. Foraker, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Commodore George Dewey, Rear Admiral Howell, Captain Sigsbee, Commodore W. S. Schley, President Masso and his cabinet, Archbishop Ireland, Colonel Lugard, and George Curzon, map showing mobilization of troops, map of the Soudan, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 536

With portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Emory Smith, the late Joaquin Crespo, and the late Cardinal Taschereau, and other illustrations.

Summer and Autumn Gatherings of 1898..... 540

The War Question in Cartoons..... 542

With reproductions from various American and foreign journals.

Two Great American Treaties: One with Russia—Ratified; One with Denmark—Deferred..... 549

By W. Martin Jones.

With portraits of William H. Seward, Frederick W. Seward, officials of the State Department, Christian IX. of Denmark, and other illustrations.

Kuropàtkin: War Lord of Russia..... 561

By Charles Johnston.

With portraits of General Kuropàtkin and Czar Alexander II., and other illustrations.

The Late Anton Seidl..... 570

By Charles D. Lanier.
With portrait.

George Müller: A Character Sketch..... 572

By W. T. Stead.
With portrait and other illustrations.

The Movement for Better Primaries..... 583

By William H. Hotchkiss.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Isolation of the United States..... 590
Should We Increase the Army?..... 590
Financiering for War..... 591
Harbor Obstructions and Submarine Mines.... 593
British-Built Ships for Foreign Navies..... 594
The Foreign Policy of Lord Salisbury..... 594
Russian Ascendency in China..... 596
Russia and the Balance of Power..... 598
The Queen of Denmark..... 600
Japan's Economic Situation..... 600
Is There Work Enough for All?..... 603
The Municipality and the Gas-Supply..... 604
A Study in Municipal Politics..... 605
The English Governing Oligarchy..... 606
Ireland Since '98..... 609
The Central American Republics..... 611
Water Rights in Irrigated Regions..... 612
Tributes to Miss Willard..... 613
Children's Insurance..... 614
Car-Ferrying on Lake Michigan..... 615

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 616

The New Books..... 628

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 632

Index to Periodicals..... 638

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.


IRELAND
ENGLAND
FRANCE
FERROL
SANTANDER
CORUNA
SPAIN
BARCELONA
TARAGONA
MADRID
VALENCIA
ALICANTE
CARTAGENA
ALMERIA
MALAGA
CADIZ
ONTARIO
PORTLAND
PORTSMOUTH
BOSTON
NEWPORT
NEW LONDON
NEW YORK
SALEM
WILMINGTON
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
DELAWARE CITY
CHICAGO
UNITED STATES
FORTRESS MONROE
NORFOLK
MOOREHEAD CITY
WILMINGTON
CHARLESTON
PT. ROYAL
SAVANNAH
MOBILE
NEW ORLEANS
FERNANDINA
ST. AUGUSTINE
GALVESTON
AZORES
ARGRA
3400 MILES
MADEIRA IS.
FUNCHAL
BERMUDA
SANTA CRUEZ
CANARY IS.
MOROCCO
ALGIERS
1420 MILES
BAHAMA IS.
TORTUGAS
KEY WEST
MATANZAS
HAVANA
CUBA
SANTIAGO
HAYTI
PORTO RICO
SAN JUAN
SAINT THOMAS
2100 MILES
800 MILES
CAPE VERDE IS.
PORT PRAYA
AFRICA
SAHARA
SENE
GAMBIA
SOUTH AMERICA

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, MAY, 1898. No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Cuba's Charter of Freedom.

In the small hours of the morning of April 19 the two houses of Congress adopted a preamble and resolutions under the following title :

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

The full text of the momentous declaration which bears the foregoing legal title may well be put on record herewith :

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited ; therefore be it resolved :

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

A Memorable April 19.

The resolution was signed by President McKinley on the morning of the next day, April 20, the Cabinet having meanwhile advised him in the drafting of an ultimatum to Spain, which was immediately cabled. The ultimatum informed the Spanish Government of the nature of the joint resolutions, and gave three days within which Spain might decide to meet our demands and avoid a war. In any event, the passage of these resolutions marked the end of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. The real independence day that the Cubans will celebrate in time to come will be the 19th day of April. It is true that there was no reason whatever to believe that Spain would yield to the ultimatum without at least some show of fight, and there can never be a show of fight without the danger of serious loss on both sides. Nor can any country that draws its sword against another foretell how soon it may turn again to its plowshares. Nevertheless, it is true for Cuba that the long-desired boon of independence was perfectly assured when Mr. McKinley signed the joint resolution declaring that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. The events of the 19th and 20th of April came as the culmination of a period of many days' discussion that was at times exceedingly violent, yet which upon the whole disclosed a remarkable unanimity about the essential fact that Spain had inevitably forfeited Cuba.

Impressive Unanimity at Washington.

There was no radical difference to be overcome between the views of the President and those of Congress, nor was there any really vital antagonism between the prevailing opinions of the two legislative chambers. There were, of course, a few so-called peace-at-any-price men. Their point of view seemed altogether an anachronism, because for the most part they were raising questions that the American people had asked and answered as

long ago as the year 1896. The protests they were making in the month of April, 1898, ought to have been made when the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, in the summer of 1896, unanimously adopted the independence of Cuba as one of the planks in its platform; while the Democratic National Convention at Chicago committed itself almost, if not quite, as explicitly. Ever since the Cuban revolution broke out in the early weeks of the year 1895, there has been a growing determination in the minds and hearts of the American people that this time the Spaniards must go. They saw that we had erred in failing to liberate Cuba at some time in the course of the ten years' struggle that was ended twenty years ago under promises of reform on Spain's part which were never fulfilled; and they were inwardly resolved not to repeat the mistake.

The "Peace Men" Awoke a Year Too Late.

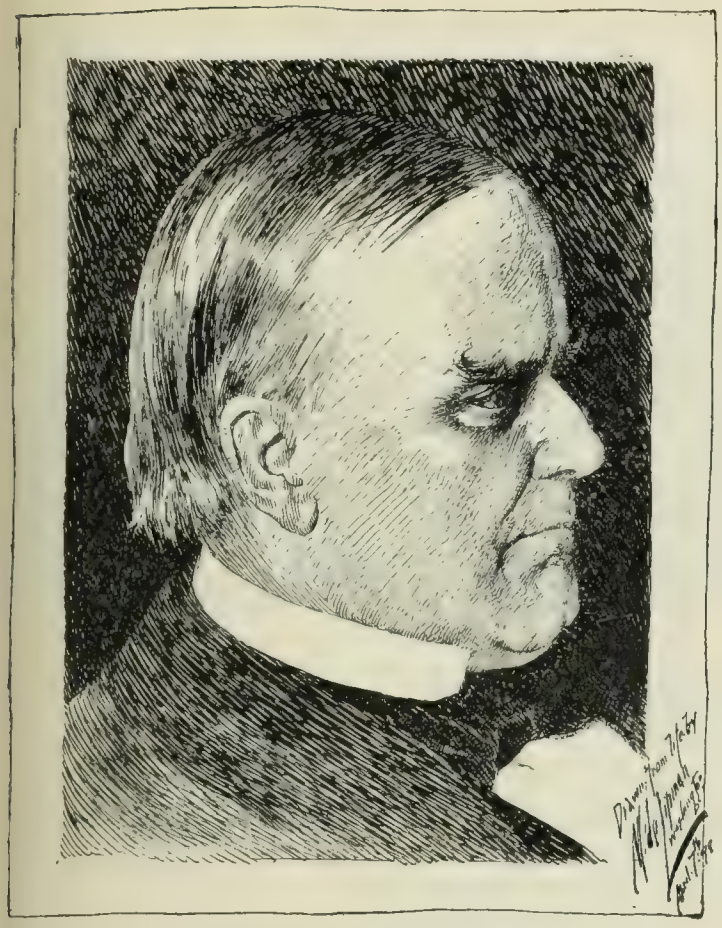
Even if the peace-at-any-price men had been justified in ignoring the actions of the great national conventions almost two years ago, there can be no excuse, from their own point of view, for the silence they kept when President Cleveland in his elaborate discussion of the Cuban question in his message of December, 1896, declared that he saw no prospect of an early termination of the Cuban struggle, and that the United States might in the near future have to recognize "higher obligations" than the duty of neutrality to Spain, and intervene to save the island from absolute ruin. This, let it be remembered, was before the reconcentration policy of General Weyler had wrought its mature results. Since Mr. Cleveland's prophetic message, the situation has grown steadily worse; and the tide of moral indignation in the United States has risen higher and higher. And yet there are educated people in the United States—most of them, it would seem, residing in the city of New York—whose bewilderment and surprise in the middle of April, 1898, showed plainly that they had never for one moment been aware that the Cuban question had so much as existed for anybody in the United States except for the readers of what they were pleased to call the "yellow journals"—which journals they had sedulously excluded from their clubs as well as from their homes. They were as ignorant, in fact, of the actual state of American opinion as were Marie Antoinette and the lighter element of the French court as late as June, 1789, that a really serious revolution was impending. This particular sort of innocence did not, of course, play any influential part at Washington last month. The small group of men who struggled ably to the very last to prevent intervention were perfectly well informed and knew exactly what they were about. They represented the so-called "business interests" set in motion by the Rothschilds. But they were only a handful. Apart from them, it was agreed that Cuba must be relieved, even at the expense of a war on our part.

The "Maine" Incident Caused Delay, Not Haste.

It has been frequently remarked that the disaster to the *Maine* had precipitated the crisis that led to the climax of April 19–21 much sooner than we should otherwise have reached the point of intervention by force. This, however, may at least be questioned. We had sent our warships to the vicinity of Cuba in the middle of January, apparently with the intention of presenting an ultimatum at a very early day. The whole country—always excepting Wall Street and that peculiar element of educated persons who are apparently never able to understand things until they have receded into historical prospective—was ready for action on grounds of humanity. As a preparation for a vigorous policy, the President had collected from our consuls in Cuba a great mass of reports confirming all the assertions of the newspapers about the starvation of the *reconcentrados*. Congress had called for these reports, and the President was just on the eve of giving them to the Senate and to the world, when the news of the *Maine* explosion came. The excitement caused by that event led the President to defer making public the consular reports. It was feared that the reports, plus the *Maine* disaster, would lead Congress to declare war on the instant. And so there followed the anxious period of suspense while the Naval Board was making its tedious inquiry. On March 28, more than forty days after the explosion, the President transmitted the report of the Naval Board to Congress, with a brief message, in which he said that he could not permit himself to doubt that "the sense of justice of the Spanish nation would dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments."

The Long-Awaited Message.

It was understood that the transmission of this report of the Naval Board, which pointed to culpable negligence, if not direct complicity, on the part of the Spanish authorities, would soon be followed by an elaborate and vigorous message from the President dealing with the whole Cuban question. Date after date was set for the sending in of his message, and again and again some excuse was given for its postponement. The impatience of Congress was simply a reflex of the anxiety and impatience of the country at large. Congress and the country showed, however, a most extraordinary patience, while the President was occupied with well-meant



PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
(As he appeared to De Lipman, of the *Journal*, in April.)

but futile schemes of diplomacy. Finally, on Monday, April 11, the belated message actually arrived. The nervous excitement of the country had only become the more intense by reason of waiting, and the message fell short of the wishes of those whose overwrought feelings demanded vehement and burning expressions. It was, nevertheless, a wise message, and its conservatism was not of a kind to thwart the development of a strong policy by Congress. It set forth the attempts that had been made to deal with Spain by negotiation and admitted that nothing further in that direction could be done. It recited the horrors of Spanish methods in Cuba and declared that the war must stop. It argued against the recognition of Cuban independence, upon the well-established ground that recognition should follow rather than precede the accomplished fact. The policy that it recommended to Congress was "the forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity." The President's long argument and review led up to the following conclusion and advice :

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

Action in Congress.

It is to be noted that the message did not explicitly side with the insurgents in their demand for independence, although there was little reason to believe that the President's policy could result in anything but the extinguishment of the Spanish title. The President, however, declared himself ready to execute any policy that Congress might adopt. The question was at once taken hold of by the proper committee in each house. At length, on the 13th, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives reported a resolution which was adopted on the same day by a vote of 322 to 19. This resolution directed the President to intervene at once in Cuba, authorized him to use the



From a drawing for the Herald.

SENATOR J. B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.
(Author of the resolutions that were finally adopted.)

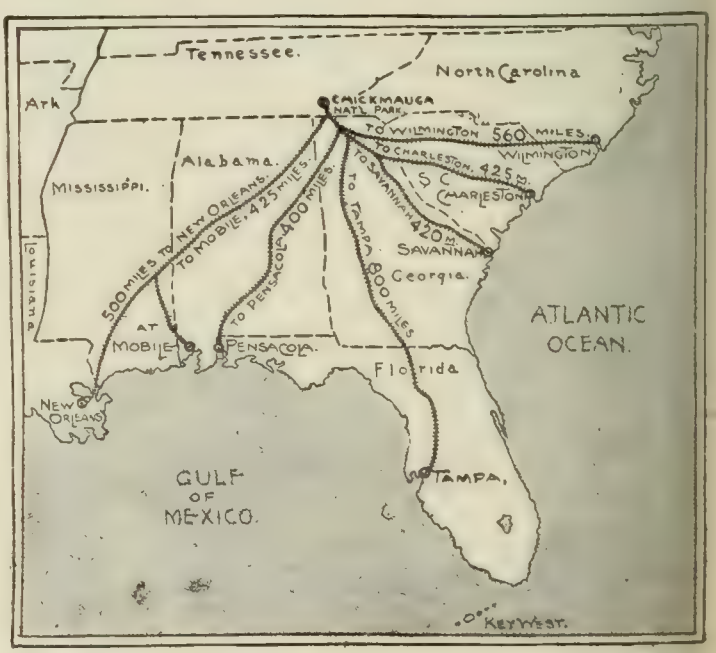
army and navy, and further directed him to establish in the island a free and independent government of the people. Thus it was made certain that pacification should not be followed by a compromise which would retain even a nominal Spanish sovereignty. In the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee reported on April 14 resolutions identical with those printed on our opening page (except the last section, afterward unanimously added as an amendment). They were accompanied by a powerful and brilliant report prepared and presented by Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee, which, next to the President's papers, is to be regarded as the most important of the documentary records of the month. The Senate has no machinery for shutting off debate; but the committee's resolutions would have been adopted in short order but for the introduction of an amendment recognizing the existing provisional government of the Cuban republic. The most conspicuous advocates of this amendment were Senator Foraker on the Republican side and Senator Turpie on the other. The Democrats formed by far the greater part of the supporters of the amendment. On the 16th the recognition amendment was voted upon, and it was carried by a majority of 51 to 37. The resolutions as thus amended were then adopted by a vote of 67 to 21. This was on Saturday.



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Author of the Senate committee's report.)

The Question of "Recognition."

It was well known that the House would not readily concur in recognizing the provisional republic, and it was feared that a protracted deadlock might ensue. Patriotism, however, was triumphant over preference; and after a fourteen hours' session, which extended from the time of assembling on Monday until nearly 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the report of a joint conference committee was accepted by both houses. This report substituted the Senate resolutions for those of the other chamber, but omitted the clause recognizing the present Cuban Government. The plan as adopted had the fullest approval of the President, and would seem by all means to have been the wiser and safer one for the country to pursue. Recognition of the Masso government may indeed follow at a very early day, but at the outset of armed intervention the United States ought not to be hampered. Under the circumstances, our demand that Spain should withdraw her troops and relinquish sovereignty in Cuba can mean nothing except that she is to relinquish authority to the United States. We are in the position of a court which assumes temporary control of an estate with a view to its proper disposal. We distinctly avow that in taking it upon ourselves to expel Spain from Cuba we also assume the duty and responsibility of restoring order in the island and of protecting the lives and rights of all elements of the population. We have further pledged ourselves explicitly in our turn to relinquish authority just as soon as we shall have been able to supervise the establishment of an independent Cuban republic. This, doubtless, will mean the extension of the existing



MAP SHOWING CENTERS OF MOBILIZATION OF UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR A MOVEMENT ON CUBA.



Photo by Bell.
COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.
(Commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron.)

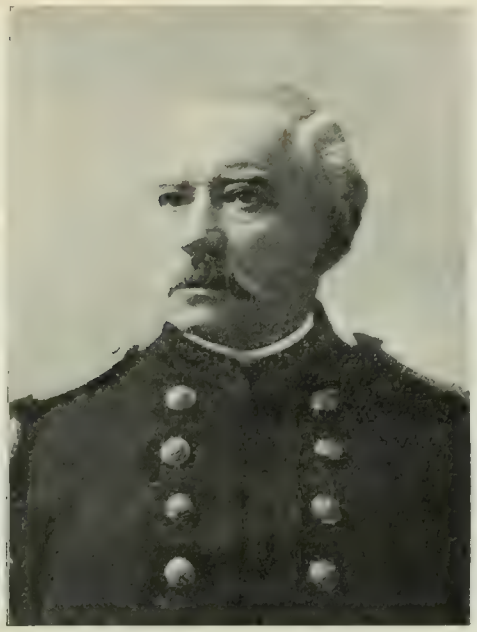


Photo by Bell.
REAR ADMIRAL HOWELL.
(Commander of the Atlantic patrol squadron.)



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.
(Commander of the auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul.*)

republic under President Masso and his cabinet to all parts of the island. Nevertheless, for the time being it is the United States, and not President Masso's government, that stands before the whole world responsible for conditions in Cuba; and where there is responsibility there must also be authority. We should be embarrassed in doing for the Cubans what we have set out to do if President McKinley had to shoulder the responsibility while by our own premature act of recognition we had accorded to President Masso all the rightful authority. If we had acknowledged the Cuban republic, our logical course would have been to form an offensive and defensive alliance with that neighboring and sovereign power, and then in a strictly subordinate way to coöperate with Gen. Maximo Gomez. But this would have involved us in all the losses and dangers of a war with Spain, while increasing the chance of its being a long rather than a short war. In any case, of course, our forces will avail themselves of the indispensable coöperation of General Gomez' "Army of Liberation."

The War Preparations.

In the week beginning Monday, the 18th, the railroads were busy moving the regular army and its equipments to points where embarkation for Cuba would be easy. Chickamauga National Park was made a general rendezvous, but troops were also sent in considerable bodies directly to New Orleans, Key West, and other seaports. The national guard was prepared to respond to the daily anticipated call for volunteers. Admiral Sicard was at Washington as adviser to Secretary Long, while Captain (now Admiral) Sampson had taken charge of the squadron at Key West. Commodore Schley was in command of the flying squadron at Hampton Roads, which was momentarily awaiting orders to sail. A new squadron had been formed for purposes of the patrol of our Atlantic coast and put under command of Admiral Howell. It was composed largely of well-built liners which had been purchased and converted into armed cruisers. Conspicuous among these were four admirable ships of the Morgan line, which had joined the navy under the picturesque names of the *Yankee*, the *Dixie*, the *Prairie*, and the *Yosemite*. The splendid American-built transatlantic liners *St. Paul* and *St. Louis* had also been impressed into the naval service, and Captain Sigsbee, of the ill-starred *Maine*, had been given the command of one of them. The liners *New York* and *Paris* were also taken and rechristened the *Harvard* and the *Yale*. The attempt to buy warships abroad had brought a very small aggregate of results. The transformation of merchantmen and yachts into a naval auxiliary fleet had, however, been accomplished in a remarkably successful manner. In all the work of naval preparation the highest credit was accorded by everybody to Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt—the President and Secretary Long leading in the recognition of Mr. Roosevelt's good work. It was understood as we went to press that Mr. Roosevelt had determined to resign his position (to be filled probably by some naval officer, such, for example, as Admiral Walker, retired) and to seek active service in the army. Mr. Roosevelt's courage and pluck have long been an

inspiration to the young men of the whole country. He has always sought the hard task.

The Attitude of Spain.

The new Spanish Cortes was called by the Queen to assemble on April 20, a date some days earlier than the one originally fixed. The party groups held preliminary meetings on the afternoon of the 19th, when the action of the American Congress was fully known in Madrid. Prime Minister Sagasta, as the head of the Liberal party, made statements of the most



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

(Commander-in-chief of the flying squadron.)

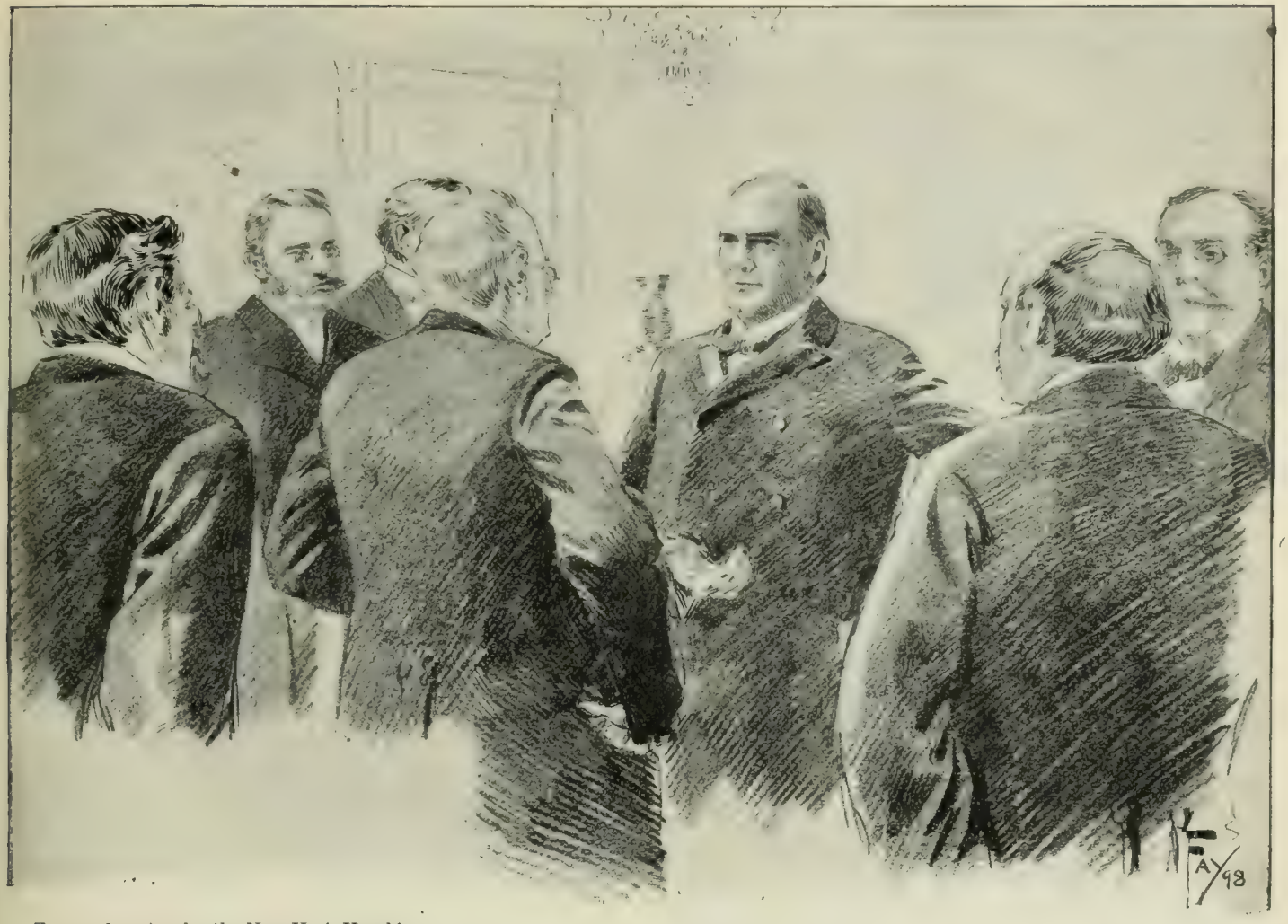
uncompromising character, and war was declared inevitable, alike by all Spanish statesmen and newspapers. It was generally believed in the United States that Spain would resort to some evasive diplomatic scheme for the purpose of gaining more time; but on the other hand it was well known that President McKinley had resolved to countenance no further procrastination. Consul-General Lee and our other consular representatives in Cuba had been withdrawn during the week that ended Saturday, April 9; and General Lee on the way to Washington received ovations of the sort bestowed upon conquering heroes. It was understood that he desired to take an active part in the campaign and rumored that he would be appointed a major-general of volunteers. The Spanish minister remained at his post until on the 20th he was served from the State Department with a copy of the President's ultimatum. Whereupon he asked for his passports, left the archives of his legation and the oversight of Spanish interests in the keeping of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and immediately departed from Washington by way of Niagara Falls to Canada. In Spain, the cabinet was more alert than Minister Woodford, and succeeded in delivering to him a note informing him that diplomatic relations were severed, and that the action of Congress and the President was regarded by Spain as equivalent to a declaration of war. This was on the morning of the 21st. Minister Woodford was thereupon given escort as far as the boundary line on his way to Paris.

The Blockade of Cuba Ordered.

The news of General Woodford's dismissal from Madrid was received at Washington as sufficiently marking the actual beginning of war. The delivery of the ultimatum to Señor Polo at Washington had taken the place of its presentation at Madrid by General Woodford, and the note of Señor Gullon, the foreign minister, referring to the proceedings at Washington, was of course all the answer that Spain intended to make to the American demands. War had, therefore, actually begun. Orders were at once sent to Admiral Sampson to proceed to Havana and institute a blockade of the island of Cuba. This command was carried into effect on Friday, the 22d. There was no immediate intention to bombard Havana or other Spanish ports, but only to cut off communication and prevent the landing of any food supplies or munitions of war. Commodore Schley's famous flying squadron was ordered for the present to remain at Hampton Roads, Spain's plans being unknown. The Spaniards had, in the days immediately preceding, been assembling a very extensive fleet at St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands (see our frontispiece map for the theater of naval and military operations), and it was doubtless to await some desired information concerning the sailing of this Spanish fleet that our flying squadron was detained. Otherwise it would probably have been sent immediately to Porto Rico. It was further understood that Commodore Dewey, commanding our ships which were assembled at Hong Kong, was under orders to proceed at once to Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, in order to harass Spain in those important colonial possessions.

Incidents and Conditions of the War.

Meanwhile, the movement of the regular army to Chickamauga was expedited, and the President urged Congress to lose no time in passing a bill author-



From a drawing for the New York Herald.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY RECEIVING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIX GREAT POWERS.

izing the Executive to issue a call for volunteers. The details of this bill were agreed upon by a conference committee of the two houses on Friday forenoon, and President McKinley in the course of the same day signed the bill and issued the call for 100,000 troops, each State being assigned its quota in the ratio of its population. With the Spanish West Indies under blockade the war was fairly begun. It is scarcely probable that the opposing fleets can meet in a sea fight in the days that will have intervened before this magazine reaches its readers on May 1. It is well understood that the United States does not intend to issue letters of marque or to permit privateering. On the other hand, the commercial nations of Europe will do what they can to restrain Spain from resorting to privateering, and will not readily permit the exercise of the right of search, but will take high grounds respecting the immunity of ships flying a neutral flag. It will be only in a modified sense, probably, that England will treat coal as contraband of war. It is hoped that the effective blockade of Cuba may bring Spain to a point of readiness to negotiate a peace on reasonable terms. But nobody can now tell whether the campaign is to remain bloodless or to reach the stage of fighting. Nor can anybody say whether, if actual fighting comes, the war will be sharp and short or long drawn out. That it may be short and not destructive is of course the wish of every person of right and rational mind.

The Joint Note of the Six Powers.

Some criticism was aroused by the President's reception of the six ambassadors and ministers representing the great powers which form the so-called concert of Europe, when they appeared in a body to present a joint note expressing the hope on the part of their governments that peace might be maintained. The note was as follows:

The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the reëstablishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and dis-

interested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation.

The President's reply had been carefully prepared in advance, and was immediately submitted, its purport being sufficiently indicated by the following sentence:

The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and, for its part, is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable.

The Talk of European Menace.

It is only fair to say that the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not act with the representatives of the continental powers until he had assured himself that there was no design of menace in the proceedings, and that the affair should be considered as a mere bit of formality. Nevertheless, our Government might reasonably have declined to be addressed by the particular group of six European powers which has of late years assumed to impose its mandates upon all parts of the world. We in this country can never consent to have the concert of Europe, as such, act diplomatically in any affair which concerns us. In dealing with all foreign powers we act independently upon our own behalf, and we expect every foreign power in dealing with us to act in that same way. It is true that the President's reply was tantamount to informing the powers that we should act upon our own responsibility and not upon their suggestion. Yet it appears that the fact that we allowed them to communicate with us at all in the collective sense emboldened one or two of the continental powers to attempt, a few days later, the organization of Europe for the purpose of a distinct menace against this country. The whole proceeding was an excellent object-lesson to the American people, and the country has learned not a little by the experiences of the past few weeks. At present, it is true, Europe could not possibly bring itself into agreement against the United States, for a variety of reasons. Nevertheless, it would be perilous for the future peace of the world if we should allow the continental powers for a moment to entertain the idea that at some future time they might act collectively in dictation to our Government.

Our Treatment of Spain.

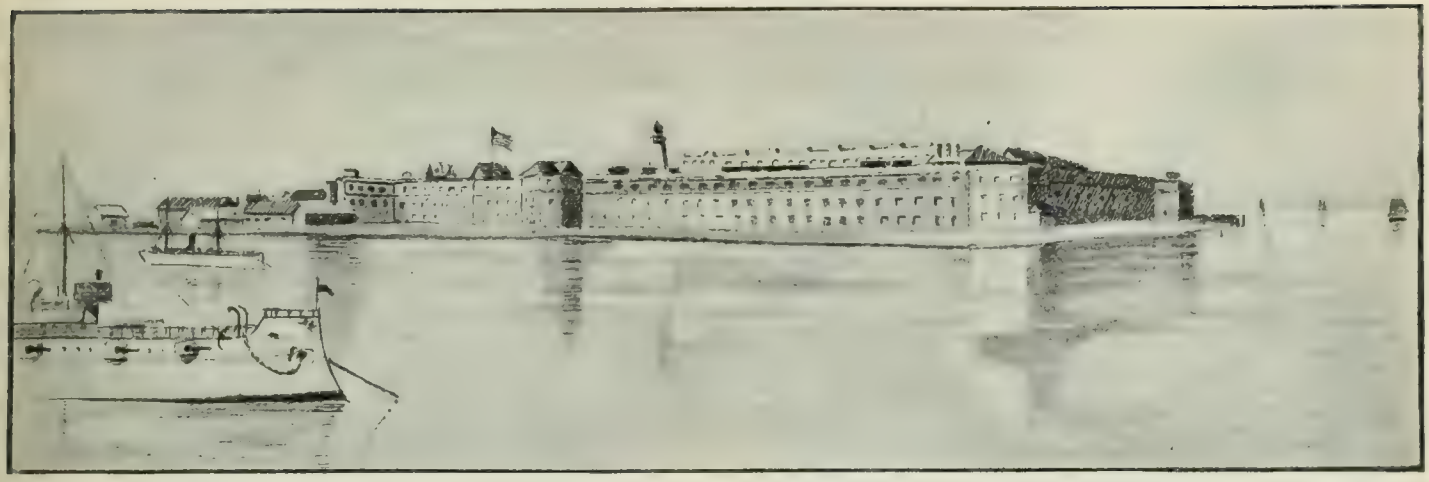
The European powers, though jealous of the rapid progress and great prosperity of the United States, are also aware of the thoroughly peaceful character of our people and our Government. Their jealousy of us is a trifling matter when compared with their jealousy of one another. All that is necessary to save us from European interference is to know our own mind, to be less boisterous in talk, and to be more prompt and decisive in action. To justify one-fiftieth part of the talk we have done in this country, we ought long ago to have driven out the Spaniards and emancipated Cuba. It is not the sensational newspapers that have had a sole monopoly of the talking. Presidents, cabinets, diplomats, and above all Congress, have done their full share. The discussions of the Cuban question in the messages of President Cleveland and President McKinley have been of a nature which in any European country would have been promptly followed by the mobilization of troops and a declaration of war. From the moment when Mr. Cleveland made his famous intimation that we should have to interfere on high grounds of humanity if the Cuban war were not soon ended, a war between this country and Spain has been practically inevitable. The whole course of



Drawn by De Lipman for the Journal.

General Miles. General Schofield. President McKinley. Secretary Alger

A CONFERENCE ON THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.



FORT JEFFERSON, AT DRY TORTUGAS, THE NEAREST AMERICAN FORTIFIED POST TO CUBA.

our diplomacy with Spain has been—when one substitutes plain words for diplomatic phrases—nothing but a series of menaces. Our conduct has been one constant assault upon the dignity and *amour propre* of a highly punctilious nation. When one is dealing with a proud people, this kind of proceeding must mean, in the end, war and nothing else. We might have observed strict neutrality. In that case our President's messages would not have discussed the possible duty of our taking a hand in the Cuban row. Nor would our diplomacy have undertaken to fix dates for a friendly nation to meet in quelling colonial insurrections. Much less would we have presumed to force the withdrawal and appointment of colonial governors and captains-general.

Did We Begin the War in January?

When we went further than diplomacy and assembled a powerful navy at the point on our coast which was nearest to Havana, we had replaced menacing language with menacing acts. Probably there was not a Spaniard in the whole world who did not really believe that the sending of the *Maine* to Havana was potentially an act of war. In any case they regarded it as the threat of a strong nation against a weak power distracted with colonial difficulties in both hemispheres, while tormented at home by anarchist plots and by threats of a Carlist outbreak. The people of the United States have had good reason to call the destruction of the *Maine* an act of war treacherously conceived in a time of nominal peace. But it must not be forgotten that the people of Spain have also believed that our sending the *Maine* to Havana—with our whole fleet, ready for action, only a few miles away—was also in the nature of an act of war in a time of nominal peace. They considered that we had taken advantage of Spain's unpreparedness to utilize our natural strategic advantages of position. The die was really cast when the fleet was mobilized with orders to concentrate at Key West and the Dry Tortugas. That was in the month of January. Menaces of that sort mean action sooner or later. And it is generally true that to act sooner rather than later is the part of mercy and true wisdom. At that moment the Government at Washington was in full possession of the facts concerning the hideous results of starvation and disease that had followed the ravages of insurgents and Spaniards alike, and that had been greatly intensified by the brutality of the Weyler policy of reconcentration.



RECENT ENTRANCE OF SPANISH TROOPS TO PORTO RICO—PARADE ON CHIEF STREET.



"HANDS OFF"—AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.
From *Black and White* (London).

What Might Have Been.

We have not since had an ounce of justification for making war against Spain that we did not possess in December. Nor has anything that has since happened made it easier for Spain to withdraw without a fight. There is much reason to believe that if we had possessed the full courage of our convictions at that time, we would have made the strongest possible naval demonstration at Havana, instead of making it at Key West. And we should have been able, very possibly, without firing a gun, by our mere word of authoritative command to have enforced an armistice upon the contending parties in Cuba, and then by vigorous and cool-headed negotiations to have secured the evacuation of the Spaniards. It is true that our preparations for a war were not extensive at that time. But on the other hand Spain was without any real preparations whatsoever for a naval fight. Her warships were not upon this side of the ocean, and practically none of them was in condition for service. Our blockade of Cuba would have been instantly effective. We should, without the slightest difficulty, have prevented any Spanish ships from coaling at Porto Rico. We should have been able to land small arms, field-pieces, and food supplies in unlimited quantities for the use of the insurgents. And by the simple process of preventing any food supplies or munitions of war from being landed for the Spanish army, we should have put Spain in a position where we could dictate the terms of a peace that would have been honorable to all parties concerned. What we did when we sent the *Maine* to Havana was to serve notice upon Spain that we intended to fight. Whereupon we gave her a number of months in which to make such preparations as would render it at least possible that the fight, when it came off, might be exceedingly injurious to both parties, although the outcome could not be in doubt. This is not said in reproach of any one nor in a spirit of superior wisdom. It is even yet too early by far to estimate at their rightful importance the arguments and counter-arguments that were used in discussing the question how and when to force the issue with Spain to a conclusion. But be it remembered that a conclusion had to be reached sooner or later.

Spain's Deliberate Guilt.

The Queen Regent of Spain, who is pictured as a woman much to be admired, is not known to have made the mildest sort of protest against a policy that would have disgraced the worst of the Sultan's Kurdish cavalry in Armenia. All of the Spanish illustrated papers have been full of lively accounts and showy illustrations of the recent extravagant carnival revels throughout Spain. At that very time the whole world was ringing with



SPAIN'S "SENSE OF JUSTICE."—From the *World* (New York).



Vitoria. Pelayo. Colón. Oquendo. Vizcaya. María Teresa. Alfonso XII. Marqués de la Ensenada. Isla de Cuba. Numancia.
Isla de Luzón. Carlos V. Cardenal Cisneros.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF THE SPANISH NAVY (THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS—"AUDAZ," "OSADO," "TERROR," "FUROR"—ARE IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND).
From *Ilustración* (Madrid).

the horrors of the Spanish policy in Cuba; and American charity was endeavoring to find a way to carry relief. As far as reports go, there was not so much as a single peseta contributed in the whole of Spain for the relief of the Queen's suffering subjects in the "Ever Faithful Isle." Yet the Spaniards, with all their oft-mentioned impoverishment and lack of resources, had wealth enough to lavish money upon carnival frivolities. Meanwhile the Spanish Government, evidently satisfied with its policy of extermination in Cuba, was finding money to spend all over Europe in the purchase of munitions of war and of additions to the navy, with the purpose of fighting the United States. The Spanish element in Havana was able to give brilliant public balls and theatrical entertainments for the raising of money by the hundreds of thousands of dollars to aid the Spanish navy, while contributing inappreciably for the relief of the wretched people who were dying daily in the very streets of Havana. Subsequently, as a part of the play to the galleries of Europe, so to speak, the Spanish Government went through the form of appropriating several hundreds of thousands of dollars for the relief of the *reconcentrados*, and announced an entire change of policy; but there is not very much reason to believe that a penny of that money was ever intended to be used for the purpose proclaimed or that any of it has since been so employed. As Consul-General Lee pithily remarked to the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, even if the money ever actually passed out of the Spanish treasury, none of it would succeed in running the gantlet of the Spanish officials, who would certainly have stolen every dollar of it before it could have reached the poor wretches for whom it was nominally intended.

Not Quite Consistent.

And yet the self-professed "friends of peace" in the United States declared up to the last moment that they were totally unable to discover any possible reason why we should even give ourselves the slightest degree of concern about what was going on in Cuba. The bewilderment of the community at large respecting the behavior of these advocates of peace at any price was not lessened by the fact that, to some extent, these were precisely the same gentlemen who, only a few months ago, had vehemently demanded that the United States should make war upon the Turkish empire, for no reason whatever that related to a now existing condition of things, but solely because the Turkish Government had not paid over to our Government some thousands of dollars considered by us to be due for certain

educational property destroyed by mobs several years ago in Asiatic Turkey. And a few of them a year or two ago would have embroiled us with England over a matter of catching seals on the high seas! Some of them had denounced with anger and pathos the starvation of "seal pups" on the Pribiloff Islands, yet they seemed unmoved when the starvation of Cuban children was mentioned. If these gentlemen have been working to prevent war between the United States and Spain with clean hands and pure hearts, on disinterested grounds and with the highest love of humanity in their hearts, they have at least been unfortunate in the company they have kept. For it was undoubtedly true last month that some of them were working in close and intimate conjunction with powerful agencies inspired by the holders of Spanish bonds.

The Financiers' Work at Washington.

The chief object of these efforts has been to keep the Spanish flag floating over Cuba. The greater the extermination of the Cuban population, the more likely in the end, naturally, would be the retention in Cuba of Spanish sovereignty. Greater or smaller degrees of the pretentious nonsense called "autonomy" were of slight consequence to the interests that these agencies were representing; for if Spain retained sovereignty in Cuba, quite irrespective of the nature of the purely domestic administration of the island, there could scarcely be involved any repudiation of public loans already outstanding which Spain had issued upon the pledge of Cuban revenues. The separate public debt of Spain now amounts to about $1,500,000,000. This would appear not to include the debt which the Spaniards have fastened upon Cuba, and which must now amount to at least $400,000,000, and the interest upon which is paid out of the revenues collected in Cuba. The vast debt saddled upon the impoverished island represents nothing whatever except the expenses incurred by the Spaniards themselves in fighting the Cubans. A great part of it undoubtedly represents money stolen by Spain's corrupt civil and military establishments. Now, if Cuba should succeed in winning her independence, it was obvious that she would give herself no concern whatever with any part of Spain's indebtedness, none of which had ever been incurred by authority of the Cuban people, and none of which had ever been expended for their benefit—while on the contrary a great part of it had been expended in diabolical warfare against them. Not only was there involved in the question of Spain's continued sovereignty in Cuba the $400,000,000 of so-called Cuban indebtedness, but there was further involved, undoubtedly, the total bankruptcy of Spain. That is to say, the value of the $1,500,000,000 of indebtedness issued directly in the name of the Madrid government, of which something like a thou-



LA ESPERANZA, PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA, ONE OF THE SHIFTING HEADQUARTERS OF PRESIDENT MASSO AND THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.—From *Illustracion* (Madrid).



Ernesto Fous, Secretary of the Treasury. | Andrés Mareno de la Torre, Secretary of State. | José B. Alemán, Secretary of War.
Domingo Méndez Capote, Vice-President. | Bartolome Masso, President. | Manuel Ramón Silva, Secretary of the Interior.

PRESIDENT MASSO AND HIS CABINET—THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.
Enlarged from a kodak picture by *Illustracion* (Madrid).

sand millions was in the form of the permanent consolidated 4 per cent. debt, was in dire peril. The prospect of war with the United States, to be followed by Cuban freedom, had been causing the steady decline of the Spanish consolidated 4s in the money markets of Europe.

The Church and Its Holdings of Spanish Bonds.

It next becomes important, if we would really know what was going on at Washington, for us to understand something of the distribution of this Spanish debt. In the early part of the present century, the property of the Church in Spain had so accumulated that it might be said almost without exaggeration that the ecclesiastical establishment had absorbed the wealth of the country. Whereas there are now perhaps thirty-five thousand priests and monks in Spain, there were in 1820 not less than one hundred and fifty thousand of these Spanish clergymen, not to mention the scores of thousands of nuns (of whom there are now only about fifteen thousand). Clericalism has played a very large part in the struggles of dynasties, factions, and parties in Spain throughout the entire century. The success of a particular dynastic faction in 1835 meant the defeat of the clerical party; and this was followed by sweeping confiscatory decrees, which led to a protracted quarrel between the Vatican and the Spanish Government. This quarrel was kept up for nearly a quarter of a century, and was finally compromised in 1859 by a new Concordat between the Spanish Government and the Pope, in accordance with which a large amount of church property was sold off, and there was issued to the Church several hundred millions of dollars of interest-bearing Spanish bonds. This huge block of securities held by the Roman Catholic Church to-day must of necessity make that ecclesiastical organization especially anxious for the mainte-

nance of Spanish credit. A war with the United States means Spanish bankruptcy almost beyond a peradventure; and it is hard to see how the holdings of Spanish bonds by the Catholic Church could be protected in the general break-up of Madrid finances. The particular plan by which the Church came into possession of the chief part of the Spanish internal debt was arranged with the Vatican itself, and it would be strange indeed if the Vatican should not now, in this critical time, have felt very keenly its responsibility for doing everything in its power to protect what it had been able forty years ago to save out of the far greater possessions formerly held by the Church in Spain. All this was reasonable enough.

The Efforts of the Pope.

Pope Leo, that venerable figure the loftiness of whose personal character has won for him the esteem of good men of all communions, is not for a moment to be charged with any sordid or improper motives in what has been on his part a commendable effort to secure a solution of the Cuban question without a war between Spain and the United States. The only unanswered question is, why the Pope had not intervened on behalf of his suffering Catholic subjects in Cuba. The Vatican has had no lack of wise advisers in this country, and has clearly perceived, if we mistake not, that Spain must inevitably give up her hold on the island. It seems to have become the cherished hope of Leo that Spain might be persuaded to withdraw under some terms that would not sacrifice Spanish pride at every point, while the essential features of the demands of American public opinion should have been granted. It was to this end that the Pope offered his services as a mediator; but there were ample reasons why from the point of view of the Government at Washington this was impossible. And the Spaniards on their part declined the Pope's services. Then came the Pope's urgent request that we should at least abstain from armed intervention until we had allowed a certain number of days to elapse in which the Vatican, with the coöperation of certain European governments, should bring moral pressure upon Spain to see what concessions might be secured at Madrid in the interest of peace. It was this effort of the Pope, undoubtedly, that led to the postponement of President McKinley's message from Wednesday to Monday.

The Mystery Business at Washington.

It is simply to be remarked here that it would have been safe enough to have allowed the country to know the facts. It was a mistake to countenance the news reports that the message was withheld on account of some possible danger that its delivery



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

to Congress might inflict upon Americans in Cuba. The European governments are adepts at the game of diplomatic mystery; but our Government at Washington is not organized for that kind of business. With us, nothing succeeds half so well as downright frankness, and the influence of Mr. McKinley during the month of April was on more than one occasion sadly imperiled by the secrecy surrounding highly honorable efforts which required no mystery. The efforts that his holiness Leo XIII. was making were wholly creditable to him. They furnished a good and sufficient reason for the postponement of President McKinley's message. It would have been decidedly better, therefore, if the real reason had been known and the sham reason—the absurdity of which was bound to be exposed—had not been sensationally foisted upon the country. Archbishop Ireland, who is understood to have been the man whose explanations to the President had secured the postponement of the message, is an American of the highest quality of patriotism. He has had a clear comprehension of all the factors involved in the complicated situation. His opinion, therefore, expressed to the President, that the Pope, if a little more time were accorded, might be able to use his influence upon the solidly Catholic population of Spain to accomplish the evacuation of Cuba without our resorting to the fearful necessity of war, furnished an ample and conclusive reason for granting the desired time. Secrecy was observed solely for the sake of the effectiveness of the negotiations.

How the Brokers were Wise and the People Foolish.

Unhappily, the speculators on the stock market were informed of the important negotiations upon which the hope of peace was based, while the great mass of the plain, honest people of the United States were kept in total ignorance and were suffering agonies from suspense. When to the average man war seemed inevitable, the big brokers in Wall Street looked wise and said that their confidential advices were all of a pacific complexion. And stocks went up instead of down. When the whole country, including nearly every man in both houses of Congress, and even the Cabinet itself, had the best reason for supposing that the President's message was to be sent to Congress on Wednesday, April 6, the leading stock brokers in Wall Street professed to have information that it was not going in before the following Monday. Unfortunate occurrences of this kind caused anxiety and distrust throughout the country, and hot-heads made accusations even against the honor of the President of the United States. All this was as mistaken as could be. The President was doing his duty with as good conscience as George Washington or Abraham Lincoln would have exercised under the same circumstances. It simply happened that the efforts to pull Spain off—and thus to end two wars, one actual and one prospective, at the same time—were not confined to the Pope, but were participated in by the government of Austria and the government of France, abetted and urged on by the European financiers whose assurances to Wall Street were sustaining the market and whose action also was in good faith.

Why Austria and France were Interested.

The motives of the Austrian Government were not so much financial as dynastic. The people of Spain happen to be ruled over by a branch of the Austrian Bourbons. Nothing could be more disgustingly mawkish than the affectation of sympathy in the United States with the small boy whose mother is naturally trying to keep the Spanish throne for his benefit when he gets old enough to occupy it. Nevertheless, the house of Hapsburg could not in decency neglect its own; and it has been using every possible diplomatic means to protect the interests of the Queen Regent Christina and her son and ward, the lad Alfonso. The French Government, on the other hand, has been impelled to a somewhat active diplomatic interest in the whole situation by the fact that French investors have absorbed the major part of the huge permanent 4 per cent. foreign debt of Spain, and that a war between Spain and the United States would be likely to take all the value out of those bonds. It is well remembered in France that after the conclusion of the ten years' war of 1868–78, accompanied and followed as it was by costly civil strife in the Peninsula itself, the public debt of Spain had risen to a point where on January 1, 1881, it reached about $2,600,000,000. That was more than the financial back of the country could bear, and there was a scaling down, virtually a repudiation, of a full half of this amount, the interest-bearing debt on January 1, 1884, amounting to less than $1,300,000,000. A war with the United States, even of short duration, would oblige Spain to resort to forced loans, with the result of a subsequent readjustment of her whole indebtedness, either with direct repudiation or by a process of insolvency. At least this has seemed likely.

The International Character of "High Finance."

In short, the situation has imperiled investments to the extent of many hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, the investment market is an international affair that has its ramifications everywhere. While it is true that no appreciable part of the Spanish debt is held in the United States, it is, on the other hand, equally true that the great bankers of Europe, who have immense interests at stake in the maintenance of Spanish credit, have also an intimate connection with great banking houses in the United States, and that they are able to secure the most energetic cooperation of large financial interests in this country. Gigantic monetary operations in the United States in such directions as the reorganization or consolidation of railroads, the floating of new trusts and industrial combinations, and other matters of a comparable nature, are at this very time dependent for their success upon the European money centers. And the rich award that the great financial institutions of Wall Street are accustomed to reap from such business operations is due almost wholly to the ability of these Wall Street houses to enlist the coöperation of European capital. But it is obvious that if European capital serves them in their American schemes, they in turn must be at the service of European capitalists when national or international politics at Washington would seem to threaten at any point the welfare of the great investment interests of Europe. Thus the closely related banking-houses of Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, and London, whether named Rothschild or otherwise, having direct interests at stake in the support of Spanish credit, are in a position to say to Wall Street that the United States must not precipitate Spanish bankruptcy by making a war on behalf of Cuba. The argument is too obvious to need any explanation. The merest suggestion of it is enough.

No Scandal to be Imputed.

Lest these pages should seem to be making accusations and casting reflections, there remain two things to be said with the utmost clearness. First, although this great combination of financial interests could have afforded to spend unlimited sums of money to influence action at Washington, we do not for a moment believe that its work done at Washington was attempted upon corrupt lines. We believe that the Government of the United States, in all departments, is incorruptible. Furthermore, we believe that the great business interests to which we refer had a perfect right to be heard at Washington and to exert themselves with all the influence they could legitimately wield on behalf of the investors whose money was at stake. It is not in the least for the purpose of finding fault with the holders of Spanish securities, nor yet with the European bankers, nor again with the great Wall Street houses concerned with the financing of American railroads and industries, that we have commented upon the immense pressure exerted last month at Washington by the representatives of "conservative business interests." Our comment has been solely for the purpose of analyzing a situation which might well have mystified many of our readers.

"Business" has a Right to Its Argument.

The "conservative business interests" assuredly had a right to be heard. And the ingenious methods employed by them to make a show of public opinion through resolutions adopted by chambers of commerce and through the activity of professional philanthropists were simply phases of modern organizing methods not in the least discreditable. These methods were perfectly understood by the members of Congress, none of whom was deceived into supposing that the circular letters and mimeographed resolutions represented any spontaneous movement of public opinion. Property interests are always extremely sensitive. They have within recent years learned the art of international and national organization for influence upon governmental action. It is not necessary to rebuke this exercise of influence, provided only it presents itself openly and seeks its ends in its own name and right. It deserves rebuke only when its motives are disguised and when it assumes the tone of moral superiority. It seemed for a few days last month to be laboring under the mistaken impression that it had some sort of a claim upon the President of the United States, and that he was on its side as against the public opinion of the country. The only thing to be said in serious criticism of it was that whereas it really represented something less than the loftiest of the motives that were actuating the conflicting forces struggling for the mastery at Washington, it pretended to represent the very highest.

England and France.

In the thick of what was deemed, at least by the newspapers, an unusually critical period in the international relations of England, the world last month enjoyed the striking spectacle of the ruling heads of the British state all absent on foreign soil at the same time. The Queen was in her favorite retreat at Cimiez, in the south of France, the Prince of Wales was at Cannes, and Lord Salisbury, uniting in his own person the two great offices of prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, was at Beaulieu on the Riviera. Mr. Balfour, while keeping his cabinet place as first lord of the treasury, looked temporarily after the routine of the Foreign Office; but the fact remained that the prime minister and the Queen were at the same time resting themselves in the balmy climate of southern France, while the jingo newspapers in England and the Chauvinist press of France were noisily talking as if the British empire and the French republic might be on the very eve of a war over a boundary line in the unexplored wilderness of western Africa, or over some possible rivalry on the far upper Nile beyond Khartoum. Just before Lord Salisbury's arrival in France, M. Hanotaux, the foreign minister, when asked whether a war with England was at all likely, made the following answer:

As for our foreign relations, I can affirm that they are good with everybody. We have the best relations with all the powers. In certain foreign papers we are represented as having less cordial relations with England. Queen Victoria is at Nice, the object of our most respectful solicitude, the Prince of Wales is at Cannes, and Lord Salisbury arrives in France on Monday. That is my sole reply, and I hope this triple stay will be as prolonged and as agreeable as possible.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury's period of rest in France has been improved by him to help in the promotion of an understanding about the question of the respective limits of French and British possessions in West Africa, and that an agreement has already, virtually at least, been secured.

England's Stand About China.

There would seem to have been a much larger measure of anxiety in England than the real facts have warranted about the progress of affairs in China. Under the lead of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett the House of Commons had in March unanimously voted that under any and all circumstances it was essential to the trade of England and her great interests in the far East that the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire should be maintained. Thi-

action seemed something like a needless advertisement of England's weakness; for it was taken at the very time when the European powers were pocketing concessions from China which amounted to that very sacrifice of China's sovereignty and independence that the English statesmen were unanimously voting must be maintained. It is gratuitously humiliating to put one's self on record as opposed tooth and nail to the very thing that is happening, unless one means to fight. And England has not had the remotest intention of indulging in war to prevent the dismemberment of China. Mr. Stead, writing from the point of view of the British position and policy, makes the following pertinent comments:

The Independence and Integrity of China.

As the immediate result of this imbecility, Russia and France proceeded to compel the independent Chinese Government to grant them leases and concessions which made mince-meat of the integrity of Chinese territory. Russia secured a lease with immediate occupation of the great fortress of Port Arthur, which is the key to Peking, while France demanded a coaling station at Kwang-Chau in Hainan, the right to make a railroad into Yunnan, and a promise that no cession of territory shall be made to any other power in the Yang-tse valley and in certain other provinces, which include the region opposite Hong Kong. This put our government into a very pretty hole. For they could not protest against the French demand for a veto on cessions of Chinese territory on the ground that such a veto would forbid our acquisition of Mirs Bay, because the House of Commons had unanimously declared in favor of the independence of Chinese territory. Neither could they consistently seize any Chinese land or island without falsifying their own declaration. So when the news came that China had given way, all the warships in Hong Kong were ordered to steam off in hot haste with full bunkers and magazines to the northward. What they have to do there does not as yet appear. Ministers, thanks to their temporary obsession by Sir Ashmead-Bartlett, appear to have with perverse ingenuity locked against themselves every door through which they might have found an exit.

The Russians at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan.

When all this Ashmead-Bartlettism is brushed away from the brain, it will appear that things have gone very well. Our interests in China, we have declared times without ceasing, are not territorial, but commercial. If Russia had obtained Port Arthur and Talien-Wan without undertaking at the same time to respect the existing liabilities of the estate, we should have had fair reason to fear that our commerce might be strangled by a prohibitive tariff. But Russia has carefully avoided doing anything to which we can take exception. She has carried out to the letter the programme which Madame Novikoff frankly proclaimed in the *Observer* months ago. She has acquired a right to the usufruct of Port Arthur, and she is going to make an open ice-free port of Talien-Wan. She is not annexing Port Arthur; she is only utilizing it. All China's sovereign rights remain intact. Every power retains intact its existing privilege of sending its warships into the harbor of Port Arthur. At the same time she acquires a position at the gates of Peking which enables her to dominate the Chinese Government. She will bring her railroad to Talien-Wan, and it is stated that Count Mouràvieff has undertaken that it shall be a treaty port, with only one difference: the 5 per cent. import duty which, with two and a half likin duty, is the maximum which can be charged on goods entering any treaty port, will be collected by Russian officials instead of by those under the orders of Sir Robert Hart. As it is absolutely certain that Russia, by bringing the Siberian overland railroad to Talien-wan, will quadruple British trade with Manchuria, it ought to have been an object of our policy to help her to get there as speedily as possible. Mr. Balfour recognized this twelve months ago. If he had only stuck to it and snuffed out Sir Ashmead we should not have had the foolish fluster which shamed us before Europe and Asia last month.



MR. GEORGE CURZON.

(Parliamentary under-secretary for the Foreign Office.)

Russia and Japan.

The Russians seem to have done their business with a steadiness and resolution which command our respect and admiration. They seem to have not only compelled the Chinese to do their bidding, but, what is much more marvelous, to have come to terms with the Japanese. They seem to have satisfied the latter that they are not going to annex Corea, and there is talk of some understanding about Wai-Hai-Wei. Of course, if we were going to fight Russia we might well be alarmed at a *rapprochement* which deprives us of our only possible ally in the far East. But as we are not going to fight Russia, it is very much to be desired that Russia should establish good relations with Japan. Acute antagonism between Japan and Russia would be a constant menace to the peace of the world. Our interest as a commercial nation—nay, as the queen of all the commercial nations—is to promote all efforts to establish good relations between our neighbors. Our friendly offices as peacemaker should be at the service of all those who are in danger of a misunderstanding threat-

ening the peace of the world. Instead of this, the Ashmead-Bartletts—inferior and superior—and their henchmen in the press habitually assume that it is our interest to set the nations by the ears—at least, when one of the nations happens to be Russia.

England Gives Up and Joins the Scramble.

Since Mr. Stead wrote the foregoing paragraph the situation has made further progress, in a manner which entirely sustains his point of view. The British Government has obtained the lease or cession of Wei-Hai-Wei on terms identical to those upon which China had granted Port Arthur, in the immediate vicinity, to the Russians. At present, as ever since the close of her war with China, Japan remains in possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, awaiting the full payment of the indemnity due from China. There is probably an understanding between England and Japan ; and we shall expect to see the Japanese secure compensation, either in some other part of China or—what is more probable—in Corea. Color would seem to be given to this last suggestion by what has appeared within the past few weeks to be the gradual withdrawal of Russia from all attempts at the exercise of paramount influence in Corean affairs. Mr. Balfour made a great speech in the House of Commons early in April on the Chinese question, in which he predicted the speedy collapse and partition of the Chinese empire—a complete abandonment, let it be observed, of the position that had so recently been taken by the House of Commons at the instigation of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett and young Mr. Curzon. It is Mr. Balfour's idea that England must reconcile herself to the inevitable and prepare to get her full share in the game of grab. He holds firmly, however, to the idea that no matter who gets the pieces, there must be no exclusive trade policy exercised, but, on the contrary, all parts of the Chinese empire must be thrown open on equal terms to the commerce of the world.

England's Attitude Toward America.

The British press and public were a little slow in getting thoroughly waked up about the Cuban question and the impending conflict between the United States and Spain. But nothing could have been more clear-sighted, fair-minded, and in general, also, well-informed, than the views that had been adopted by almost the entire United Kingdom as the situation grew acute in April. The firm friendship of the British Government has been highly appreciated by our authorities at Washington and by American public opinion at large. This friendship—which has not involved any failure on the part of Great Britain to treat Spain with all the courtesy that has been due to her as also a friendly nation—has in point of fact been of more real use and satisfaction to us in America than a treaty of alliance could have been. For if the *rapprochement* between England and America had been too marked we might have been embarrassed in our friendly relations with some of the continental powers, and thus a coalition might have been provoked for the benefit of Spain. All that we wanted from England was courtesy, fair play, and an open-minded readiness to believe that we were not acting without ample reason or proper motives. It is precisely this treatment that we have in fact received; and it will not be forgotten. Our traditional friendship with Russia remains undisturbed, and it might be a fortunate thing upon the whole for the peace and progress of the whole world if the steadily growing friendship between England and the United States should be accompanied by a similar growth of friendly relations between the British empire and Russia. Although in another paragraph we have frankly deprecated the joint action of the powers in addressing the United States Government on the Cuban question, it is certainly to be admitted that Sir Julian Pauncefote's consent to accompany the other ambassadors was very tactful, inasmuch as Spain was thus left without any excuse or reason for complaining that England was openly siding with the United States.

A Grateful Change of Policy.

The attitude of England at the present juncture is in very agreeable contrast to that which she assumed when, late in the ten years' Cuban war, we were disposed to intervene. Mr. Stead—who reminds us that even the Turk never gives up a province without a fight, and that it was all along futile to hope that Spain would withdraw from Cuba peaceably—comments as follows upon the changed attitude of England :

In 1876, when American intervention in Cuba was on the *tapis*, the British Government was sounded as to whether it would support the action of the cabinet of Washington. Lord Derby, then foreign minister, refused. The other European powers were even more hostile, and the intervention was abandoned. It is not likely that America will invoke either British or European support on this occasion. Spain, however, may appeal to the great powers for support against American "aggression." In such a case the action of our government should be the reverse of that of Lord Derby in 1876. We should tell Spain outright that she had better cut the loss, and thank God she is quit of a possession which has been a running sore for years and which never again can become a valuable property. America neither seeks nor needs our help. If the worst comes to the worst she needs no help to whip the Spaniard. But she may welcome our support in combating any disposition on the part of European powers to help Spain and in bringing the strongest moral pressure to bear at Madrid to avert war.

A Historic Parallel.

Mr. Stead goes on to apply the Bulgarian parallel in a specific and a highly pertinent manner:

Readers of the preface to the last edition of Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War" will remember the account which he gives of the effect of the death of Nicholas Kireeff, who was killed at the beginning of the Servian war, upon the national sentiment in Russia. Nicholas Kireeff—the brother of Madame Novikoff and an officer of the guards—had gone to Servia as a Russian volunteer, and fell fighting pierced with five wounds at the head of a Servian regiment at Zaitschar. His heroic death fell, says Kinglake, like a spark upon the charged mine of Russian enthusiasm. It was that which made the Russo-Turkish war inevitable. It was the incident that fired the popular imagination that precipitated war. Just so in the United States. The fate of the *Maine* has decided the destinies of Cuba. The need for intervention in Cuba, as in Bulgaria, was not made one whit more urgent by the dath of Kireeff or the blowing up of the *Maine*. But it was made more obvious, and the result is likely to be the same in both cases.

America's Bulgaria.

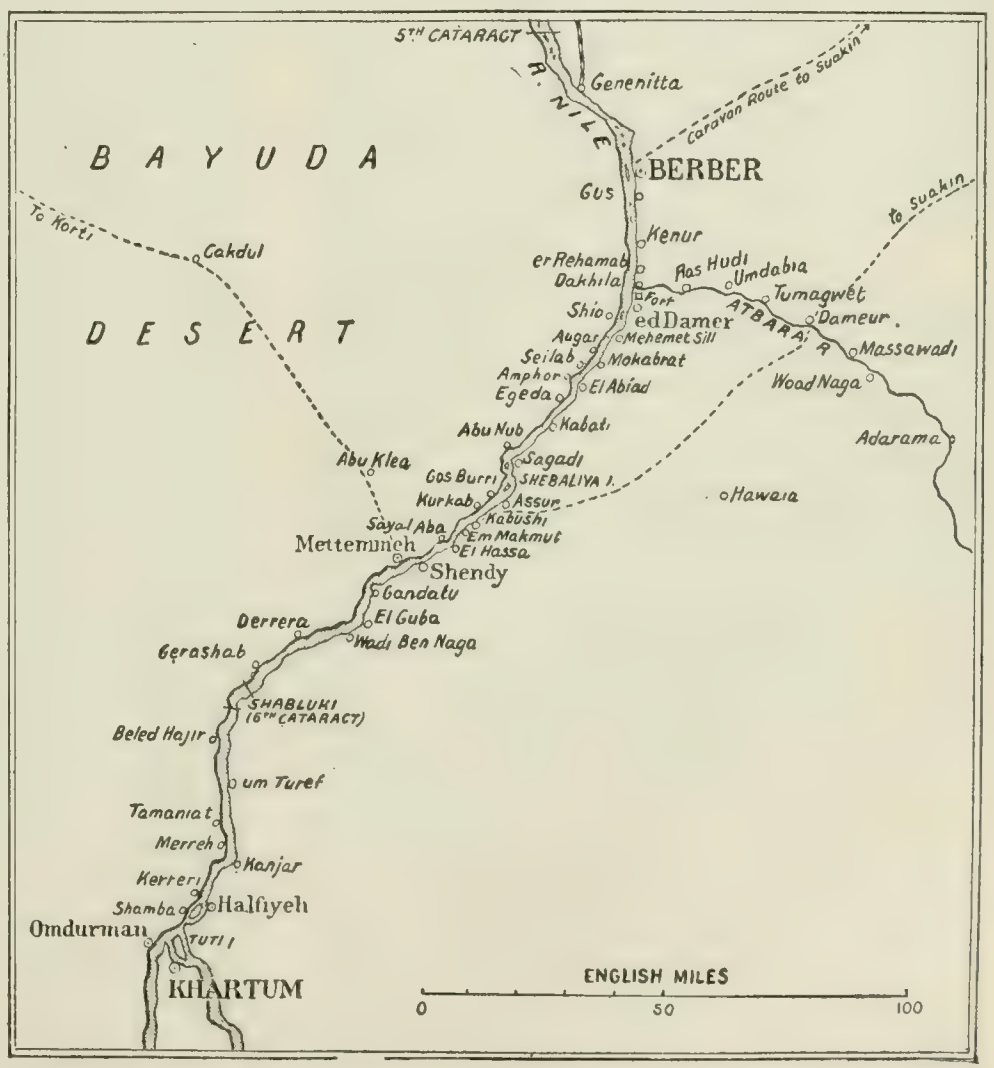
Cuba is America's Bulgaria. As Russia was to Bulgaria in 1876, so is the United States to Cuba in 1898. The Spaniard, like the Turk, is holding on to a province which he has long since forfeited all right to govern. The Cubans, like the Bulgarians, have suffered horribly. The entire country population in the four western provinces of Cuba, about 400,000 in number, were driven last year by General Weyler's order into rough improvised open-air prisons. These prisons are constructed by digging a trench round a village or town, stringing a barbed-wire fence on the outside of the trench, and placing a small blockhouse garrisoned by soldiers at intervals along the trench, so that every part of the rude fortification is covered by their rifles. Within this prison wall the miserable inhabitants were free to starve to death or perish of pestilence. For, unlike the inmates of other prisons, the luckless *reconcentrados*, or concentrated ones, were provided neither with food nor medicine. They died like rotten sheep. In plain English, the Spaniards have murdered by slow torture 200,000 out of 400,000 of their subjects as a mere measure of precaution, and 100,000 are slowly dying under indescribable torments. The Spaniards have sent 200,000 troops to the island to repress the insurrection. Of these, only 60,000 remain fit for duty. The whole island is a shambles and a pest-house.

Peace, War, and Moral Leadership.

Mr. Stead's point of view respecting the clear duty of the United States to step bravely into Cuba and restore order is simply the view that prevails overwhelmingly among the best, most humane, and most peace-loving people of Great Britain. Nothing would be more incomprehensible to these Englishmen—the very men who in that country are the leaders in movements for peace and arbitration—than the language and conduct of certain gentlemen in the United States who have clamored for peace at any price. These Americans have either totally ignored the conditions that prevail in Cuba or else have boldly taken the cynical position that Cuban distress is none of our concern. In their attempts to rebuke the nation's real conscience, courage, and sense of duty, these men have only discredited their own claims to moral leadership.

General Kitchener's Advance on the Nile.

The absorption of the American newspapers in the Cuban question must account for the fact that the great battle on the Nile, fought at daybreak on the morning of Friday, April 8, seems to have



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE ADVANCE TO SOUDAN AND THE BATTLE OF APRIL 8.

attracted almost no attention whatever in this country. From time to time we have commented upon the leisurely but effective advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition that is moving up the Nile toward Khartoum, under the leadership of the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener. Many a previous expedition up the Nile, in ancient as well as modern history, has proved disastrous. The present movement now bids fair at every stage to be a brilliant success. What has made the difference? Certainly not the numerical magnitude of the invading army, nor yet, on the other hand, failure of the fanatical men of the desert, the "dervishes," to fight with fierce courage, in great numbers, and with no small degree of skill. Where others have failed Sir Herbert Kitchener is succeeding, because he is using machinery. The new forces of that sort must henceforth turn the scale in all serious warfare. Sir Herbert is proceeding on the plan of moving a stage at a time and pausing until his corps of railroad builders have brought their construction clear up to his camp. The railroad brings plenty of supplies and obviates all necessity of haste. On the Nile itself, moreover, he has an abundance of gunboats of very light draught, all armed with Maxim and other rapid-fire machine guns. Great care has been taken to protect the rear and keep the railroad open—although at one time a few weeks ago, with his encampment at Berber, some distance in advance of the rail, it had been feared that the dervishes might cut in behind.

Decisive Battle of April 8.

This, however, has not happened. What the dervishes did was to cross the Nile at Shendy and advance up the river as if to meet the British and Egyptian troops at Berber. They selected their ground at Dakhila, where the Atbara River joins the Nile. Meanwhile the British gunboats had pressed forward and captured Shendy, and the dervishes, who were 20,000 strong, were cut off from their supplies. The British advanced promptly to meet them in their intrenched position. Sir Herbert Kitchener commanded some 12,000 Egyptian troops, besides several battalions of British regulars. The fighting lasted several hours and was no mere skirmish. The dervishes, who were totally routed, left about 2,000 men dead upon the field. The British troops sustained very slight loss, while the Egyptian army seems to have sacrificed 50 or 60 men killed, with 300 or 400 wounded. The great slaughter of dervishes was evidently due in large part to the effective use of the terrible Maxim guns, which discharged bullets like a hail-storm. The railroad will now be pushed forward as fast as possible, and it is to be supposed that the headquarters will be advanced to Shendy. The gunboats will have to wait for high water in order to get past the sixth cataract; and after that the advance to Khartoum ought to be quick work. The dervishes were composed of two main bodies of troops, one of them led by Osman Digna, who has somewhat recently composed his differences with the Khalifa, in order that the whole Soudanese world might make a united stand against the British. The Khalifa keeps his headquarters at Omdurman, opposite Khartoum. His troops were led in the fight of April 8 by the Emir Mahmoud, who was captured with all his belongings, while Osman Digna had the luck to escape.

India and English Parties.

The English are indeed giving a good account of themselves in this Nile campaign, and are plainly doing a necessary work for progress and civilization. It is a pity that they cannot show an equal claim upon the world's approval in their struggle with the tribesmen on the northwest frontiers of India. The British Liberals gain steadily whenever a by-election gives them a chance to show that the party pendulum is beginning to swing back; but they would gain more rapidly if they should concentrate vigorously in opposition to the series of blunders that has characterized the Indian policy of the Salisbury administration. The worst of these blunders, of course, is the needless, costly, and destructive war on the frontier. But there are other mistakes only less serious, among which are the enforcement of a press-gag law that is almost as arbitary in its censorship as anything in Russia, while arrest and detention on suspicion without trial has also become a feature of the present government of India, and other serious grounds of criticism could readily be mentioned. It would seem that the Liberals must first decide among themselves who is to be their permanent leader before they can present as strong a front as the facts in the political situation would readily afford them. Mr. Gladstone is steadily growing feebler, and the sad news of his death may be expected at any time in the early future. It is reported that his literary executor and biographer is to be Mr. John Morley. His political heir, however, is not as yet distinctly visible. At one time it was supposed without doubt that Lord Rosebery would hold his own as the fully accepted head of the Liberal party; and there are signs that he is about to emerge from his retirement and throw himself actively again into political life. Leadership is the crying need of the Liberals, and until the party is reorganized it will have to look to the London newspapers for its opinions and guidance.

Leadership and Cabinet Government.

There has been very much more discussion, however, of the question upon whose shoulders Lord Salisbury's mantle should descend than about the future leadership of the Liberals. It seemed quite probable a few weeks ago that Lord Salisbury's health might compel him to retire altogether from official life. This event would have vacated at once the premiership and the Foreign Office. The friends of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain—with whom the London *Times* seems now also to be identified—would doubtless do everything in their power to press that gentleman's claims at least to the Foreign Office, if not to the premiership, in case of Lord Salisbury's retreat to private life. It is more probable, however, that the Duke of Devonshire would become prime minister. The old-fashioned Tories are opposed to the rapid advance of Mr. Chamberlain, whom they still look upon as Liberal Unionist rather than as Conservative. They would probably rally around Mr. Arthur Balfour for the Foreign Office. The tendency to govern the country by the executive rather than by the legislative will is now being much commented upon in England. The cabinet decides upon its own policies, and it pushes them through the House of Commons with much less regard for debating than a few years ago. And the cabinet as a whole is ruled by its inner circle, which in turn reflects the will of the prime minister. There is much complaint that the House of Commons is losing its initiative and that the cabinet is growing autocratic. The past two or three administrations have witnessed precisely the same tendency in the United States, where the immense pressure upon Congress to subordinate its views to the policy preferred by the executive constitutes a wide departure from the spirit and intention of the Constitution, and also a decided change from the practice that formerly prevailed.

Success of the Irish Bill.

Mr. Gerald Balfour—who is Irish Secretary in the present ministry and, like his brother, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, a nephew of Lord Salisbury and a member of the "family ring" that is supposed to run the cabinet—has made himself a great man at a stroke by his remarkable success in securing the acceptance of his Irish Local Government bill. He had in a very frank and conciliatory way submitted the advance draft of his bill to the leaders of all parties, and particularly to the Irish members of Parliament themselves. The bill has been making its way rapidly and prosperously through the successive stages of Parliamentary consideration, and may be regarded as already safely upon the statute-books. Some of the Orangemen have protested vehemently that this Tory measure is worse than Mr. Gladstone's proposed home rule, but nobody has given much attention to their complaints.

Cecil Rhodes "on Top" Again.

The march of events has been strengthening the British position in South Africa that was so rudely shaken by the criminal blunder of the Jameson raid. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been in England the past month, and has found himself solid once more in the directorate of the British South Africa Company, with everybody relying upon him for the further development of Charterland. The success of his railroad projects has not only strengthened his personal hold upon the situation in the new regions north of the Transvaal, but has also put the touch of final certainty upon the supremacy of Great Britain in that part of the world. Furthermore, the partisans of Mr. Rhodes have secured an important victory in the Cape Colony elections, and it is considered altogether likely that he will soon be back in his old place as prime minister of Cape Colony, while directing the immense affairs of the South African Company and controlling the administration of the vast region known as Charterland.

The Federation of Australia.

The month of March witnessed the completion of the work of the convention which had been sitting for two months in Melbourne elaborating the so-called Commonwealth bill for the creation of a united Australia. The month of April has in its turn witnessed a great agitation and discussion in the various colonies over the question of ratifying the constitution adopted by the Melbourne convention. All the colonies were represented in the convention except Queensland. If any three colonies ratify the scheme it will go into effect as respects such colonies, with the hope and expectation that the other colonies will in due time seek and gain admission to the union. It is not, however, certain that even three of the colonies will at once ratify the convention's scheme. Great opposition exists, and the fight will be a doubtful one. Nevertheless, the new activity of the European powers in the Pacific will doubtless have some effect to make the people of Australia realize the importance of the maxim that there is strength in unity. The matured project now under consideration has really been in the making for a number of years. In its present shape the bill not only provides for the direct popular election of the members of the lower house of the federal Parliament, but it abandons the original plan of electing the upper house by the colonial Parliaments.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 22, 1898.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 21.—The House passes the *Maine* relief bill.

March 22.—The Senate debates the national quarantine bill....The naval appropriation bill is reported to the House from committee.

March 23.—The Senate passes the *Maine* relief bill.... The House decides the contested election case of Thorp against Epes, of the Fourth Virginia District, in favor of Thorp.

March 24.—Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) addresses the Senate on the Cuban question, advocating armed intervention....The House debates the naval appropriation bill.

March 25-26.—The House debates the naval appropriation bill.

March 28.—President McKinley sends to both houses the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry, accompanied by a message. In the Senate the documents are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

March 29.—Resolutions on the Cuban question are introduced in both houses.

March 30.—The Senate passes the Alaska civil government bill....The House resumes consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

March 31.—The Cuban question is discussed in both houses.

April 1.—The House passes the naval appropriation bill, so amended as to provide for increasing the number of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers from six to twelve each, and carrying a total of more than $39,000,000 in direct appropriations.

April 4.—Speeches favoring intervention in Cuba are made in both houses.

April 5.—In the Senate five members speak in favor of an immediate declaration of war against Spain.

April 6.—The Senate debates the sundry civil appropriation bill....The House considers the army reorganization bill.

April 7.—The House recommits the army reorganization bill, after striking out everything except the first two sections, providing for the three-battalion formation.

April 11.—President McKinley, in a message to Congress, asks authority to intervene in Cuba by force to reëstablish peace and order in the island.

April 12.—The Cuban question is debated in both houses.

April 13.—The House passes, by a vote of 322 to 19, the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, directing President McKinley to intervene in Cuba; there is much excitement and disorder.

April 14-15.—The Senate debates the Cuban intervention resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs....The House passes a bill settling title to lands in Indian Territory.

April 16.—The Senate passes the Cuban resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 67 to 21, and an amendment recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba is adopted by a vote of 51 to 37, and a further amendment disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty over the island, except for purpose of pacification, is agreed to unanimously.

April 18.—The House agrees to the Senate Cuban resolutions, with the exception of the amendment recognizing the present republic. Conferences between the



HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

houses finally lead to the Senate's acceptance of the resolutions in this form, and they go to President McKinley for approval.

April 21.—The Senate passes the bill providing for the enlistment of State militia under the national Government in time of war, amending it so as to make the term one year instead of three.

April 22.—After conference, the national volunteer bill is passed by both houses of Congress in amended form, with two years as the term of enlistment.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

March 21.—Secretary Long names the two Brazilian cruisers recently purchased the *New Orleans* and the *Albany*.

March 23.—The monitors *Terror* and *Puritan* are ordered to join the fleet at Key West....The government auxiliary naval board purchases a steel tug at New York City.

March 24.—The dispatch boat *Dolphin* and the yacht *Mayflower* are placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard....Restrictions regarding enlistments in

the navy are removed....Admiral Sicard is relieved from command of the fleet at Key West on account of ill health, and Captain Sampson is ordered to succeed him.

March 25.—The Spanish report of the cause of the *Maine* disaster is received at Madrid....The United States purchases a first-class torpedo-boat built in Germany....Commodore Schley is ordered to command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads....Three large steam yachts and a tug are added to the auxiliary fleet for service as dispatch and patrol boats.

March 26.—The verdict of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is communicated to the Spanish Government....The New York national guard and naval reserves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action.

March 27.—The United States cruisers *San Francisco* and *New Orleans* sail from England for this country.

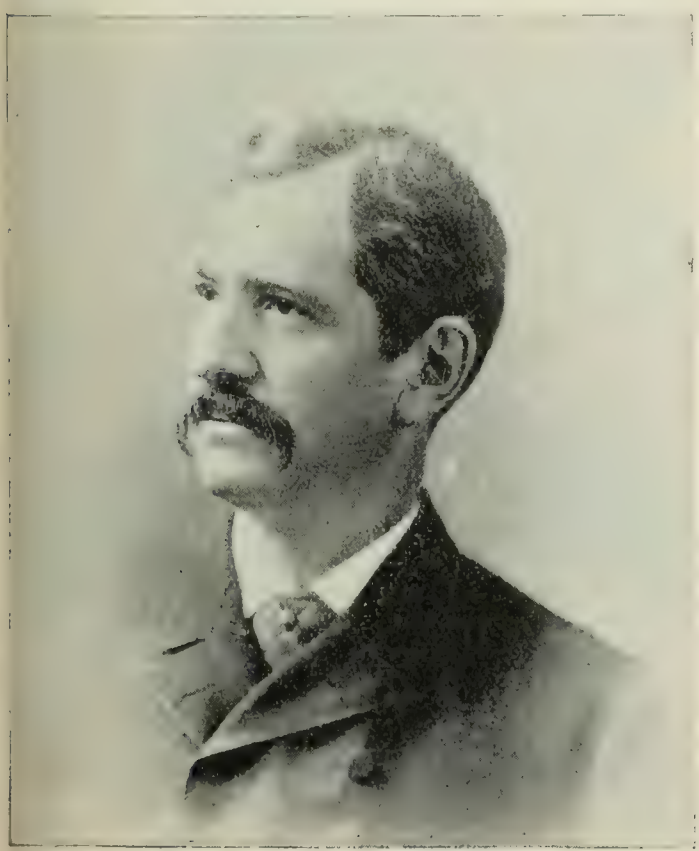
March 28.—The testimony taken by the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is made public....The Spanish Government announces that it will make no objection to the sending of relief to the Cuban *reconcentrados*....Commodore Schley takes command of the flying squadron.

March 29.—United States Minister Woodford holds a conference at Madrid with Premier Sagasta.

March 30.—The United States buys the steam yacht *Acgusa* in Sicily for $300,000.

March 31.—Captain-General Blanco issues a decree abrogating the reconcentration edict of General Weyler in the western provinces of Cuba....Captain Sigsbee makes a statement regarding the *Maine* disaster to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee....New York Legislature votes $1,000,000 as an emergency war fund.

April 1.—The Spanish cruisers *Vizcaya* and *Oquendo* sail from Havana....The Iowa Legislature appropriates $500,000 for a war fund.



HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

(Nominated April 21 as Postmaster-General to succeed Mr. Gary, who retires because of ill health.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRING A MAXIM GUN.

(Mr. Maxim stands at his side.)

April 2.—It is announced that the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla has reached the Cape Verde Islands....An 1,800-ton cruiser is purchased in England for the United States....It is ordered that salvage operations on the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana harbor be discontinued ....Secretary Gage and Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means Committee, hold a council with President McKinley on war-revenue measures.

April 4.—Pope Leo XIII. offers to mediate between Spain and Cuban insurgents, and urges Spain to suspend hostilities....Steamers are sent from Key West to Havana to bring home Americans....The flag is removed from the wreck of the *Maine*....Many Spaniards enlist in the volunteers at Havana....The Navy Department orders the immediate purchase of ten auxiliary cruisers.

April 5.—Consul-General Lee is ordered to return from Havana.

April 7.—In reply to a joint note from the European powers in the interest of peace, Señor Gullon, the Spanish foreign minister, states as the opinion of the cabinet that Spain has reached the "limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States"....The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the six great European powers present a joint note to President McKinley expressing the hope that peace with Spain may be preserved; the President, in reply, declares that the war in Cuba must cease.

April 8.—The ram *Katahdin* joins the flying squadron in Hampton Roads.

April 9.—The Spanish cabinet decides to suspend hostilities in Cuba....The Spanish armored cruisers *Cristobal Colon* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* sail from Cadiz to join the torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde Islands.... The United States cruiser *Topeka* and the United States torpedo-boat *Somers* sail from England to the United

States....The *Massachusetts* joins the flying squadron....Consul-General Lee and the other American consuls in Cuba sail for the United States.

April 12.—Consul-General Lee declares before the Senate Committe on Foreign Relations that Spanish officials in Havana knew of a plot to blow up the *Maine*.

April 13.—The Spanish cabinet votes an extraordinary war credit....The Navy Department at Washington orders the purchase of the American line steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*....The flying squadron sails from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise....The Michigan Legislature appropriates $500,000 for emergency military purposes.

April 14.—A council of the Spanish cabinet decides to convoke the Cortes on April 20, five days earlier than the date set for its assembly....Negotiations for the sale of the cruiser *Garibaldi* by Italy to Spain are suspended....The cruiser *New Orleans*, lately purchased from the Brazilian Government, arrives at New York with the cruiser *San Francisco*.

April 15.—The British Government instructs the Jamaica authorities that coal will be contraband of war....Orders are issued to concentrate nearly all of the regular army of the United States at the Gulf ports of New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa, and at Chickamauga Park....The Government charters the steamships *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *Paris*, and *New York*, of the American line....The Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., goes into camp at Chickamauga Park....The Massachusetts Legislature appropriates $500,000 to increase the efficiency of the national guard.

April 16.—The Navy Department orders the purchase of the steamships *Yorktown* and *Juniata*....The army officials call for bids for the transportation of troops to Southern points.

April 18.—Commodore Howell is placed in command of the North Atlantic patrol fleet, consisting of the *Yosemite*, the *Prairie*, the *Yankee*, and the *Dixie*.

April 19.—United States troops from many garrisons move to the points of mobilization on the Gulf and at Chickamauga Park.

April 20.—President McKinley signs the resolutions of Congress and sends an ultimatum to Spain demanding that her land and naval forces withdraw from Cuba and requiring an answer before noon of April 23....The Spanish minister at Washington requests and receives his passports....The Spanish Cortes meets in Madrid; the Queen Regent reads a warlike speech from the throne.

April 21.—Before Minister Woodford can deliver the ultimatum of the United States to Spain he is notified by the Spanish Government that diplomatic relations with the United States are at an end; he then leaves Madrid for Paris, under guard, after intrusting legation affairs to the British embassy....After notifying representatives of foreign powers of its intention to blockade Havana, the Government at Washington orders the fleet at Key West under Admiral Sampson to sail....A blockade of the Philippine Islands by the Asiatic squadron under Commodore Dewey is decided on at Washington....The Navy Department buys the Brazilian warship *Nictheroy* and the yachts *Corsair* and *Penelope*....Rhode Island appropriates $150,000 to equip militia....Enlistments of volunteers are reported throughout the Union....The Spanish Government orders out 80,000 reserves....Great Britain notifies Spain that coal will be considered contraband of war....Spain lands 5,000 troops on the Canary Islands....Captain Sampson is raised to the rank of rear admiral.

April 22.—It is decided to issue a call for 100,000 volunteers....The Spanish merchantman *Buenaventura* is captured by the United States gunboat *Nashville* off Key West.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 23.—The New York Legislature passes the bill for the reform of the primaries (see page 587).

March 24.—The battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* are launched at Newport News.

March 25.—Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans in Oregon adopt a common platform.

March 29.—Governor Black, of New York, signs the primary reform bill.

March 31.—The New York Legislature adjourns.

April 5.—Municipal elections are held in many interior and Western cities. In Chicago a majority of the aldermen elected are pledged to oppose the granting of fifty-year franchises to street railroads; in Milwaukee David S. Rose, Silver Democrat and Populist, is chosen to the mayorship; in Kansas City, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., and Tacoma, Wash., the Republicans were generally successful.

April 6.—Governor Dyer (Rep.), of Rhode Island, is reëlected by a large majority.

April 12.—A committee of the Nebraska Legislature reports that the amount of money lost to the State through negligent and dishonest officials is more than $1,300,000.

April 14.—The Michigan Legislature concludes its extra session, having increased from 1 to 5 per cent. the tax on the business of express companies....Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, signs the bill providing for electrical executions.

April 21.—Postmaster-General Gary resigns office; President McKinley nominates Charles Emory Smith as his successor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 21.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembles.

March 22.—The annual conference of the British Liberal Federation opens at Leicester.

March 23.—By a vote of 207 to 7, the Italian Chamber of Deputies adopts the report recommending "political censure" against ex-Premier Crispi on account of his pecuniary relation to the Bologna branch of the Bank of Naples.

March 24.—The Chinese Government agrees to all of Russia's demands in the matter of leasing Port Arthur and Talien-Wan.

March 25.—Elections in Cape Colony result in a small majority for the Progressives....Signor Crispi resigns his seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies....One hundred officers of the Russian Black Sea fleet and dock-yard officials are arrested, charged with bribery and corruption; Admiral Kopyloff is dismissed.

March 26.—Orders are issued for the mobilization of the British fleet at Hong Kong.

March 27.—Elections in Spain for the lower house of the Cortes are favorable to the Sagasta ministry.

March 28.—The German Reichstag adopts the naval bill without division.

March 29.—The British House of Commons appoints

a committee to consider the advisability of placing the Indian currency on a gold basis.

March 30.—The entire autonomist cabinet of Porto Rico resigns....The British House of Commons, by a vote of 243 to 138, rejects a bill to amend the Irish land laws in favor of the tenants and providing for restoration of evicted tenants.

April 4.—It is announced that England has arranged with China and Japan to take the port of Wei-Hai-Wei when the indemnity to Japan shall have been paid by China.

April 5.—The Radicals secure a majority in the Danish parliamentary elections.

April 11.—The elections to the Spanish Senate result in a large majority for the ministry.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

March 22.—The Chinese loan is largely oversubscribed in Berlin.

March 24.—It is announced that the Bank of Spain will lend the Spanish Government about $40,000,000, guaranteed by the new treasury bonds.

April 1.—South Wales coal miners to the number of 40,000 go out on strike.

April 2.—The Johnson Steel Company, of Cleveland, is reorganized as the Lorain Steel Company, with a capital of $14,000,000.

April 11.—Many of the New England cotton-mill operatives on strike against reductions in wages return to work.

April 13.—Spanish 4s suffer a marked decline on the European exchanges.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 22.—Mr. Gladstone arrives at Hawarden.... The bark *Almy*, bound for Alaska, is found wrecked.



THE LATE GEN. JOAQUIN CRESPO.
(Killed in battle in Venezuela April 17, 1898.)

March 23.—Forty-eight men with the Newfoundland sealing steamer *Greenland* perish in the ice-floes while searching for seals.

March 26.—The Oxford-Cambridge boat-race is won by Oxford.

March 31.—An earthquake in California does serious damage, especially to the Mare Island Navy Yard.



THE LATE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU,
Archbishop of Quebec.

April 3.—Shawneetown, Ill., is flooded by a break in the Ohio River levee and many lives are lost....Avalanches in the Chilkoot Pass, Alaska, cause the death of more than 150 persons.

April 12.—The plant of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company in North Irwin, Pa., known as the largest independent glass works in the country, is destroyed by fire, at a loss of $750,000.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Dr. Joseph Henry Allen, distinguished Unitarian clergyman and author, 78.

March 21.—Gen. George Washington Rains, Confederate veteran, 81.

March 24.—Rev. Dr. G. H. Emerson, well-known Universalist clergyman and editor, 75.

March 25.—James Payn, English novelist and journalist, 68....Truman P. Handy, prominent Cleveland banker, 91.

March 26.—Representative John Simpkins, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts District, 36.

March 27.—Mrs. Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell, daughter of the American Commodore Stewart and mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, 83....Abner Cheney Goodell, of Salem, Mass., a well-known inventor, 93.

March 28.—Anton Seidl, orchestral conductor, 48.

March 29.—Judge James Goggin, of Chicago, 55.... Judge George W. Harmon, oldest member of the Ver

mont bar, 86....William H. Edmonds, founder and editor of the *Southern States' Magazine*, of Baltimore.

March 31.—James L. Wolcott, formerly Chancellor of Delaware, 56.

April 4.—District Attorney Eugene Burlingame, of Albany.

April 7.—Margaret Mather, the actress, 38....Rev. William M. Thayer, author of books for the young, 78 ....Lieut. David Daniels, navigating officer of the coast-defense ram *Katahdin*, 42.

April 8.—Gen. William P. Hardin, of the Confederate army, 82....Ex-Congressman S. S. Turner, of Virginia.

April 11.—Rev. Dr. Frederick William Conrad, for many years editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, 82.

April 12.—Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, 78.

April 15.—Robert Purvis, last survivor of the original American Anti-Slavery Society, 88....Andrew Akin, Kansas pioneer, 88.

April 16.—Robert M. McLane, formerly United States Minister to France, 83....Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, 44.

April 17.—Gen. Joaquin Crespo, formerly President of Venezuela, 54.

April 19.—George Parsons Lathrop, poet and novelist, 47.

April 21.— United States Senator Edward Cary Walthall, of Mississippi, 67.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN GATHERINGS OF 1898.

FOLLOWING are the announcements of some of the more important conventions and assemblies for various purposes to be held during the coming six months:

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in Boston August 22–27. It is expected that this will be the most important scientific gathering ever held in the United States. As a number of foreign scientists will take part and foreign institutions send delegates, the meeting will have an international character. During and immediately preceding the general meeting several affiliated societies will meet in Boston, including the American Forestry Association, the American Geological Society, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Economic Entomologists, the Society for Promoting Engineering Education, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the American Mathematical Society, and other important bodies.

The National Educational Association is to meet this year at Washington, D. C., July 7–12.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will meet at Niagara Falls, from May 31 to June 3, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Omaha, June 27–29, and the American Society of Civil Engineers at Detroit, July 26–29. The annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., November 1.

The American Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association will meet at Denver June 4–10, and the American Institute of Homœopathy at Omaha, June 24–29.

The American Philological Association will hold its annual meeting at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., July 5.

MEETINGS IN THE INTEREST OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM

The American Social Science Association will hold its annual five days' session at Saratoga, beginning August 29. Papers will be read and discussed in the departments of Health, Jurisprudence, Education, Finance, and Social Economy. These sessions will follow meetings of the American Bar Association and the International Law Association at the same place, beginning August 22.

The quarter-centennial meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will take place in New York City May 18–25. This body held its first meeting in New York twenty-five years ago and has met annually since that time. It now has a membership of nearly 1,200 in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. It is announced that the National Prison Association will meet at Indianapolis in October.

The annual convention of the National Association of Labor Commissioners and Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics will be held at Detroit June 14–16, and the International Association of Factory Inspectors will hold a session at Boston September 5.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the sixth National Conference for Good City Government will be held at Indianapolis May 11–13. The principal features will be the president's address by James C. Carter, New York City, the secretary's review of the year's developments along municipal lines by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, and the report of the Committee of Ten appointed at the Louisville Conference, to be presented by Horace E. Deming, of New York. The various features of the report will be discussed in supplemental papers by Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York, Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, of New York, and others, including Mayor Quincy and Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Gov. Hazen B. Pingree, Samuel B. Capen, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Lucius B. Swift.

The League of American Municipalities will hold its second annual convention at Detroit August 1–4. Memberships in this body are held by municipalities throughout the United States and Canada. The conventions are attended by the mayors and other officials of these cities.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESSES.

An International Mining Congress will meet at Salt Lake City July 6–9. This organization is the outgrowth of the Gold Mining Convention at Denver last year. Its aims are, in brief, to promote the interests and develop the resources of the mining industry in North and South America.

The Farmers' National Congress will hold its next meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, December 6–14. It is expected that Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and nearly all American countries will be represented by delegates.

The next convention of the National Association of Credit Men will be held at Detroit June 22–24. The American Bankers' Association will meet in Denver about September 1.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

The great International Christian Endeavor Convention will be held this year at Nashville, on the exposition grounds, July 6–11. Although this will be the seventeenth of these annual conventions, it will be the first one to be held on Southern soil.

Mr. Moody's unique series of conferences, held annually for Bible study at Northfield, Mass., will begin this year with the World's Student Conference, July 1–10, which will be addressed by eminent speakers. The Young Women's Christian Association Conference will fill the time from July 13 to July 22, and the General Conference for Christian Workers from July 29 to August 18. During July and August Camp Northfield, for young men, will be open at very small expense for tent and board.

The National Council of Congregational Churches will assemble at Portland, Ore., July 7–13. The Congregational Home Missionary Society will meet at Cleveland in June, and the American Missionary Association and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in October, the former at Concord, N. H., and the latter at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet in Washington, D. C., October 5. Of the purely ecclesiastical meetings of the year, this will doubtless be the most important. This body meets triennially.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold its annual convention in Baltimore September 28–October 2.

General assemblies of the various churches holding the Presbyterian system are to be held this year as follows: Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, commonly known as the Presbyterian Church North, at Warsaw, Ind., May 19; Presbyterian Church in the United States, commonly known as the Presbyterian Church South, at New Orleans, May 19; United Presbyterian Church of North America, at Omaha, May 25; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Marshall, Mo., May 19, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, at Montreal, June 8. The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet at Asbury Park, N. J., June 1.

The national Baptist anniversaries will be held this year at Rochester, N. Y., May 16–22. The Baptist Publication and Educational Societies, however, are to meet at Norfolk, Va., May 5, in connection with the Southern Baptist Convention.

Denominational meetings of young people will be held as follows:

The Baptist Young People's Union of America is to hold its eighth international convention at Buffalo, July 14–17.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ will hold its fifth biennial convention at Toledo, Ohio, June 16–19.

The Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America will hold its tenth annual convention at Saratoga, August 3–8.

The ninth annual convention of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church will be held at Chicago, July 13–20.

The third convention of the Luther League of America will be held in New York City, October 19–21.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America meets this year in Boston, August 10–12.

MEETINGS OF WOMEN.

The National Congress of Mothers will convene again in Washington, D. C., May 2, and will remain in session a week. Provision has been made for a large attendance, and addresses will be given by prominent women on topics covering a wide field of interest.

The fourth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Denver, June 22–27. This will be a notable meeting, for the reason that women of the East and West will be brought together as never before in the history of the club movement.

REUNIONS AND ENCAMPMENTS.

The thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Cincinnati, September 5–10. In the same month the Sons of Veterans will hold their annual encampment at Omaha.

The triennial conclave of Knights Templar will be held at Pittsburg, October 10–14. At Indianapolis will be held the biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge and the Uniform Rank Encampment of the Order of Knights of Pythias, August 22.

The Scotch-Irish Society of America has planned to hold its annual congress in Chicago during the first week of June.

The League of American Wheelmen will assemble at Indianapolis August 9–13.

EXPOSITIONS.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha will be open during the months of June–October inclusive, and during that time a number of conventions will be held at Omaha. The dates of several of these are noted elsewhere in this article.

The International Health Exposition will be the center of interest in questions of domestic sanitation and municipal hygiene in New York City during the month of May. The exhibits, particularly in the trained nurses' department, promise to have a distinct educational value.

MUSIC FESTIVALS.

The national Saengerfest will be held at Davenport, Iowa, July 28–31. This annual singing festival of the Northwestern Saengerbund will probably be one of the largest conventions to be held in the middle West this year. At least fifteen hundred singers will participate, representing sixty or more societies among the German-American people of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky. This festival is a biennial occasion.

The usual "May festivals" will be held by musical organizations in many American cities, east and west. In October will occur the famous Worcester festivals.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The coming season at Chautauqua will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of that institution. The general session will open June 29, the collegiate department July 9, the Missionary Institute July 30, and the assembly August 2, with closing exercises August 22.

Among the summer schools devoted to special lines of work Syracuse University offers a two weeks' course in sociology, to be conducted by Prof. John R. Commons and Prof. James H. Hamilton. The sessions of this school will begin June 27. The summer law school of the University of Virginia, which was established as long ago as 1870, will hold its twenty-ninth session this year.

THE WAR QUESTION IN CARTOONS.



DEPART.—From the *Criterion* (New York).



READY.—From the *Criterion* (New York).

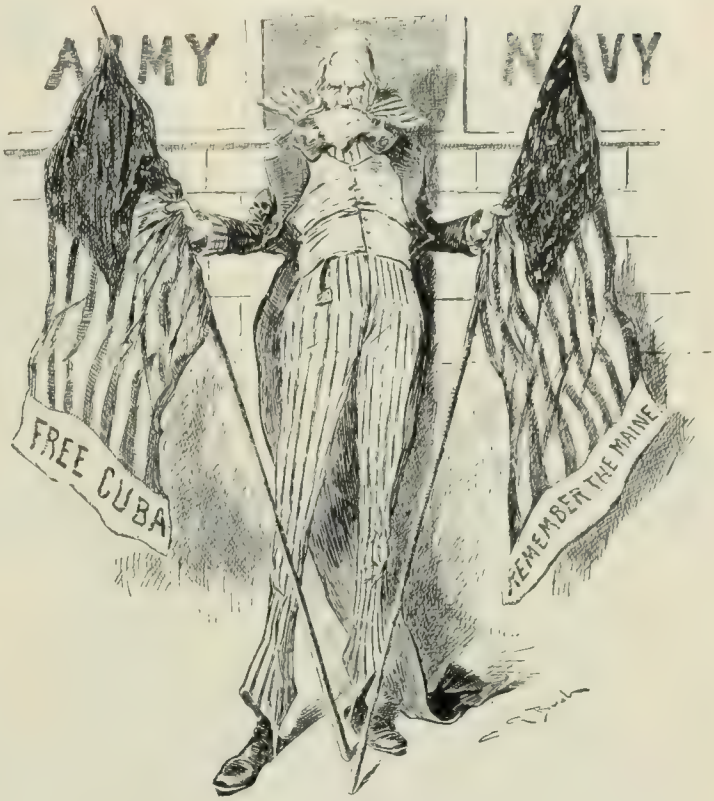
AGAIN through the month of April, as in March, the American cartoonists were occupied almost exclusively with one absorbing topic—the crisis in the affairs of Spain and the United States. The European cartoonists were only beginning to deal with that situation when the final rupture occurred on April 21. We have a large assortment of their offerings on other themes; but our readers will scarcely care this month for drawings on the Chinese question, on Lord Salisbury's temporary retirement, or on the Australian struggle over the question of federation. The two cartoons at the top of this page are reproduced from striking cover designs published by the *Criterion* on successive weeks last month. Mr. Wagner's drawing is strong and impressive and is notable for its refinement. In the first of the two, Columbia, as the champion of downfallen Cuba, orders Spain to depart. In the second, Columbia has taken her stand on the quarter-deck, and a row of our warships appears in the distance on the horizon. At the bottom of the page is one of the characteristic cartoons of *El Ahuizote* (Mexico), in which Uncle Sam is offering Señor Sagasta his choice between Cuban freedom and war. As it turns out, the Cubans get their freedom while Señor Sagasta takes his war.



UNCLE SAM: "Take your choice, Señor Sagasta, FREE CUBA or WAR!"
From *Le Ahuizote* (Mexico).



PEACE OR WAR—TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—From the *World*.



THE COMMISSION.—From the *World* (New York).

Mr. Bush, of the New York *World*, has turned out, in the course of the month, a great variety of striking work. The four cartoons on this page are selected from a large number, all dealing with the Spanish question, and all of them boldly conceived and powerfully drawn. We commend particularly the one in the lower right-hand corner to those excellent people who have insisted all along that they could not, for the life of them, understand what the war was about. The phrase "Remember the *Maine*" may be a good fighting motto for the navy; but the thing always to be kept in mind—"lest we forget, lest we forget"—is the fiendish career of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the moral duty that rests upon us to drive them out of the western hemisphere.

All of the cartoons on the following page are from the recent Spanish papers published either in Madrid or Barcelona. The cartoonists of Spain always represent



"VAMOOSE!"—From the *World* (New York).



"LORD GOD OF HOSTS, BE WITH US YET, LEST WE FORGET LEST WE FORGET!"—From the *World* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Now that he turns his shoulder I will give him such a lick it will be the lick of the century."

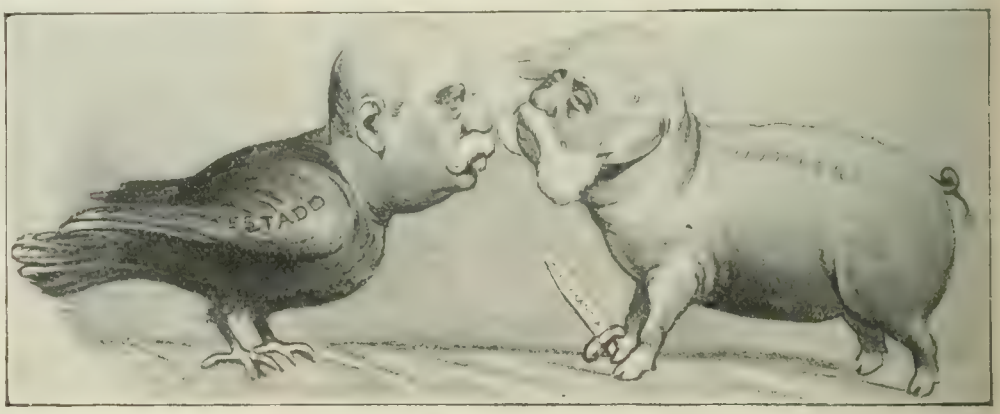
"Eh?"

"Oh, hello! I have the pleasure to salute you, Señor."

From *El Nacional* (Barcelona).

The moral of the foregoing is given in the old Catalonian proverb, "*Qui amenassa y no pega per bestia queda*" (He who makes a bluff and does not make it good is a dirty slob).

America as a hog. In the cartoon at the top of the page, for instance, Uncle Sam is represented threatening Spain by sending the ship *Maine* to Havana, whereupon Spain turns to take revenge, and Uncle Sam runs away in the shape of a hog. In the second cartoon the American hog is personated by Minister Woodford; while the Spanish nation takes the form of a dove with the head of Señor Gullon, the foreign minister. In the lower right-hand corner President McKinley is represented as a hog dressed in the Stars and Stripes, attempting in a treacherous and cowardly manner to stab the Spanish lion through the bars of a cage. In the lower left-hand corner is a carnival cartoon, in which America in the form of a hog is represented as mingling in the gay throng and making advances to Spain, represented by a fair lady. We could multiply such cartoons, but these are enough to show the nature of Spanish wit.



THE COOING AND BILLING OF DOVES!—From *Don Quixote* (Madrid).



UNCLE SAM AT THE CARNIVAL AT SPAIN.
From *Blanco y Negro* (Madrid).

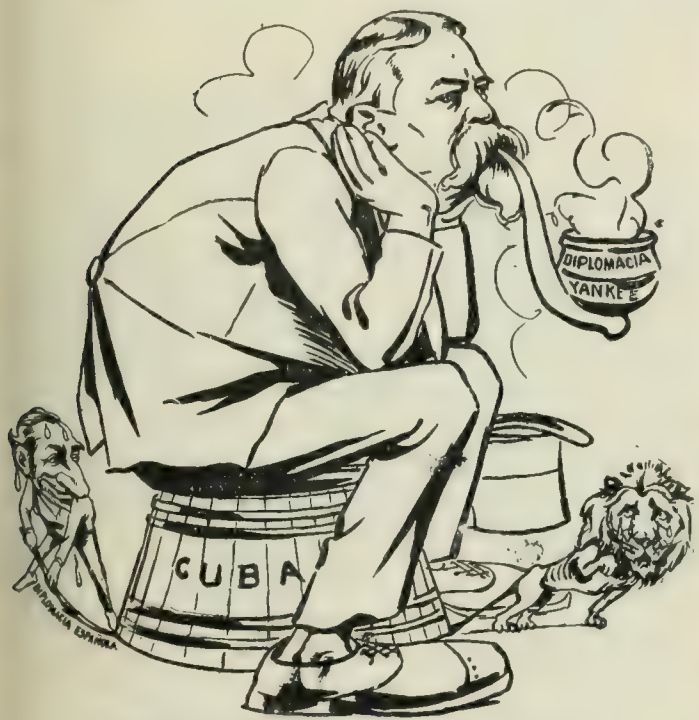


THE SPANISH LION: "If I could only break the cage and get at him!"—From *Don Quixote* (Madrid).



TACKLE THE BIRD, OF COURSE.

SEÑOR SAGASTA: "If I don't fight the bird they'll both tackle me. Now, what had I better do, I wonder?"
From the *Journal* (New York).

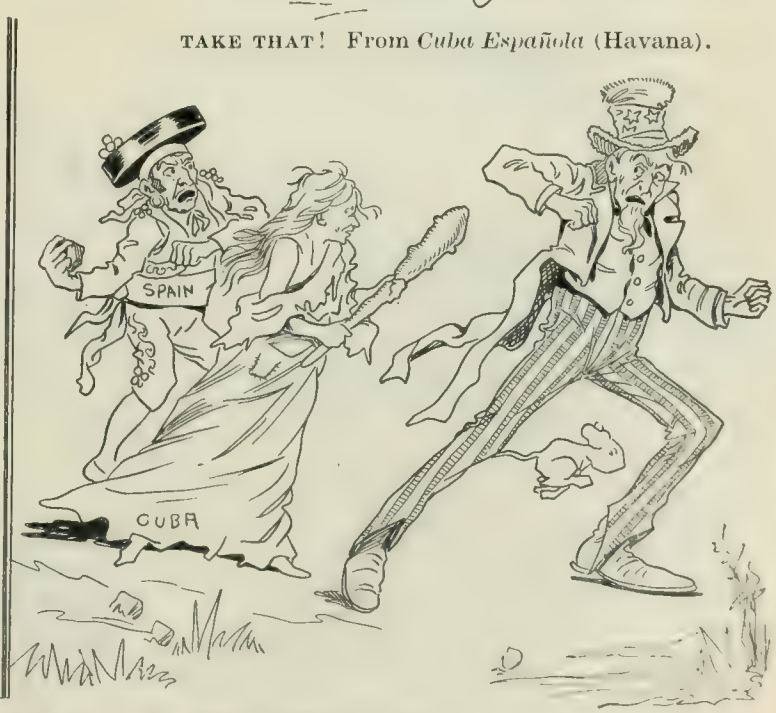


HOW GENERAL LEE HELD THE SITUATION.
From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).



TAKE THAT! From *Cuba Española* (Havana).





ISN'T THIS A POSSIBILITY?—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM (to the ambassadors, who had used French): "I only speak American, and I don't care for advice. Good-day!"

Mr. Homer Davenport, of the New York *Journal*, has had a very active month, and we fear he has drawn some cartoons in the excitement of the moment that he may live to regret. He was so ardent for action and so impatient of diplomatic delays that a number of his drawings reflect severely, and, as we think, very unjustly, upon President McKinley. Not because we agree with the sentiment of those cartoons, but in order that this department of the REVIEW may fairly reflect the various points of view that were prevalent in April, 1898—for the benefit of future readers who will turn the leaves of our bound volumes—we print two of Mr. Davenport's mildest jibes at the President. In one of them he represents Mr. McKinley as an old lady vainly trying to sweep back the tide of the Congressional and popular will. In another he pokes fun at the once commonly mentioned resemblance between McKinley and Napoleon. Next month, undoubtedly, we shall be able to reproduce cartoons from Mr. Davenport's pencil in which the President will be treated in a very much handsomer fashion. At the top of this page Uncle Sam is represented as giving his answer to the joint note of the powers. Mr. Davenport should certainly remember that Uncle Sam in that instance spoke through the mouth of President McKinley.

On the opposite page Mr. Neelan, of the New York *Herald*, turns the tables on Congress in two cartoons, which were drawn just after the President's message was sent in and while Congress seemed to be taking an undue time to agree upon resolutions. The House, however, as Mr. Corey remarks in the top cartoon, swung off at a rapid gait; and the delay was really due—as witness Uncle Sam's yawning at the bottom of the page—to a three days' debate in the Senate.



ANOTHER OLD WOMAN TRIES TO SWEEP BACK THE SEA.
From the *Journal* (New York).



AND THEY CALLED HIM NAPOLEON.
From the *Journal* (New York).



THEY'RE OFF.—From the *Journal* (New York).



"WELL, I'M WAITING NOW."—From the *Herald* (New York).



BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING—RESPONSIBILITY.
From the *Herald* (New York).



A—H—H! WILL THEY NEVER STOP TALKING!
From the *Journal* (New York).



COLUMBIA'S NEW EASTER BONNET.
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



JOHN BULL: "What a horrible bluff those fellows are giving each other! I'll bet there'll be a scrap here in a little while and my lanky cousin will wipe up the earth with the Don."—From *Wasp* (San Francisco).



"BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER."

"The present friendly understanding happily existing between Great Britain and the United States becomes popular on both sides of the Atlantic."—From *Punch* (London).

Several of the cartoons on this page point pleasantly to the fact that John Bull is taking an unwontedly friendly interest in the affairs of the United States just now. And certainly it is true that Uncle Sam is appreciative of John Bull's bluff but honest approval. The sympathy and good-will of our English friends in this present year will avail, if we mistake not, to wipe out all old scores and grudges—which, after all, involved no sacred principles on either side, but only such differences as common sense can adjust.



UNCLE SAM: "Cash for old cruisers!"—From *La Correspondencia de España* (Madrid).



SHE HAS TROUBLES OF HER OWN.
From the *Herald* (New York).



"OH! DON'T GO TO WAR, SAM, IT WOULD



THE SEE-SAW OF NATIONS.

TWO GREAT AMERICAN TREATIES:

ONE WITH RUSSIA—RATIFIED; ONE WITH DENMARK—DEFERRED.

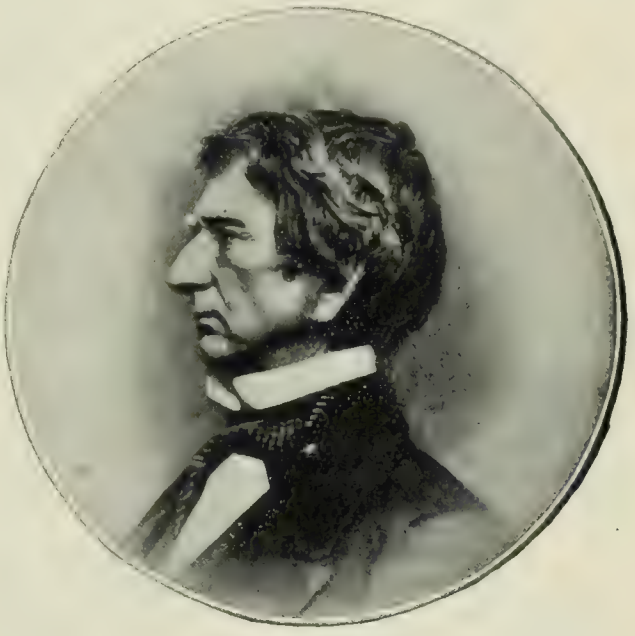
BY W. MARTIN JONES.

I.—SECRETARY SEWARD'S POLICY OF EXPANSION.

IT is not possible for the outside world to tell how much of truth and how much of fiction come from "reliable sources" when great state questions are under discussion and matters of international moment are receiving the attention of international agencies. The proper protection of state interests and the due observance of the amenities between nations demand a reasonable and many times a most scrupulous observance of the rights and the possible susceptibilities of contracting or interested parties. Nations deal with one another from quite a different position than that occupied by individuals. Courts of law and equity are open for the redress of wrongs suffered by men. The dream of the Utopian of the nineteenth century when nations, too, may file their briefs in courts of competent jurisdiction has not yet been realized, and they still look to the arbitrament of arms as the recourse when diplomacy fails. For this reason diplomacy, in its best and highest sense, has long been the acme of statecraft, and is cultivated in its purity and highest excellence by the best and wisest men of every civilized nation. It need not, then, be so great a matter of surprise that truth and fiction blend so frequently in "authentic" stories respecting incidents that are pending between nations.

A few days since the telegraph conveyed the intelligence around the world that the United States Government had in effect concluded the purchase of the Danish West India Islands, and it only waited an appropriation by Congress to complete the bargain and the transfer of the sovereignty. The following day saw the wires burdened with an elaborate denial of the story—all from "reliable sources." Another day told the public that Congress was about to appropriate $5,000,000 for the purchase of the islands—with no suggestion that the administration had concluded a treaty or even entered into negotiations with the owner of the property. There is no reason, however, to doubt the statement that the subject of the purchase of one or more of the Danish Leeward Islands has very recently received the consideration of the administration of the United States as well as that of members and committees of the two houses of Congress.

To what extent this movement has advanced is not at all an easy matter for one outside the charmed circle of the Department of State to answer. It is well that it is so. There is nothing yet to indicate to those on the outside whether negotiations between the governments of Denmark and the United States have been reopened for the purpose of securing a renewal of the treaty for the transfer of two of the islands that was once agreed upon or for the making of an entirely new treaty in reference to the subject. It is proper, however, to observe in this connection, and in view of so much "reliable information" that has filled the daily press for several weeks past on the subject of the Danish purchase, that the initial step in the peaceful transfer of foreign territory is not an appropriation by the legislative branch of a government of a specific amount of money to be used in such purchase. Such an act would be the extreme of legislative presumption. Appropriations for the acquisition of foreign real property have never been known to anticipate nego-



WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
(In 1861.)

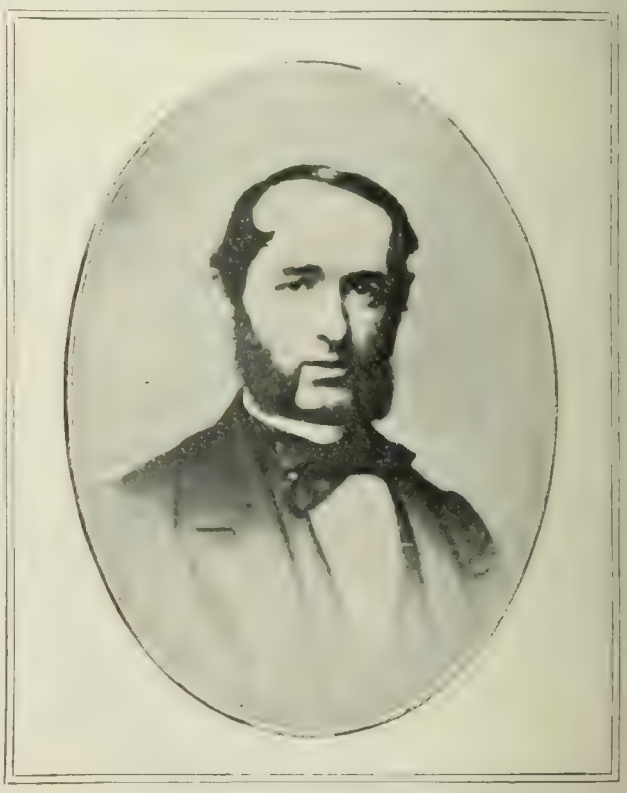
tiations for its purchase. It would not, then, seem to be a violent presumption to assume that the administration has this subject under advisement, and that it has made some progress toward a renewal of the conditions that existed when Andrew Johnson retired from and Gen. U. S. Grant assumed the duties of President of the United States.

At the St. Louis convention the Republican party, in a very apt and diplomatic declaration, pledged itself to the policy of securing a "proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies" by the purchase of one or more of the Danish islands. Since the incoming of the present administration the subject of this declaration of the Republican platform has received much attention at the hands of the daily press of the nation, and not a little misconception of the subject has obtained throughout the country. A fair illustration of this misapprehension is contained in a leading editorial that appeared a few weeks ago in a well-known daily paper published in New York State, under the caption "The Danish Islands." Two paragraphs of this editorial were as follows :

> These islands have been for sale for many years at a very reasonable price. Our Government has no moral right to declare that Denmark shall forever own them, and it cannot prevent a change of sovereignty in case Denmark chooses to abandon them. The only proper course to prevent a change in sovereignty to another European power is for our Government to pay a reasonable sum and raise the American flag. It is a case in which a dog-in-the-manger policy is dangerous and unjust.
>
> The convention at St. Louis took the right view of the matter and the purchase of the islands should be undertaken. Secretary Seward wanted to buy them, but he was not supported by Congress because our debt was then large and pressing.

It is fair and only an act of justice to a friendly nation, as well as a recognition of the truth of history, that two very pronounced statements in this editorial should be materially modified. There is no sign hung on the Danish islands advertising them "For Sale," nor is it true that the reason they were not purchased by the United States Government thirty years ago was because Secretary Seward was not supported by Congress on account of "*our debt being then large and pressing.*" These are not very material facts in the case, but the student of history, at least, will justify a correction that will place the responsibility for the failure of this country to acquire title to part of the holdings of Denmark in the western hemisphere where it belongs ; and no one who loves fair play will fail to commend a modification that will not unnecessarily wound the sensitive nature of a people who have shown in many ways their kindly feelings for the people and Government of the United States.

The nation has come a long way from the time when William H. Seward, looking into the future with the foresight of true statesmanship, conceived the great importance to the nation and to the nation's future welfare of its becoming the owner of valuable real-estate properties then belonging to foreign countries. The present generation is more or less familiar with the events that crowded upon the closing days of the great rebellion—some of it by having been actors in one way or another in or witnesses of those days that saw the lifting of the black cloud that had hung so heavy above the nation for four long years,



FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
(In 1865, prior to the attempt on his life.)

and others of it by the frequent perusal of historical pages that tell the story of the most gigantic struggle any nation ever had for the preservation of its own existence and of the integrity of its vast dominion.

It is now thirty-three years since the memorable scene at Appomattox that in effect terminated the great war, since the assassin's bullet closed the mortal career of the great President, and since another assassin's knife nearly terminated the life of his Secretary of State. And these events as the world now looks back upon them through the vista of nearly one-third of a century have been growing obscure—except to those who were a part of them—and some of them are nearly

forgotten. They were real events to the writer, manifest and conspicuous, for he was in the presence of some of the great actors when the first news came from Appomattox ; sitting a few feet away he heard the sharp report of the pistol-shot of John Wilkes Booth ; was a mourner in the procession that followed the remains of Abraham Lincoln from the portals of the White House ; and watched in the shadows that seemed to grow deeper day by day as they hung over the nation while it waited, in breathless suspense, the result of the murderous attack on the great Secretary and his son, Frederick W. Seward. And what a relief came to the nation when the news was confirmed from the Seward homestead that both the Secretary and his assistant were practically out of danger! It was not many weeks before the former was at his desk in the old Department, but the latter did not even gain consciousness until after fourteen days following the murderous assault upon him. His life hung by a slender thread for weeks after that, and not until November 2, 1865, a period of six months and nineteen days following the assassination of the President, did he resume his duties at the Department. The injury to the Assistant Secretary required an operation on his skull in the removal of parts of it that were creating a pressure on the brain and the insertion of a silver plate in the place of the shattered bone. When he resumed his seat at his desk in the Department he wore a skull-cap on his head and has continued to wear such a cap till the present time. Mention is made of these facts as incidents that led to the subsequent trip of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick to the West India Islands.

A few months after the Department resumed its normal condition and the Secretary and his assistant were again at their posts of duty an excellent picture of them, in company with the chiefs of bureaus in the State Department, was made by a Washington artist. A copy of that picture, with the autographs of the originals, hangs above the desk of the writer and has hung there for many long years—a remembrance from the great men who are pictured in it. Of the nine who sat for the picture two only are living now. The sadly disfigured face of the Secretary —the result of the accident of April 5, 1865, and of the assassin's knife nine days after—and the ever-present cap on the head of his son are continual reminders of that hapless Good Friday in 1865, and as the writer looks up in the faces of the father and son he sees them as he saw them thirty-two years ago when, amid deplorable family affliction, they were struggling on in the line of duty, fulfilling the highest obligation a citizen owes his country—fighting her battles in the arena of international diplomacy and winning victories that are to-day no less memorable and were then no less pregnant with stupendous consequences to the nation than are and were its great victories won by the nation's other heroes on the field of carnage. Remembering these men as they were and remembering those other men who touched elbows with them in the nation's onward and upward march—Lincoln and Grant, Seward and Sherman, Sumner and Sheridan, and their many contemporaries—the writer is prompted many times to exclaim, "Truly, there *were* giants in those days ! "

The War of the Rebellion made very manifest one of the weakest and most vulnerable points in the whole governmental system of the American nation. The nation was at war with a belligerent power. It was compelled to defend itself and its great commerce against piratical attacks from a power that held equal privileges with itself, and in some cases superior advantages, in the ports of neutral nations. Its ships of war were given only the same rights in these foreign and sometimes distant ports that were possessed by those of its enemy, and those were to take on certain supplies, remain in port a limited time, and in certain cases be prevented from sailing from the port of a neutral power in pursuit of a war vessel or piratical craft, a filibuster or a blockade-runner of the enemy until that craft had a certain number of hours' start and time enough to escape. All these conditions and circumstances led the Secretary of State to the conclusion that one of the first duties of this Government, on the close of hostilities and the reconstruction of the State governments of the misguided citizens of the South, was to secure adequate facilities for the accommodation of vessels of the United States in ports of its own when at distant points from home. And then, it is not the disclosure of a state secret to say that William H. Seward was a man who believed in "Greater America." In his biography, written by his son, is given the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Seward at St. Paul in September, 1860, during the first Lincoln campaign and at a time when the possibility of secession was scarcely thought of in the Northern States and the purchase of Russian America was as remote in men's minds as the annexation of the north pole to the United States:

> Standing here and looking far off into the Northwest, I see the Russian as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports, and towns, and fortifications on the verge of this continent as the outposts of St. Petersburg; and I can say: "Go on and build up your outposts all along the coast, up even to the Arctic Ocean; they will yet become the outposts of my own country—

monuments of the civilization of the United States in the Northwest."



THE SIGNING OF THE "MIDNIGHT TREATY" FOR THE CESSION OF ALASKA.

In less than seven years from the date when this speech was uttered by the great American commoner, the hand of the speaker traced the midnight treaty that transferred that immense territory, with all its adjacent islands, from the sovereignty of autocratic Russia to that of the great republic. With what gigantic strides events sometimes move! The writer is tempted to dwell a moment on the Alaskan incident before further reference to the proposed purchase of a part of the Leeward Islands. He is particularly disposed to do this because of a popular misunderstanding in reference to the transaction and of its bearing upon the subsequent negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands, although the treaty for the cession of Russian America was not signed by the contracting parties until almost fifteen months after Mr. Seward went on a voyage of inspection to the West Indies. And then a further reason for what at first may seem an unwarranted digression from the principal subject of this article is that the Alaskan incident fills an exceedingly interesting page in the history of the nation and of the men who contributed so largely to make it what it is. The writer was in touch with much that has gone into the story of these interesting days of the post-war and reconstruction period, but he is indebted for many facts that he draws upon for this divergence to the biography of Mr. Seward and to subsequent personal interviews with the author of it.

It is very evident that Mr. Seward had never lost sight of his prophetic declaration, made at St. Paul in 1860, when in his masterly rhetoric, speaking as if to a bystander, he told the Russian, far away on the Northwest seacoast, to go on and build outposts for his own great nation—to become monuments to American civilization. Subsequently, when he was bearing on his own shoulders the great responsibilities of the foreign relations of that same nation, he learned, as no other man in the country's service could learn, under what immense disadvantages the Government labored in not having proper naval and coaling stations at points more or less remote from our own long lines of almost undefended seacoast. It was then that he thought of the outposts, the islands, and the seaports of Russian America and of the many beautiful harbors looking out on the Caribbean Sea and farther Atlantic Ocean.

II.—THE ALASKA TREATY.

This nation will never forget the sympathy and the many acts of courtesy and of material support extended to it by the Czar and the government of Russia during the trying ordeal of the great civil war, and not a few of these acts were especially timely, as well as most delicate and discriminating, in view of the attitude of some of the other great powers toward the great republic at the time referred to. It has always seemed a strange circumstance to those whose limited opportunities have not enabled them to discern the secret incentives that prompt nations to deeds—the warm friendship that from time to time has been very manifest and pronounced between (what the American people are proud to think) the freest nation in the world and the nation that that world is prone to point to as the most despotic. There are good reasons for this fraternity of feeling, however, and for the present it is sufficient to point to the very natural desire of the Bear of Russia that her immediate neighbors shall not benefit by any undue acquisitions in other lands, while the heart of every true American must naturally warm toward a government that by one touch of its magic wand loosed the chains from more than 20,000,000 of bondmen.

During the year 1866 an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Czar of Russia. The occasion was opportune, and Mr. Seward at once instructed our minister at St. Petersburg personally, and in the name of the United States Government, to congratulate the Emperor of all the

Russias upon his escape and to convey to him an expression of the sincere good-will and friendship of the people of America. This action on the part of the Secretary of State, and without doubt at his suggestion, was quickly followed by the adoption by the two houses of Congress of a very complimentary resolution of greeting to "his imperial majesty and to the Russian nation" upon his providential escape from danger. Thereupon the Government sent a special envoy and a war vessel—the double-turreted monitor *Miantonomah*—to convey him across the sea and to St. Petersburg especially to bear this greeting to the Emperor of the Russias. All this could but be most gratifying to the Russian people, and it most admirably opened the way for negotiations for the purchase of those "outposts of St. Petersburg" along the coast of the Northwest.

It was Russia's friendship for the United States that made negotiations for the sale of her American possessions not altogether an unwelcome subject for discussion when first presented to the Russian minister at Washington by Mr. Seward. An agreement was quickly reached. The question of compensation seems to have been easily adjusted, and probably with less discussion than would commonly occur in the sale and purchase of an ordinary residence. Two nations were making a trade. They were accustomed to deal in large figures. The acreage of each went far into the millions. Their populations, their revenues, their annual budgets never fell below eight and nine figures. One had a valuable residence. It was willing to part with it. The other was willing to buy. The owner says I will accept $10,000,000 for it. The prospective purchaser says I will give you $5,000,000 for it. The owner says I will split the difference—taking $7,500,000. The other says call it an even $7,000,000 and it is a bargain. Agreed, said the first. And so the contract was made, and Russian America, all those "seaports, and towns, and fortifications on the verge of this continent," once "the outposts of St. Petersburg," were stipulated to be sold to the United States for a paltry $7,000,000—about the price of two war vessels. The Russian Fur Company, however, had some vested interests in the country which Mr. Seward earnestly desired should be removed by the Russian Government, and the trifle of $200,000 was added to the purchase price to provide for that expense—thus making the actual pecuniary consideration $7,200,000. But this negotiation between Mr. Stoeckl, the Russian minister at Washington, and Mr. Seward did not close the incident. It had all to be submitted to the government at St. Petersburg.

One of the most dramatic and at the same time important chapters in the story of the life of the great American statesman and diplomatist who so successfully presided over the foreign relations of the Government of the United States during the stormy period of the administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson is that of the final scene in the negotiations for acquiring title to that vast territory heretofore known as Russian America—the drafting and signing of the treaty of transfer. Dramatic because of its wonderful environments, drawn by the pen of the great statesman at the midnight hour when other men slept, or, if awake at the capital of the nation, awake only to outgeneral an administration that had fallen on evil days and, in the philosophy of many, was deserving of defeat in every measure that emanated from its portfolios; important in that it witnessed the culmination of an idea long and tenderly cherished by its



THE OLD STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING IN WASHINGTON, AS IT WAS IN 1865.
(Occupied by Secretary Seward during the war.)

author, for by that night's work a vast sovereignty was passing from one great nation to another; not by force of arms, by conquest, by seizure, or by unlawful appropriation, but by peaceful and fraternal negotiation—a momentous proceeding in which by solemn treaty two great nations won each a victory and neither suffered defeat. It was a beautiful scene, that midnight gathering at the temporary State Department on Fourteenth Street, and the writer makes no apology for transcribing here the story as it has been told by one who was a part of it in the biography of his father, the great Secretary, and who is the only one now living who was present in behalf of the United States on that memorable occasion.

On Friday evening, March 29, Seward was playing whist in his parlor with some of his family, when the Russian minister was announced.

"I have a dispatch, Mr. Seward, from my government by cable. The Emperor gives his consent to the cession. To-morrow, if you like, I will come to the Department, and we can enter upon the treaty."

Seward, with a smile of satisfaction at the news, pushed away the whist-table, saying:

"Why wait till to-morrow, Mr. Stoeckl? Let us make the treaty to-night."

"But your Department is closed. You have no clerks and my secretaries are scattered about the town."

"Never mind that," responded Seward. "If you can muster your legation together before midnight, you will find me awaiting you at the Department, which will be open and ready for business."

In less than two hours afterward light was streaming out of the windows of the Department of State, and apparently business was going on there as at midday. By 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the treaty was engrossed, signed, sealed, and ready for transmission by the President to the Senate. There was need of this haste, in order to have it acted upon before the end of the session, now near at hand.

Leutze, the artist, subsequently painted an historical picture representing the scene at the Department. It gives with fidelity the lighted room, its furniture and appointments. Seward, sitting by his writing-table, pen in hand, is listening to the Russian minister, whose extended hand is just over the great globe at the Secretary's elbow. The gaslight streaming down on the globe illuminates the outline of the Russian province. The chief clerk, Mr. Chew, is coming in with the engrossed copy of the treaty for signature. In the background stand Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bodisco, comparing the French and English versions, while Mr. Sumner and the Assistant Secretary are sitting in conference.

To the Assistant Secretary had been assigned, as his share of the night's work, the duty of finding Mr. Sumner, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to inform him of the negotiations in progress and request his advocacy of the treaty in the Senate.

On the following morning, while the Senate was about considering its favorite theme of administrative delinquencies, the sergeant-at-arms announced, "A message from the President of the United States." Glances were significantly exchanged between Senators, with the muttered remark, "Another veto!" Great was the surprise in the chamber when the Secretary ejaculated, rather than read, "A treaty for the cession of Russian America."

Nor was the surprise lessened when the chairman of Foreign Relations, a leading opponent of the President, rose to move favorable action. His remarks showed easy familiarity with the subject and that he was prepared to give reasons for the speedy approval of the treaty by the Senate.

In the cloak-room, after adjournment, the matter was talked over. Said one Senator, "I thought we were going to have another hack at Andy Johnson to-day, but it looks now as if we were going to vote for the biggest and most-unheard-of thing the administration has done yet."



BAY AND TOWN OF ST. THOMAS.

(Showing also outlying islands which serve to protect the entrance to the bay.)

III.—MR. SEWARD'S VISIT TO THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Neither Mr. Seward nor his son Frederick was in robust health when cold weather commenced in December, 1865. The physicians advised a temporary change of climate. The assassin had failed to take the life of Mr. Seward or his son, but one for whom either one of them would have deemed it a privilege to lay down his own life, the faithful, loving wife and mother, who at the time of the accident to Mr. Seward—April 5—was at her home in Auburn, but who immediately



STREET SCENE IN ST. CROIX, DANISH WEST INDIES.

hastened to Washington and was in the house at the time of the murderous attack on her loved ones, had been unable to withstand the shock, and died in the Washington home while her son was still in imminent peril, June 21, 1865. A second victim, the only daughter, followed the mother a little more than a year later. At this time, however—December, 1865—the daughter was at the Auburn home. The Secretary intended that she should go with him on his West India cruise, but for some reason that part of his plan was abandoned.

The Secretary of the Navy placed the *De Soto*, a steamer belonging then to the Gulf squadron, at the service of the Secretary of State, and on the night of December 30, 1865, his party, consisting of himself, his son Frederick, Mrs. Frederick W. Seward, her sister, and two servants, embarked and went out to sea with the tide the next morning. It evidently goes without saying that there was something more than rest, recreation, and desire to escape the inclemency of the mild Washington winter that prompted the Secretary of State to turn the prow of the *De Soto* toward the Virgin Islands when they cleared the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay on the evening of January 1, 1866.

The *De Soto* steamed across the Gulf Stream well east of the Bahamas and direct to Puerto Rico, the first land sighted after leaving the shores of the United States. On January 9 it anchored in the harbor of St. Thomas. The scenes that met Mr. Seward and his party here were strange and interesting, it being their first visit to any of the West India Islands. They remained at St. Thomas three days, during which time Mr. Seward received and returned official visits and was honored in many ways. On January 10 he dined with the Danish governor of the island and was received with a salute of fifteen guns from the Danish forts as he was met by the governor's carriage on landing from the *De Soto*. Among other interesting incidents of Mr. Seward's stay at St. Thomas was a visit paid by him to General Santa Anna, twice president and twice dictator of Mexico, but then an exile from his country, where Napoleon III. had, under the Austrian Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, set up an empire which at this time was being upheld in a precarious condition by French bayonets. The student of history wonders sometimes, as he reads the story of the interchange of courtesies between the stalwart veteran soldier and ex-president of the Mexican republic and the Secretary of State of the United States, if it ever occurred to the stern old warrior, then nearly seventy years old, that in the maimed and disfigured statesman before him, barely half his size, slumbered then the latent power that, greater than Mexican military maneuvers, would soon remove the support of French bayonets from an *effete* Mexican empire, and leave it to topple over into the merciless embrace of an organized Mexican republic.

It was unnecessary for Mr. Seward to visit St. Thomas to become convinced that its commodious port, located at a point that has been most aptly and accurately described as "a place which is on the way to every other place in the West Indies," must be a very valuable acquisition to the United States, especially in the event of hostilities with any other power. And yet seeing with one's own eyes is much more convincing than listening to the most eloquent discourse or reading the most accurate description. The perplexities and the annoyances experienced by the Government of the United States in its then very recent struggle for national existence, when its statesmen would have given millions of money for convenient outside seaports over which they could have had exclusive control, were too fresh in the memory of the Secretary of State not to prompt him, with the foresight of the true statesman, early to cast about in quest of such naval accommodations as the Government could conveniently secure. It was a bitter memory—it had been gall and wormwood to the high-spirited

and chivalrous statesman as he sat in his inner office in the old State Department and read reports that came from diplomatic and consular offices scattered over the world and realized the embarrassments and vexations experienced by them in their struggles to guard national interests under alien skies. A convenient seaport at some point not too remote from the Atlantic seaboard that should be wholly under the control of the American Government had been an absolute necessity during the struggle just closed, and Mr. Seward determined that the want of such a port should not embarrass any future administration if in his power to prevent it. He ran his eye over the map of the western hemisphere and took note of the multitude of islands in the seas that wash the long lines of coast of the United States. He found them well-nigh innumerable. The Bermudas, the Bahamas, the Antilles, the Hawaiian, the Aleutian—all the property of other nations, and at that time the Government of the United States held no absolute right even to cast anchor in the smallest port of any one of them. What a boon it would have been to have had just one port for the shelter of American ships from 1861 to 1865 at some convenient point off the Atlantic coast, in either the Bermuda or Bahama group, is fairly illustrated by the possession of the keys off the southern coast of Florida at the present time. Under such conditions there ought not to be any difficulty in understanding the anxiety and solicitude of the Government in the matter of acquiring title to one or more suitable seaports within easy access of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

The advantages of St. Thomas as a central, salutary, and convenient port for the United States have always been recognized by those who have had any knowledge of the matter. The island is about 18½ degrees north of the equator and 36 miles east of Puerto Rico. It is second in size of the Danish Virgin Islands, St. Croix containing more than double its square miles. The Virgin group of islands was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493, and were christened by him in memory of St. Ursula and her 11,000 companions whose bones are claimed still to be preserved at Cologne. Whether Columbus concluded as he felt his way among what may well have appeared to him to be an innumerable cluster of islets, scattered over a space of about two degrees of latitude and longitude, that there was an island apiece for each of the virgin followers of Ursula, is uncertain, but wiser men than Columbus have demonstrated the fact that in this work of distribution there are only islands enough to provide one each for about 100 of the virgins. Scarcely more than a dozen of the islands are now inhabited. The total area is estimated at 465 square miles and the total population a few years ago was 67,000. The westerly islands belong to Spain, the easterly to Great Britain, and the central to Denmark. The area of the Spanish islands is about 150 square miles, that of the British about 57 square miles, and that of the Danish 240 square miles—a probable over-estimate. The populations of these divisions according to the latest obtainable information are respectively approximately 2,600, 5,500, and 34,000. The area of the three principal Danish islands is as follows: St. Croix, 80 square miles; St. Thomas, 33 square miles; St. John, 21 square miles. St. Thomas has only one town, bearing the name of Charlotte Amelie, but more often called by the name of the island, St. Thomas, and it is located on its magnificent harbor, which is about the middle of the south coast and is nearly land-locked. The island is 13 miles long and has an average width of about 3 miles. The harbor, so well sheltered and so advantageously situated in the way of ocean travel, is undoubtedly one of the best and most commodious in all the West Indies. It is capable of floating the largest vessels and possesses adequate anchorage for the entire navy of the United States and its mercantile marine.

Mr. Seward and party returned to the Potomac by way of San Domingo, Port au Prince, and Havana, arriving at the Washington home January 28, 1866. The presence of the Secretary and his assistant at their desks in the old State Department on the following morning, January 29, was greeted with pleasure by all who knew them, and the benefit resulting to them in their month's cruise was manifest. A snow-storm during the day—just a little Washington snow-storm—was quite enough to remind them that they were out of the tropics, a long way from the balmy breezes of St. Thomas, and again in the midst of exacting duties.

IV.—THE DANISH TREATY AND ITS DEFEAT IN THE SENATE.

The attention of the Department of State on Mr. Seward's return to it was first given to the matters of the Franco-Mexican difficulty and to the *Alabama* claims, but very soon thereafter, in a delicate and diplomatic manner, the Secretary of State introduced the subject of the sale and purchase of a Danish West Indian seaport to Mr. Raasloff, the Danish minister then residing at Washington. The suggestion was too novel to meet with immediate favor. To part with the sovereignty of a portion of its territory by a European nation was not by any means an unheard-of transaction, but it was a proceeding so

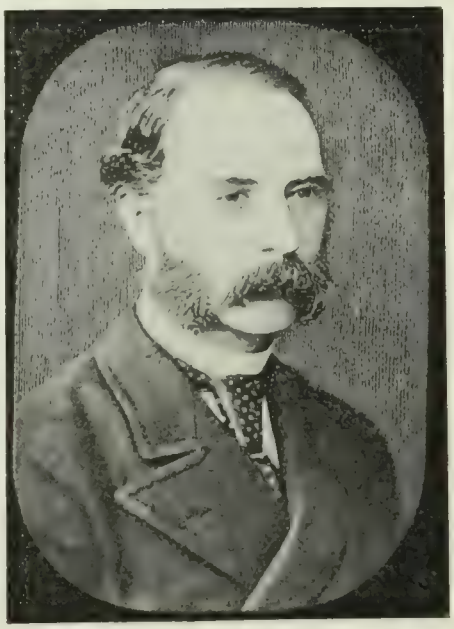


SECRETARY SEWARD, ASSISTANT SECRETARY F. W. SEWARD, AND THE CHIEFS OF BUREAUS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

unusual and so extraordinary that the suggestion could not be entertained at once. While there was still much uncertainty as to whether Denmark would be willing to part with any portion of its West India possessions, intimations came from the government of San Domingo that the desired naval depot might be secured by the purchase of the bay and peninsula of Samana, a most commodious harbor on the north coast of San Domingo. A visit made by Admiral Porter and Mr. Frederick W. Seward in the naval steamer *Gettysburg* to San Domingo, the Assistant Secretary being clothed with power to conclude a treaty for the cession of bay and peninsula if found satisfactory, did not result in the conclusion of any treaty. Not very long after this event the treaty for the cession of Russian America was negotiated and ratified by the Senate.

So far from being at all anxious to part with any portion of its West India possessions—or having hung upon them a sign "For Sale"—the Danish Government and people were very slow to entertain any proposition for a transfer of one of its ports to the American Government. Just what influence the action of the Russian Government in the sale of Alaska may have had in bringing the Danish administration to entertain the suggestion of such a transfer it would be difficult to determine. It was only a little before this suggestion, made by Mr. Seward to Colonel Raasloff, that Denmark sustained a crushing blow at the hands of the Austrians and Prussians in the loss of the duchies of Lanenburg, Holstein, and Slesvig. It was a terrible calamity to this proud little monarchy, and the memory of it is not likely to be wiped out for many generations. The writer could but sympathize with the grieved hearts of two Danish gentlemen whom he accompanied through a German museum at Berlin in June, 1897, where are preserved many cannon, battle-flags, and other trophies of war captured by the Prussians from the Danes on more than one hard-fought field in the struggle of brave little Denmark against the combined forces of the two powerful opposing allies. Tears came unbidden to the eyes of these chivalrous descendants of the sea-kings of the north, and words were quite unnecessary to convey an expression of the hope that time will one day provide an opportunity to square accounts with the powers that laid waste their beautiful land and stripped it of its most valuable provinces.

During the civil war in the United States Denmark had shown its friendship for the great republic in many ways. In its ports American vessels found a welcome and a safe anchorage. It never lost an opportunity to perform a kind office for the Government and people of the country where so many of its brave sons and daughters had come to build themselves new homes. These facts, however, were not sufficient to prompt the Danish administration at once to take kindly to the suggestion to relinquish, for money or other consideration, its possessions in the New World. Of all the European nations having holdings in the West Indies where African slavery previously existed, Denmark alone had successfully solved the problem of emancipation. Its subjects on the islands of the Virgin group were prosperous, contented, and happy; they sought no change, although if change were decreed, as subsequently shown, they would not be averse to see the Stars and Stripes float over the islands. Prompted, however, with a sincere purpose to render another kind office to the people of the United States, the Danish crown finally consented to entertain a proposition to sell a part of the West India possessions, very firmly refusing to dispose of more than two islands and retaining to itself the largest and most productive of the group.



CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK.

The writer would emphasize this fact, that this action on the part of the Danish Government in finally consenting to cede, for a small money consideration, a part of its American possessions to the nation that ought, by virtue of location and for national defense, to own the entire range of islands that command entrance to American ports, was prompted not by a desire to relinquish its possessions in this hemisphere or for the trifle stipulated for their purchase, but, like the greater and more powerful nation so closely united with Denmark and which had but a few months before ceded "the outposts of St. Petersburg" to the great republic, by a perfectly sincere purpose to perform a graceful act and extend a courtesy to the one nation in all the world with which it had always been on most friendly terms, and between whom and it there had never arisen cause for the slightest international controversy. Intimate personal acquaintance and association with the people of Denmark have made the writer more or less familiar with their modes of thought and the depth and tenderness of their emotions. Loyalty to king and country is a cardinal virtue. Gratitude and love of justice and fair play are qualities that come into their lives with the fresh breezes that sweep across their island homes. The King and members of the royal family are part of the people, and may frequently be seen on the streets of Copenhagen mingling with the hurrying populace, lifting hats to the humblest subjects and recognizing courtesies from an intensely loyal people.



FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
(After the attempted assassination.)

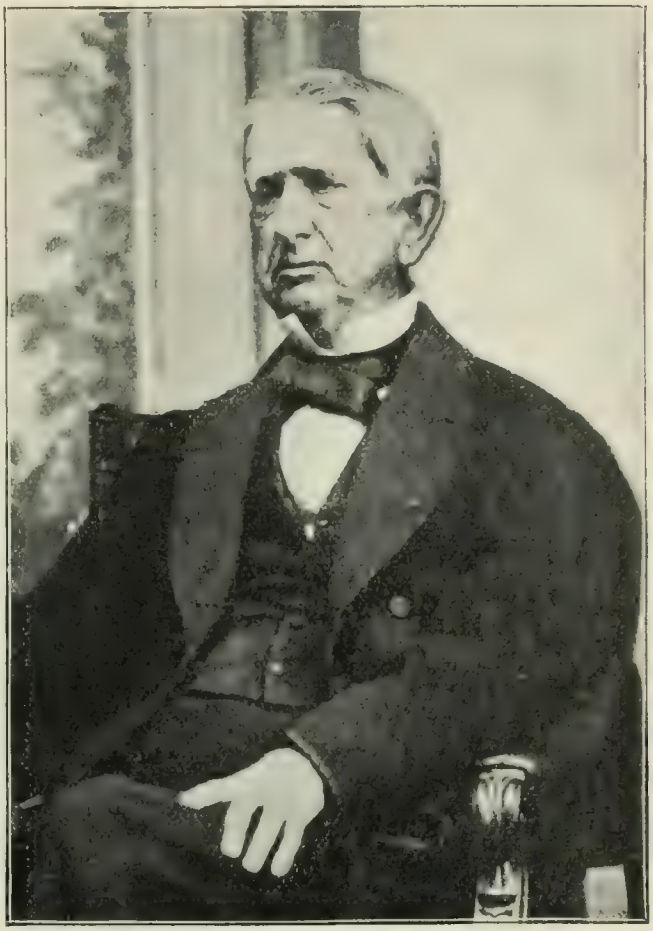
Denmark had the sympathy of the people of America in its disastrous struggle with the allied powers in 1864, and with her own sympathy still strong for a people who had suppressed a gigantic insurrection in the face of ridicule and open disfavor of an almost united Europe, it need not be wondered at that the little monarchy eventually consented to enter into a treaty for the transfer of the two small islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the sovereignty of the United States. Still, so concerned was it in the happiness and well-being of its subjects on the islands referred to that the transfer was only agreed to on condition that their inhabitants should freely and formally consent thereto by ballot duly taken. The vote was had on January 9, 1868, and resulted in almost a unanimous declaration in favor of the transfer of allegiance, there being but 22 votes in the negative on the island of St. Thomas and not a dissenting vote on the island of St. John.

The failure of the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty solemnly entered into between the execu-

tives of the governments of Denmark and the United States marks one of the saddest pages in the entire record of American diplomacy. The story of that transaction, though told for a thousand years to come, will never fail to bring the blush of shame and remorse to the cheek of any true American. Denmark did not come pounding at the gates of the American nation and offer for sale two beautiful Virgin islands. It was the American nation that sought out the owner of the little group and then offered $5,000,000 for the three. It was the American nation that sent the *De Soto*, with its great Secretary of State, to view the land, and afterward sent the same little war vessel from St. Thomas to Washington to bear the special commissioner of Denmark, Gov. Edward Carstensen, to the American capital, where he could gain authentic advices as to the probability of the treaty's ratification before submitting the matter to a vote of the inhabitants of the islands. And it was the American Senate that finally ignored the whole proceeding, never taking any action whatever on the treaty submitted to it, and thereby offering a gratuitous, a wicked, and an unwarranted insult to a friendly nation. The purchase price agreed upon was $7,500,000. It is true the debt of the nation was then large; but it was not pressing. The revenue also was large, and the price stipulated was a bagatelle. It is not true that the reason Mr. Seward was not supported by Congress was because of the then existing national debt. Such an excuse was never given. As a fact the course of the Senate was dictated by a policy accurately if not elegantly described in the editorial quoted as a "dog-in-the-manger policy." It was indeed most dangerous and unjust in the highest degree.

Not until the curtain shall rise upon yet another generation will the careful and painstaking historian put together the scattered facts that bear upon the diplomatic incident that culminated in the treaty referred to and in its unnatural death by strangulation in the room of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Then indeed the world will learn, and the flush of shame will mantle more than one brow to know, that in the superheated political conditions attendant upon the presentation of the Danish treaty the strongest argument against its consideration—and the only reason that actuated more than one member of that august Senate—was the fact that the President under whom it was negotiated and by whom it was submitted to the Senate was Andrew Johnson. So unreasoning and so unreasonable are wise men sometimes when Passion guides and Prejudice sits the saddle!

Charles Sumner, one of the greatest intellects that ever made an argument in the United States



"THE MAIMED AND DISFIGURED STATESMAN."
(After the attempted assassination.)

Senate, was chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations at the time this matter was pending. It is fair to say that while he was a pronounced partisan and a bitter opponent of the President, he was a warm friend of Mr. Seward and had previously been in perfect accord with him in his foreign policy. This is well illustrated by his cordial support of the Russian treaty. The same arguments made by Mr. Sumner in support of the treaty to annex Alaska were equally applicable in support of the treaty to raise the flag over the West India Islands. Indeed, as a military or naval necessity in the event of hostilities, the reasons for annexing St. Thomas were then at least four-fold greater than were those for adding Alaska to the territory of the United States. He was never heard to say a word against the Danish treaty, and even in the presence of the Danish commissioner, whose mission to this country was known to be for the purpose of learning what, if any, hostility existed against the treaty, he raised his voice only in its support. Subsequently, when General de Raasloff, the former minister to the United States and then a member of the Danish cabinet, came especially, but in an unofficial way, to urge favorable action on the treaty as a matter of justice to the Danish Government, it having entered into the treaty stipulations at

the urgent solicitation of the United States, the entire Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were silent, Mr. Sumner with the rest. The matter continued to rest undisturbed in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations until the incoming of the administration of Gen. U. S. Grant. Andrew Johnson was no longer President, and it would seem that there was then no reason for further delay, the time for exchanging ratifications having been twice extended —the last time at the instance of Mr. Seward's successor in the State Department.

These gentlemen—"all honorable men"—forgot that it was Abraham Lincoln who first opened negotiations for the purchase of St. Thomas; forgot that Denmark had been the friend of the United States during its great struggle for national existence; forgot that in case of another war absolute military necessity would compel the Government to seek just such a station, and that it would be forced to have it even if it had to fight to get it; forgot that the most sanguinary pages of history had been colored the crimson tint by the blood of brave men spilled to win—as they were forced to win—just such strategic posts that have been military and naval necessities since the world and warfare began.

V.—CONCLUSION AND MORAL.

Early in the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln he sought full information on the subject of securing a suitable naval station among the islands off the Atlantic seaboard. With Secretary Seward he requested the opinion of Admiral Porter as to the strategic importance of different stations among the West India groups. The admiral promptly made a report to the President. Among other things in this report he said:

St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies, and the Pacific Ocean, bound to the West India Islands or to the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. The bay on which lies the town of St. Thomas is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts, which can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power can ever hope to take it. St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar by itself and could not be attacked by a naval force. There would be no possibility of landing troops there, as the island is surrounded by reefs and breakers, and every point near which a vessel or boat could approach is a natural fortification, and only requires guns with little labor expended on fortified works. There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. Its harbor and that of St. John, and the harbor formed by the Water Island, would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather and be secure against an enemy. In fine, St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation.

During the pendency of the St. Thomas treaty in the Senate—or with the Committee on Foreign Relations, the treaty having never left the committee-room after reaching it—ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox wrote to Mr Sumner as follows—words that will bear repeating though thirty years have flitted by since they were written:

The experience of centuries has demonstrated that defensible depot-stations in waters where a fleet is intended to act are invaluable for the protection they afford to commerce, the efficiency they give to naval power, and the economy they produce in repairing and supplying such force. History is full of the struggles of nations for the control of such positions; Rhodes, Malta, Minorca, Gibraltar, Louisburg, Havana, and Carthagena readily occur to the memory. Their loss was followed by diminished naval power, their gain by large influence. . . .

The reasons which made it wise and patriotic for Mr. Lincoln to open negotiations to this end have lost none of their force now. New grounds for favoring the object come constantly into notice, and our country can hardly fulfill the great destinies expected of her unless she secures, when the opportunity is presented, a position which by strategic art will serve as an outwork to the coast of our Union and give additional efficiency to the means of defending our commerce and our Atlantic and Pacific communications.

It is very true, as stated in the foregoing editorial, that "the convention at St. Louis took the right view of the matter and the purchase of the islands should be undertaken." It is also equally true that the administration cannot be too diligent in its attempt to carry into effect, in good faith, this plank of the platform of the party that carried it to victory in 1896. Whether the treaty-making power of the United States has not lost much of its prestige for honorable and fair dealings, especially in the eyes of the Danish Government and people, may be a question of some importance, but recent events are sufficient to prompt the administration to look to its "outposts all along the coast," for not even a wise and dignified Senator to-day can tell what waits upon the coming of the morrow. By all means "pay a reasonable sum and raise the American flag," but first make the *amende honorable* and demonstrate the fact that the American nation, while too great and too grand a nation to suffer insult or injury without resentment, is also too great and too grand a nation to visit unmerited injury or insult upon another. Let the flag be raised, but as its folds unfurl let it be clean and unspotted, that the whole world may know that it is the flag of honor as well as the "flag of the free."

KUROPÀTKIN: WAR LORD OF RUSSIA.

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON.

(Bengal Civil Service, retired.)



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KUROPÀTKIN.

GEN. ALEXEI NICOLAIEVITCH KUROPÀTKIN, who was appointed acting minister of war on New Year's Day, is the greatest "fighting general" in the Russian army. He has won every distinction "for valor" in the field that the imperial crown holds in its gift; he has "swords of honor" enough to arm a company; he has seen active service in three continents—Africa, Europe, Asia—from Mount Atlas to Chinese Tartary; he was one of the decisive factors in the last great decisive battle fought on European soil.

Further, General Kuropàtkin is the best writer of military history in Russia, the master of those who know in the science of war. His story of the Balkan crusade is a classic; his works on Algiers and Kashgar have been crowned by the Imperial Geographical Society; his essays are the final authority on every point of strategy; his lectures make military statistics as interesting as romance, and well they may, for on this warp is the web of all poetry woven. Finally, General Kuropàtkin is a tried and tested administrator, of singular creative and constructive genius. He

can toil terribly, mastering a multitude of details and piercing to the principle beneath them; adapting means to ends with the unerring insight of intuition; he has won the wildest and corruptest region of the world from robbery and plunder to ways of peace, turning murdering hordes into mild cotton-growers and bringing wealth to a dead wilderness of sand; he has carried diplomatic success to the heart of the Gobi desert; he has won the enthusiastic worship of his soldiers, the devotion of his officers, the warm regard of his civilian helpers.

In his forty-ninth year, in the very prime of vigor and power, he is lord of the greatest army in the world—5,000,000 men in time of war. No finer augury could have been imagined for Russia's hopes in the new year and the new century than the destiny which calls this wisest warrior to lead the armies of the Czar.

General Kuropàtkin's life is rich in dramatic coloring. No one has had more magnificent stage scenery: the northern lights over the frozen Neva River; the "Arabian Nights'" country of Tashkent and Samarcand; Paris of the Débâcle; a moonlit oasis in the Sahara; the Tartar cities under the roof of the world; the blue Danube, Plevna, the Balkans; the brigand-ridden Turcoman steppes; the shores of the Caspian; the ruins of Merv; then again the wintry Neva, the war ministry, the Russian army. And, on the average, three decorations for every change of scene.

What will be the setting of the coming acts? Constantinople? Calcutta? China? These things lie on the knees of the gods.

I.—BIRTH AND EDUCATION: 1848–66.

Like the minister of finance, the new war lord is an example of the extreme democracy of Russian rule. Sergei Iulitch Vitté began his career as master of a wayside railroad station; Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropàtkin as sub-lieutenant in a Turkestan regiment when Asian service was esteemed mere exile. They won their way to the highest places in the realm by sheer character and power. Both are of old noble families. The minister of finance can trace his line back through the Princes Dolgorùki to the old Czars of Moscow. The minister of war is a hereditary noble of Pskoff, whose tradition of aristocracy stretches back through mediæval Hansa days to mere heathendom, when Thor and Woden ruled the world. In the midst of its peat-bogs and pine forests, Pskoff boasts its buttressed walls and towered citadel more venerable far than Moscow's Kremlin. Its stones were old ere the first log of Moscow was laid.

General Kuropàtkin's father, retiring from military service about the year the serfs were liberated, lived on his Pskoff estate and played a leading part in the local government of the province. As president of the Agricultural Committee, his skill and knowledge of flax may well have influenced his son a generation later among the cotton-fields of Merv. General Kuropàtkin's mother still lives on the Pskoff estate, managing her farms and cultivating her gardens.

Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropàtkin was entered at the Cadet Corps School and later at the Pavlovskoe Military College in St. Petersburg; one of those huge buildings in raw red stucco, gaunt and unlovely, which the twilight capital so much affects. He read there, among other things, how Count Muràvieff of the Amoor had just added to the Russian empire a territory as big as France, won from China, on the Pacific coast over against Japan. He did not read of the conquest of Turkestan; he himself was to help in making that piece of Russian history. An atmosphere of keen modernity reigns over the Pavlovskoe class-rooms: mathematics, the sciences, living languages only; military history from stone-hatchet days; and as much of the art of war as a sub-lieutenant's head can hold. Hard work all week; mild Sunday merry-makings; periodical examinations; military discipline over all.

II.—THE LAND OF THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS:" 1866–68.

When Alexei Kuropàtkin was passing his last terms at Pavlovskoe College the shadow of the Russian power was rising over the sands of Turkestan. "We have come hither not for a day, nor yet for a year, but forever," were the prophetic words of one of her generals.

The vast wonderland of Islam had slowly been growing common and familiar. The veil of the unknown had been torn from Asiatic Turkey,



TWO NATIVES OF TURKESTAN



MOSCOW—THE KREMLIN.

Persia, Afghanistan. The Siberian steppes on the north had long been Russian soil. There remained only Turkestan, still drowsing in the blue haze of mystery and romance. The evening voice of the muezzin calling in cadence on Allah; mosque and medresi still murmuring the prayers of the Prophet and dreaming of Islam's alchemy and star-lore; the roses of Khorassan and the wine-cups of Shiraz; tinsel slippers and veiled faces behind latticed windows. This was the blue mist in the sunlight, but beneath the mist corruption, profligacy, crime; the wild cruelty of weakness; the fanatic hatreds of dead faith.

In June, 1864, the Russian advance began, when General Chernàieff, taking Aulia Ata and Turkestan City, drew a line of forts across the northern frontier. In October he stormed Chemkent, and the wonderland of Islam trembled. Chernàieff hastened southward, bringing his batteries into line before Tashkent on October 25. A partial breach, a premature assault; the Russians, greatly outnumbered, were forced to retire.

The spring of 1865 saw Chernàieff again before Tashkent, making a reconnoissance of the suburbs beyond the city wall and occupying the ford of the Sir Darya to cut off Bokharan aid. A final assault on June 27, and Tashkent fell before the Russian general, whose 2,000 men had defeated a force of 30,000 five times stronger in artillery. That same evening Chernàieff rode through the conquered city with a few Cossacks only; he visited the native baths and drank tea with the Czar's new subjects. The nation of cut-throats and poisoners were delighted with his audacity; they still remember him as Shir Naib, the Lion Viceroy.

In 1866 Alexei Kuropàtkin got his commission as sub-lieutenant in the Turkestan rifles, attracted thither by the voice of war. He may well have dreamed of that land of wonders. Visions of the Golden Age, when this was Eden; Zoroaster and the holy fire; then Alexander of Macedon; then high-cheeked Buddhist Mongols; Nestorian Christians; Arabs triumphing for Islam; then Genghis Khan in his ruthless savagery; and at last Tamerlane, a warrior equal to Alexander, ruthless as Genghis Khan, fanatical as the Arabs, as great a builder as the Buddhists. His enameled mosques, with their arabesques; mosaic floors of ebony and ivory; the Turquoise Gate; the Summer Palace, resplendent in gold and blue against the morning; the Garden of Paradise, of clear white Tabriz marble, frescoes, inlaid floors, furniture of silver; Indian spices and muslins, China silks, and musk, and precious stones, rich furs from Siberia—all the wealth and color of the "Arabian Nights" multiplied ten times by lame Timur's genius. Then, after Timur, centuries of degradation and seething rottenness, and over all the iridescence of decay, the last glamor of Islam, holding the hearts of the faithful from the Ganges to Morocco, from Kazan to Zanzibar. Far more than Mecca or Stamboul Bokhara was the heart of the Moslem world.

But Alexei Kuropàtkin had not come there to dream. A decisive battle had just been fought against the Bokharan Emir, 40,000 giving way before 4,000 Russians. The Emir's tent, in its sunset splendor, and a park of artillery fell into the conqueror's hands. Then seven days' fierce storming of Khodjent, with a final assault at the

point of the bayonet. Then Ora Tépé fell. Then a year of skirmishing against Bokharans, Turcomans, Afghans, but no decisive battle.

On May 13, 1868, the order was at last given to march on Timur's capital, Samarcand, where the supreme Turkish genius sleeps in a lovely mausoleum beneath the apricots. An oasis of the Zerafsan River; 8,000 Russians fighting their way across against 50,000; storming the high bank till the Bokharans break and fly, the gates of their city shut against them. Then, on May 14, the Russian flag over the city which once gave its submission to Grecian Alexander.

The Czar's troops still pressed southward, with their terrible bayonet courage. A panic in the Bokharan host; the ways strewn with abandoned weapons. Then treachery in Samarcand, 700 Russians holding the city six days against 20,000 and finally beating them. Then a treaty with the Emir, leaving Bokhara politically free, but morally bowed before the dominant Russian genius.

If Alexei Kuropàtkin spent these two years in dreaming, the crosses of St. Stanislav and St. Anne, with the ribbons and swords of honor, "for distinguished valor," sufficiently record the spirit of his dream.

III.—THE NEVA, THE SEINE, THE SAHARA: 1868–74.

With the rank of lieutenant, Kuropàtkin returned to St. Petersburg to continue his studies in the science of war in the Academy of the General Staff. In those days the curled darlings of this most favored home of learning were nicknamed "pheasants" by the plain-plumed students of the other schools. They had favors at court balls, special opportunities for flirtation, and floods of social sunshine in that most distinguished metropolis. After the Turkish war they were called the "moments," because they so often sought and missed the psychological moment in a battle.

If Lieutenant Kuropàtkin wore fine feathers, he worked hard. He completed his studies in 1874, coming out triumphant at the head of his year. The best student is annually rewarded. Lieutenant Kuropàtkin received a special allowance to continue his studies abroad. After a brief visit to Berlin he hurried on to Paris. All France was hot with the fury of Sedan, the four months' siege, the commune, the ransom raised by the Jews. M. Thiers, wearied with the waywardness of the citizens, had retired to his back garden to study the orderly works of the Creator. In that famous Cashmere dressing-gown, gesticulating with his spy-glass, he talked of all things to all men. He and France with him were thinking well of the Russians, who had saved the honor of Belfort, the one stronghold the Uhlans had never taken. M. Thiers had put off presidential honors, and Marshal MacMahon reigned in his stead. His Irish half was urging him to rebuild the army; his French half had led him



THE STORMING OF THE GREEN HILLS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.
From the painting by Demietriev Orenburgski.

into the shows of mock royalty and impossible political designs. Lieutenant Kuropàtkin was introduced to his Irish half, and the marshal-president proposed that the brilliant young Russian officer should have a share in reorganizing the cavalry of France. Lieutenant Kuropàtkin displayed so much knowledge, skill, and sagacity that General Galliffet, who was chief of the cavalry department at Paris, considered it his duty to inform Marshal MacMahon that the most brilliant results of the work had been gained by the young Russian officer's advice. Shortly after this Kuropàtkin was invited to take part in the maneuvers around Metz, where he showed such remarkable strategic ability that the French authorities enthusiastically made him *Officier de la Légion d'Honneur*. Alexei Kuropàtkin was thus the first Russian officer to receive this decoration for distinguished military services.

From Metz the scene suddenly changes to Algiers, sacred to Tartarin and the Atlas lions. Kuropàtkin had better luck than the Tarascon hero. For eleven months he rode through the length and breadth of the land with a column under General Laverdeau, in the expedition of the Great Sahara, through the oasis of Mzab to Wargla. A stage setting of desert sands, date palms, Kabyle encampments, striped tents, hooded nomads, camels, Jews in garments of the Captivity; a general effect of the meeting of Jacob and Esau, with some of the Egyptian plaques added for local colors. To put it poetically, insects floating in the sunshine; others felt, though hidden from the sunlight. Let us trust that Lieutenant Kuropàtkin shared a certain immunity bestowed on Tom Sawyer. Like that hero, Kuropàtkin recorded his seeings and doings in a book —a history of Algiers from the time of the French conquest; the face of the country, with its caravan routes, trade centers, commerce, manufactures; the native population; the condition of the interior; the army, administration, and judiciary. Add a special description of the Wargla oasis, presented to Governor-General Chansy, and in recognition of this yet another degree of the Legion of Honor.

IV.—IN THE COUNTRY OF KUBLAI KHAN: 1875–76.

Meanwhile the genius of General Kauffmann had been "turning the Oxus into a Russian river." In 1871 he had overrun the Ili valley; in 1873 he had conquered the Khan of Khiva, leaving him nominally independent, but morally subdued. From Algiers Kuropàtkin returned to the Norway winters and Persian summers of Turkestan. There was a question of conquering Kokand. The Emir had plundered his subjects to the revolting point and then had fled to Russian territory. His son took up arms against Russia, but was beaten at Telian and driven back to Kokand. He ceded the right bank of the Sir Darya River as far as Naryn to the Czar. But the trouble still went on, and Russia fought and won at Andijan. On January 26, 1876, a true Oriental intrigue brought the Czar's army back again.



THE CZAR ALEXANDER II.
"*The Divine Figure from the North.*"
From the painting by K. E. Makovski.

On March 3 the end came, with the annexation of Kokand to the general government of Turkestan as the new province of Ferghana. Kuropàtkin came out of this campaign with a rather severe wound, the crosses of St. George and St. Vladimir of the fourth class, and the rank of captain. He had been chief of the staff to Skobeleff, who was made governor of the new territory. We shall hear of these two together again at Plevna.

Ferghana lies to the north of the mountain mass of the Pamirs. East of the Pamirs is Chinese Tartary. Somewhere at the corner Ferghana and Tartary met; no one knew exactly where; this was now to be decided. At this time Chinese Tartary was the hunting-ground of Yakub Bek of Kashgar, a man with something of Genghis Khan and Timur in him. Kuropàtkin was sent over the border into the wilds to find Yakub Bek and settle the frontier. Just round the corner of the Pamirs, near Osh in the Tian Shan Mountains, his escort was set on by a swarm

of Kara-Kirghiz nomads, the very material of conquering Tartar hordes. Capt. Alexei Kuropàtkin and his brother, a captain of artillery, held out by dint of hard fighting until some troops from Osh relieved them. Alexei Kuropàtkin continued his journey through the wilds with a wounded arm and a stronger escort. He was among unknown deserts wilder than the Sahara. Through Aksu he came to Kurla, near Karashar—grim places among the sands of Tarim and Gobi. The stage scenery included the felt tents of Tartar encampments, reeking mutton broth, patriarchal flocks and herds, insects, and wild-eyed Yakub Khan, the presiding genius of the wastes. The expedition lasted a year, and 2,500 miles were covered on horseback. Kuropàtkin gained some diplomatic glory and wrote a book on Kashgaria, awarded the Geographical Society's gold medal, like the volume on Algiers.

V.—THE DANUBE, PLEVNA, THE BALKANS: 1877–78.

The deeds that brought the Russian invasion of Turkey are well enough known—the cruelty and rapine of Genghis Khan, prolonged in the full day of Christian Europe. Atrocious tortures; men and women bastinadoed to death, or hung head downward, or burned alive, or starved, or impaled on stakes. In one day the Turkish Governor of Belgrade impaled 170 Servians within sight of the Austrian post of Semlin. The Austrian officer sent a violently worded remonstrance. After that the Servians were impaled on the other side of the town, out of sight of the Austrian fort. This is one day out of four centuries.

While Kuropàtkin was with Skobeleff at Kokand the fiends had been let loose along the Danube. Christians were insulted, mutilated, and murdered with every atrocity. Finally the Emperor Alexander II. intervened, in the name of humanity and religion. War was declared on April 24, 1877. Thus the period of lying promises and evasions was closed.

There were three great barriers between Russia and Constantinople: the Danube, the Turkish forts in Bulgaria, and the Balkan Mountains. Russia brought to the Danube 200,000 men. Turkey had 250,000, better supplied, much better armed, and with finer artillery, though less of it. On the Danube the Turks had a powerful fleet—monitors, ironclads, and torpedo-boats. The Russians had no fleet at all till after the war. So absolutely useless were the ironclads and monitors that they accounted for just *six Russian soldiers wounded* during the war; not one killed. The resistance on the Danube was almost a fiasco. The Russians were across by the end of June.

Osman Pasha had been hurrying from Servia to stop them with 60,000 veteran troops armed with Peabody-Martinis. He came late and instantly decided to occupy Plevna, and so menace the line the Russians must follow from the Danube to the Balkans. About the same time General Gourko had made a brilliant rush to the south and seized the Shipka Pass in the Balkans. After two disastrous attempts to take Plevna in July the Russians finally realized the strength of Osman's position. Had they advanced to the south he would have cut their line of communication with Russia. No forward move could be made till Osman was dislodged.

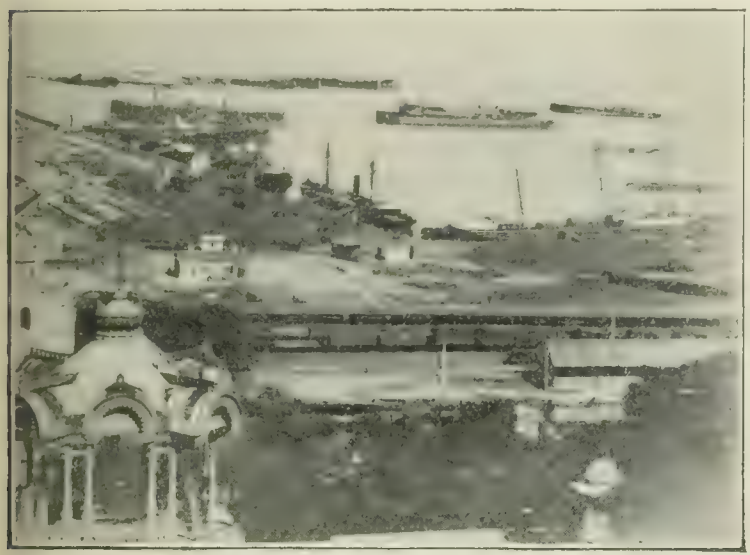
Lovcha lay between Plevna and the Shipka Pass, held by 15,000 Turks. To close up on Plevna Lovcha had to be taken. Skobeleff was sent thither with Kuropàtkin as chief of his staff. The Turks had two strongholds, the Red Hill, between Skobeleff and the town, and a redoubt on the other side, a square fort of earthworks and trenches. On September 2 Skobeleff held a ridge commanding the town. The same night he got a strong battery into position. Early the next morning he began a deadly artillery fire against the first Turkish position on the Red Hill. After eight hours' continuous firing he stopped his artillery, advanced with bayonets fixed, and carried the Red Hill position by fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

His cannon then fired over the town against the redoubt on the other side, Skobeleff's troops meanwhile making their way through the town



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

to the gardens under the redoubt. After three hours the artillery had knocked the redoubt nearly to pieces. But the Turks opened a heavy infantry fire with their deadly Martinis when the Russians advanced to carry the redoubt with the bayonet. This they finally did about 7 in the evening after a terrible hand-to-hand struggle, a wild turmoil of slaughter and mutilation. The Turks were killed to a man. The bodies of the dead of both sides lay piled up six feet high in the throat of the redoubt, ghastly and silent.



THE BLACK SEA—THE HARBOR OF ODESSA.

Meanwhile Osman had been burrowing in the earth round Plevna. He had a half circle of defenses on the southeast of the town, beginning with the Grivitza redoubt on the east and ending with the Krishin redoubt on the south. Halfway between was a strong group of earthworks. Osman had 60,000 troops with Martinis and abundant ammunition, but only 80 cannon. The Russians had about 80,000, but nearly 400 cannon. But they had far too many commanders.

The third battle of Plevna was fought on September 11. The Roumanian army, led by Prince Charles and General Krüdener, was against the Grivitza redoubt, Kriloff's regiments were against the middle, and Skobeleff was against the Krishin redoubt to the south, on the left flank of the Russians. The Grivitza redoubt was a square earthwork with a parapet eighteen feet thick. The Russian artillery had hammered at it for four days, but had been unable to carry it by assault against the murderous rifle fire of the Turks. By the evening of the 10th it was pretty well knocked to pieces. At the other end of the Russian line Skobeleff had been fighting under the Krishin redoubt, backward and forward along the Green Hills, with their three crests lying between him and Plevna. On the evening of the 10th he had retired to the first crest.

Here is an episode to show the esteem Skobeleff was already held in. He was technically under the orders of Prince Imeretinsky, his senior in standing. Late on the night of the 10th Imeretinsky received an order from the general staff dividing his forces into two independent portions and placing the first under Skobeleff's command. Imeretinsky retained the second, with orders to support Skobeleff, and during the battle Skobeleff called on him for support so often that Imeretinsky was left without a single battalion. This was precisely what was intended. While nominally in command he was superseded by his brilliant junior.

The 11th broke with cold rain and fog. At 10 o'clock Skobeleff began to work forward toward the crest of the third hill. He had no earthworks there to protect him, and when the fog lifted he was terribly exposed. He sought and received permission to advance about 3 o'clock. The air was full of the thunder of 300 cannon.

The Turks held a rifle-pit under the third hill. Skobeleff advanced, with bands playing, to the assault, and cleared the Turks out with the bayonet. He was exposed to a terrible fire from front, right, and left from the Turkish trenches and redoubts, while he was in the open. This was the decisive movement of the battle, and Skobeleff was equal to the ordeal. The very van of his troops, under the most deadly fire, suddenly found him in their midst, a giant in a white cloak on a white steed. The "white general's" personal valor was worth more than a dozen regiments. He fought his way into the Turkish trenches at the head of his men; his horse was killed, but he himself never even wounded. There was tremendous enthusiasm among the Russian troops and a splendid effort to take the next position. At half-past 4 the Turks were forced out, and this position also was in his hands. Skobeleff had lost 3,000 men within the hour and was still under ruinous fire from three sides.

Then the Turks in the redoubt on his left made a sortie. Colonel Kuropàtkin took 300 men and went forward to meet them in the open. Every other officer on Skobeleff's staff had fallen. A desperate fight took place, in which Kuropàtkin lost almost his whole 300, but the Turks were driven back into their redoubt. Skobeleff was still in a position of the utmost danger, with 12,000 men against him. But he had won a name for valor and undying fame, and the Russian soldiers spoke of him as one who had the daring of the immortals. He was compelled to

fall back at last, leaving behind him 8,000 men who had died the red death of war, valorous and exultant.

Meanwhile the Grivitza redoubt had been taken, but at a ruinous loss to both Russians and Roumanians, who had fought gallantly under their leader, Prince Charles. The Turkish center had been absolutely unshaken. On the left Skobeleff had been compelled to retreat.

Strategically the battle was a defeat, and Skobeleff himself was defeated. Nevertheless the magnetic power of his valor under that fourfold murderous fire in the open, the splendid energy and vigor of his daring, and something large and heroic in his whole person were the qualities that fired the Russian soldiers and won the war. Skobeleff had conquered fear.

Colonel Kuropàtkin, while re-forming his soldiers in the redoubt after holding back the Turks, received a contused wound on the head from the bursting of a case of cartridges. He spent the next month in hospital at Bucharest.

The Russians gathered in round Plevna and practically starved Osman out. On December 10 he surrendered, and the second obstacle to the Russian arms was overcome.

The winter that followed was terribly severe. In one Russian division 6,000 men fell victims to the cold. The thermometer sank thirty degrees below freezing, and there were ten feet of snow on the Balkans. Between Christmas and New Year the Russians were fighting their way across amid arctic storms and hurricanes. Sheets of ice, whirling wreaths of snow, Turkish sharpshooters under cover—this was their daily life. Then another splendid achievement of Skobeleff and his chief of staff, Kuropàtkin. Their column, descending the Balkans, was strongly opposed by the Turks on the ridge at Imetli, taking the column in flank. The Russians stopped. Skobeleff came up to the front and found his men lying down, unable to reply to the Turkish fire from the inferior range of their rifles. While Skobeleff was speaking Colonel Kuropàtkin received a serious wound in the shoulder from a Turkish bullet. Skobeleff ordered up a company of the Sixty-third Regiment, armed with Peabody-Martinis taken at Plevna. They opened fire and silenced the Turks. The Russians lay down in the snow, expecting to be shot the next morning, and in no wise disconcerted by the expectation. Shortly after sunrise the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth regiments drove the Turks from the ridge of Imetli and advanced toward Sheinovo, joined later by the Sixty-first and Sixty-second. What follows has been commemorated by Verestchàgin in a picture of grim and ghastly beauty.

Skobeleff formed his troops to attack the Sheinovo redoubts. With bands playing and without firing a shot the troops moved forward to the assault in the teeth of the Turkish fire. They were badly hit all along the line, but moved forward quite steadily till they were close to the redoubts. Then they rushed in cheering. As they entered the redoubts silence closed over them. No sound, but a grim, fierce struggle hand to hand, bayonet against bayonet. The Russians were completely victorious. Twelve thousand Turks laid down their arms at Sheinovo, "one of the most splendid assaults ever made."

A fortnight later Skobeleff entered Adrianople, and in March peace was made. Over the negotiations that followed it is best to draw a veil.

Colonel Kuropàtkin was awarded the golden sword of honor "for valor," and the crosses of St. Stanislav and St. Anne of the second class and St. Vladimir of the third class, all with swords of honor. He is the only Russian general who holds the St. Stanislav and St. Anne crosses of the second class with swords of honor.

"Lovcha, Plevna, Sheinovo" and "The Actions of General Skobeleff's Division" were added to the list of his writings.

VI.—AT THE GENERAL STAFF, GEOK TÉPÉ: 1878–90.

At the close of the Russo-Turkish war Kuropàtkin was appointed director of the Asiatic department of the general staff and joint professor of military statistics in the academy from which he had issued, as its most brilliant student, five years before. Whether in that capacity he has perfected a plan for the invasion of India, a military alliance with the Afghans, or the conquest of China, are matters which are likely to remain secrets of state. But he was not destined to enjoy long rest in the northern capital. There was trouble again on the borders of Turkestan. A series of blundering expeditions from the Caspian had ingulfed many Russian soldiers in the Turcoman deserts. Skobeleff, the fighting general, was sent to put matters right. Kuropàtkin was put in command of the Turkestan rifle brigade. As they passed through the Caucasus, on their way to the Transcaspian province, all Tiflis came out to greet them. The great "white general," with his small dark brother Kuropàtkin, both of them full of unconquerable fire, passed on across the blue Caspian Sea. Kuropàtkin brought his Turkestan rifles to support Skobeleff from the Oxus across the desert after a terribly hard march of 400 miles through the sands.

At the siege of Geok Tépé, as commander of the right wing and afterward the center of the attack, the brunt of the battle fell on Kuropàtkin.

The Turcomans were foemen worthy of the victors of Lovcha and Sheinovo. When in command of the chief storming column Kuropàtkin forced a way into the fortress by a brilliant piece of mining, and laid the foundations of a complete conquest of the Turcoman marauders—the last dregs of the great Mongol hordes.

In this assault, as in all his battles, there was a certain quiet serenity in Kuropàtkin for all his fire, as though the roar of cannon was pleasant music, the smoke-clouds scent-laden zephyrs, the menace of instant death a gentle companionship. The cross of St. George of the third class and the rank of major-general record his doings in this Turcoman campaign. Then Skobeleff's sun set in a splendid carouse, to rise again in Valhalla.

From 1883 to 1890 General Kuropàtkin was busy with the work of the general staff, and played a leading part in that reoganization of the Russian army which marked the reign of Alexander III. This reorganization involved the application of the best and wisest modern standards throughout the whole army, which is now, in point of discipline, equipment, organization, and knowledge, the equal of any in the world. In moral force, courage, and unity it is probably without equal. Those who have seen the armies of all the great powers under fire are strongest in praise of the serene assurance with which the Russians can advance in the face of certain death, not less than the invincible valor of their splendid bayonet charges. Kuropàtkin has handled larger bodies of troops all along the German and Austrian frontiers in the yearly maneuvers.

VII.—TRANSCASPIAN PROVINCES: 1890–97.

What remains to tell of Kuropàtkin's life up to New Year's Day, when he became minister of war, is of high interest and value, though it cannot compare, for stirring dramatic power, with what has gone before.

On March 27, 1890, he was appointed governor of the Transcaspian province and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. It is admitted on all hands that the fruits of his rule show the wisdom of his appointment. He has completely pacified the Turcoman hordes, and carried far on the road to success that process of absorption which seems to be Russia's secret in dealing with Asian peoples. Contact with Russian rule seems to confirm and strengthen their national genius and steady them in the true path of their natural development. A railroad has been completed from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, right through the Turcoman country, Bokhara, and Merv to Samarcand. A branch will soon be opened to Tashkend, where there are already telephones and electric railroads.

All along General Kuropàtkin has steadily worked to strengthen the Russian colonizing element. On the Transcaspian railroad, thanks to his persistence, Russians are taking the places formerly held by Persians and Bokharans. More than 6,000 Russians are now employed on the railroad—an element of great strength should the course of events bring about a future struggle on this utmost outpost of the Russian empire to the southeast. General Kuropàtkin has also built a carriage road over the Kopet Dagh Mountains into Persia; churches and public buildings have been added to the Transcaspian towns; about thirty Russian schools have been opened, including the Marienski College, in Askhabad; the technical railroad school; a horticultural and several municipal schools.

General Kuropàtkin has further had to organize the judicial department of the province, for the native inhabitants as well as for the colonists. And he has induced the natives to take to cotton-growing, with the result that this industry, which hardly produced 100 tons of raw cotton ten years ago, now yields an annual produce of 7,000 tons. To this period also belongs a journey to Teheran as ambassador extraordinary to the Shah of Persia in 1895.

VIII.—THE MINISTRY OF WAR: 1898.

And now, with the widest knowledge and experience to supplement his inherent genius and power, Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropàtkin is called to the supreme post of power, the lordship of the Russian army, with its 5,000,000 men in time of war.

Russia was never so powerful, so wealthy, so full of exultant confidence in her destiny; never was there such profound peace and general well-being within the empire; never were her counsels of such weight abroad. The potent and patient genius of Alexander III. has made Russia the arbiter of Europe, as Napoleon once made France and as Bismarck made united Germany.

A long period of repose and consolidation, of high success in the arts of peace, of rapidly growing national wealth, may lead to a time of territorial growth like that which, under Alexander II., added to Russia the rich Pacific provinces on the Amoor and the whole of Turkestan. In such a period of expansion General Kuropàtkin stands for the effective organization of the will of the Russian race. It is for him to assure to the genius of his country that success which has been hers throughout three centuries of conquest.

THE LATE ANTON SEIDL.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IT is a difficult matter to write of Herr Seidl, who died so suddenly on March 28 last. A writer either has or has not come under Seidl's spell. If not, then there is as much reason for a Patagonian savage to give readings from Dante; if so, there is such a poignant realization of the greatness of this man and artist and of the poor place which true poetry occupies in our workaday lives that an appreciative biographical note savors of anti-climax. This writer believes, with thousands of others, that Anton Seidl was the greatest interpreter of music that the nineteenth century



ANTON SEIDL.

has produced. It is more generally admitted that he was the first of Wagnerian conductors and that he, more than any other, gave America what it has of the noblest music. This he did with no fury of argument, with no skill in business organization, but merely by virtue of his genius in compelling, inspiring, the sincerest efforts of the musicians beneath his baton. The hearts of the multitude were moved; they saw and felt what Wagner, what Beethoven, saw and felt.

Seidl was born in 1850 at Budapest. His musical education was begun at the Leipsic Conservatory and was continued for two years under Hans Richter at Budapest. In 1872 Wagner wrote from Bayreuth to Richter asking if he knew of any young musician of talent who could act as a musical secretary to aid in the completion of "Parsifal" and "The Ring" from the shorthand notes and cabalistic signs with which the great composer first drafted his operas. Seidl went to Bayreuth in 1872 to do this work, and remained for five years as a member of Wagner's household. The labor of copying the long and elaborate score of these operas, together with the discussion and corrections—for some of which Seidl was responsible—was a precious preparation for the mission which later came to the young musician of introducing the master's poems to an unbelieving world. In 1878 the young secretary began his serious work as Wagner's interpreter by managing a cycle of the operas at Vienna, and during the next seven years acted as an orchestral conductor in the musical centers of Germany, Italy, and England.

It was with this magnificent equipment of experience that Seidl came to America in 1885. It is pleasant to think of his invasion of the clashing, hustling city of New York all intent on bearing the message his master, Wagner, had for the world. His task would have seemed a superhuman one to any one who did not realize how much of the raw capacity to receive poetry lies in the heart of every man and woman—New York business man, boarding-school girl, irreverent reporter, bedizened, chattering occupant of a "box," editor of a "comic" paper, or whoever it may be. Thirteen years ago Wagner was only a joke, except with a few who were looked on as full-fledged cranks. As conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, Seidl produced during the three years preceding 1889 the first performances in America of *Die Meistersinger*, *Tristan und Isolde*, *Götterdämmerung*, and *Rheingold*. The few who had appreciated Wagner's greatness found him vastly greater than they had ever before suspected; and with this noble, contained figure leading and inspiring the orchestra to the very heights of passion and tenderness, of love and despair, real music found its way to the hearts of thousands whom the works of Beethoven and Mozart, great as they were, had failed to move. When the emotional side of his audience had been once stirred, the fine poetic figure of Anton Seidl added to the charm. Not tall, but of commanding presence, with masterly, sure gestures, most noble in their simplicity and reserve; his

strongly chiseled features firm set in grave beauty; a magnificent mane of silky hair like that of Liszt—his face and form were in such rare keeping with the music of the gods that the appeal of his reserve was more powerful than any effect attained by those conductors who are intoxicated into a fury of gesture. To have heard his orchestra in the *Vorspiel* of *Tristan* is to have at hand for one's lifetime a world of poetry to which the gate is opened at the thought of Seidl's uplifted hand and brow. It is strange enough to observe the variety of minds who were captivated by him. The most cynical of men, to whom music, before they knew Seidl, meant merely a plaything for women and womanish men, repaired night after night to the Metropolitan and spent ecstatic hours. He was, on the other hand, worshiped of women, notwithstanding his exceeding reserve; the most sentimental schoolgirl and the largest and finest mind alike accepted him as a hero, because he appealed to the truth in both of them. The musicians, too, adored him. He was modest and, in his quiet, unprotesting way, most kindly. He seemed undeniably one of the elder men, one who could "speak and be silent." His worth was best recognized by the very greatest of his peers, Wagner, Liszt, and Richter, and De Reszké, Lehmann, and Alvary. He brought Lehmann and Alvary with him in 1885; De Reszké refused to sing *Tristan* unless Seidl was the conductor.

In the years between 1886 and 1889 Seidl made the German opera in New York City compare favorably with any dramatic music in the world. In the season of 1890 the Metropolitan reverted for several years to operas of the Italian and French schools, and Seidl applied himself to concert work, and especially the building up of the Philharmonic Society, which has more nearly classical traditions than any other organization in the New World. He had the opportunity here, and improved it in a manner surprising even to his admirers, to show that his powers of interpretation were not by any means limited to the Wagnerian music. Beethoven's seventh and ninth symphonies, the "pathetic" sympathy of Tschaikowsky, and Dvórak's "The New World" have never been and will scarcely be interpreted with more sympathy and high intelligence.

Aside from his activities as leader of the Philharmonic, Seidl conducted a regular series of concerts under the management of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn, and of an evening in the hot season led his musicians into a large pavilion at Brighton Beach, where the thunder of the Valkyrie and of Walhalla were mingled with the roar of the waves which dashed against the walls of the concert hall. His earnings from these many engagements were not large. The perfect outlines of a perfect artist's life were not broken in Seidl's career by the cares of building up a fortune. Indeed, he would scarcely have made a "business success;" it is said that more than once he returned his stipulated check to a manager who had not realized a fair profit.

The total effect of Seidl's work in America was to arouse here such an enthusiasm for classical music as was utterly unknown before him. He became quite the hero of the music-loving people of the country. The inspiration he gave was not at all confined to New York City and Brooklyn, for it became quite the fashion in these later days for the people of musical tastes in the West and South to come to New York or Chicago for the opera season. People of all classes in the country seized on any holiday or other opportunity to come to the city during the opera and concert season, and carried back to their homes an enduring recollection of the great orchestral leader and a new capacity for the highest enjoyment of music.

In New York City Anton Seidl was a well-known and picturesque figure on the streets, cigar in hand, next the driver of a horse-car, or even more frequently in the upper story of Fleischmann's restaurant next to Grace Church. Here during the "season" he could be seen day after day, gravely entering and bowing to acquaintances in the little circle of Germans and Austrians that regularly frequent this eating-house. One or two of these would invariably join Seidl over his simple lunch and beloved cigar, and it was charming to see how the excited gestures and loud voices of the round table they had left would be changed to a quiet demeanor and almost reverential consideration for the musician's mood. Seidl talked very little except when aroused, but his silence was more eloquent and satisfying than the best conversational efforts of many men. In the summer Seidl and his wife lived in a cottage in the Catskills named "Seidlberg." They had no children, and expended a vast amount of affection on their collection of dogs, of which Wotan, a huge St. Bernard, and Mime, a *dachshund*, were the chief and ever-present members.

Seidl was but forty-eight; the best twenty years of his life were before him. New York has asked Herr Mottl to come in his place, but for a year yet that eminent conductor is engaged. The thought of a successor merely serves to remind the lovers of Anton Seidl that his loss is final. No one can take his place to those who heard him.

GEORGE MÜLLER: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

I.—HIS LIFE-STORY.

IF George Müller had been a well-connected Englishman of standing and of fortune, the accredited representative of the national Church, if his orphanages had been launched under distinguished patronage, if their revenues had been collected by an army of enthusiastic volunteers, and if their existence had been constantly kept before the mind of the public by lavish advertisement, it would have been easy enough to account for his success. It is true that many who have had all these advantages have, nevertheless, made dismal shipwreck of their schemes; but let us admit that their existence would have been sufficient to explain the achievement which has made the name of Müller famous throughout the world. George Müller, however, as will be seen from the most cursory glance at his remarkable career, had none of these advantages. He was an alien in a strange land. George Müller was "made in Germany." He had no personal property, no independent income. He was connected for a short time—somewhat loosely connected—with a sect which, although it has done some service to the state, has neither the wealth of the Establishment nor the denominational enthusiasm of the Methodists. His orphanages were started in the humblest way, without patronage of any kind. His revenues came to him without any canvassing or any personal application for a single subscription. He never advertised—he simply prayed. And he got the cash.

HIS BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

George Müller was the son of a Prussian exciseman. He was born at a place called Kroppenstadt, near Halberstadt, in Prussian Saxony, on September 27, 1805. Twenty-four days after he was born Nelson fell at Trafalgar. In the following October Prussia fell, crashing at the feet of Napoleon on the fatal field of Jena, not to be avenged till seven years later, at the battle of Leipsic. Although Müller as a boy lived within cannon-range of the battlefields where the fate of empires was decided and was ten years old when Waterloo at last gave peace to the continent, he seems to have been absolutely unaffected by the wars and rumors of wars in the midst of which he grew up. Nowhere in any of his writings, so far as I have been able to discover, is there so much as an allusion to the fact that his childhood was passed in the cockpit of Central Europe at the time when the fighting was the bloodiest and most incessant. It is significant of much. From his birth up political things never commanded his attention.

A BORN THIEF.

It is not that he was too much of a saint in his early days. The things of this world had an immense attraction for the lad—so great an attraction, indeed, that he could not even keep his hands from picking and stealing. If ever there was a youth who seemed predestined to end his days in a convict prison, George Müller was that lad. He seemed to be a born thief. He went astray, if not from the cradle, speaking lies and stealing money, at least from the days when he put off petticoats and wore breeches. He himself tells us, with characteristic frankness, in the very first page of his delightful autobiography, which is far more interesting even than Bunyan's "Grace Abounding for the Chief of Sinners," that he was an habitual thief before he was ten years old. And, mark you, this was none of the petty larceny of the orchard or the cupboard; it was deliberate, systematic stealing of money. He began by falsifying the little accounts he had to render to his father as to the way in which he spent his pocket-money; he went on to rob his father of the money he collected as taxes. "Before I was ten years old I repeatedly took of the government money which was intrusted to my father, and which he had to make up."

"GROSSLY IMMORAL" AT FOURTEEN.

John Bunyan, poor soul, in the excessive tenderness of his Puritan conscience, accused himself of being the chief of sinners on account of his love for bell-ringing, the playing at bowls, and a perverse habit of profanity. Compared with the lad George Müller, John Bunyan in his worst estate was a perfect saint. On the day his mother died, George, being then fourteen years old, sat playing at cards till 2 o'clock on Sunday morning; and while she lay dead in the house he spent Sunday in the tavern, and scandalized the village by staggering half drunk through the streets. On the next day he began to receive the religious instruction preparatory for confir-

mation; three or four days before taking his first communion he was "guilty of gross immorality." The very day before he was confirmed, when he went into the vestry to confess his sins to the clergyman, he cheated him out of eleven-twelfths of the fee which his father had given him to pay the parson. After his confirmation he continued to lead a dissipated, dishonest life.

A JAIL-BIRD AT SIXTEEN.

No one can be surprised after this on learning that the young scoundrel was landed in jail before he was seventeen years of age. He went off on a spree one fine day, spent six days in Magdeburg "in much sin," emptied his purse at Brunswick, where he had a sweetheart, had to sacrifice his best clothes to meet his hotel bill at one place, and then, when trying to bilk the landlord at Wolfbuttel, he was arrested and clapped into jail as a rogue and vagabond. There he was kept under lock and key for three weeks, and as usual came out a good deal worse than he went in. After he came out his father flogged him harder than ever, but the lad was incorrigible. But while he lied and cheated and drank and was "habitually guilty of great sins," he did begin seriously to apply himself to his books.

A COURSE OF DEBAUCHERY AND DIVINITY.

For this young reprobate was designed by his father for the Christian ministry, chiefly, it would appear, in order that when he retired from the excise he might find a comfortable retreat in his son's parsonage. Not even a thirteen weeks' illness produced any impression on him, beyond leading him to read Klopstock's works without weariness. When he recovered he went on his swindling way, narrowly escaping a much more serious imprisonment for a barefaced fraud. When he was twenty his debauchery again laid him up on a sick-bed. When he recovered he forged his father's name, pawned his books, and set off on a tour in Switzerland with some fellow-students as racketty as himself. How utterly lost he was at this time to even the rudimentary sentiments of honor and honesty may be judged from this confession: "I was in this journey like Judas, for having the common purse I was a thief. I managed so that the journey cost me but two-thirds of what it cost my friends."

HIS CONVERSION.

Such was George Müller when, in the year 1825, he was studying at the University of Halle, one among 900 young men who as divinity students were all permitted to preach, although, as he remarked afterward, "I have reason to believe not nine of them feared the Lord." If they, the other 890, were like George Müller, this judgment is probably not uncharitable. He says that although according to custom he took the Lord's Supper twice a year, he had no Bible and had not read it for years. "I had never heard the Gospel preached up to the beginning of November, 1825. I had never met with a person who told me that he meant by the help of God to live according to the Holy Scriptures." Nevertheless he was ill at ease, and when, in November, 1825, a comrade told him of a Saturday evening meeting at a friend's house where they read the Bible, sang, prayed, and read a printed sermon, "it was to me as if I had found something after which I had been seeking all my life"—which is peculiar, to say the least of it.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Nevertheless, most things are peculiar in this odd world, and we must take things as they are. George Müller went to this Saturday evening prayer-meeting. At that time in Prussia "no regular meetings for expounding the Scriptures were allowed unless an ordained clergyman was present," so they only read a chapter and a printed sermon. But that night's meeting changed the whole of George Müller's life. How, he frankly confesses he does not exactly know. He had never seen any one on their knees before in prayer. The prayers made a deep impression on him. "I was happy, though if I had been asked why I was happy I could not have clearly explained it." When he returned home he does not remember whether he so much as knelt in prayer. "This I know, that I lay peaceful and happy in my bed." He seems to have had very little sorrow for sin. He certainly had none of John Bunyan's agony of remorse. He says: "I obtained joy without any deep sorrow of heart and with scarcely any knowledge. That evening was the turning-point of my life."

THE SHUNTING-TIME OF HIS LIFE.

His wife's account of this memorable shunting-time somewhat obscures the notable fact that salvation came to him as a vague sense of joy practically unaccompanied by any keen penitence or any distinct grasp of the doctrines of Christianity. She says:

> In the little prayer-meeting for the first time he heard about the way of salvation through Jesus Christ; for the first time he saw what a wicked, guilty sinner he had been all his life long, walking without a thought or care about God, and it pleased God—to put the matter shortly—after he had entered the house as one dead in trespasses and sins, and utterly unconcerned and reckless about the things of God as one could possibly be, to allow him to leave it a Christian, although one extremely little instructed about the things of God.

He changed his manner of living, ceased to play cards, abandoned the ball-room, and burned the manuscript of a French novel which he was translating into German. He read the Scriptures, prayed often, went to church. "Apprehending in some measure the love of Jesus for my soul, I was constrained to love him in return." When he was overcome by sins, secret or open, he sorrowed in his heart, and after a time he began to think seriously of devoting himself to missionary labor.

THE "YOUNG FEMALE."

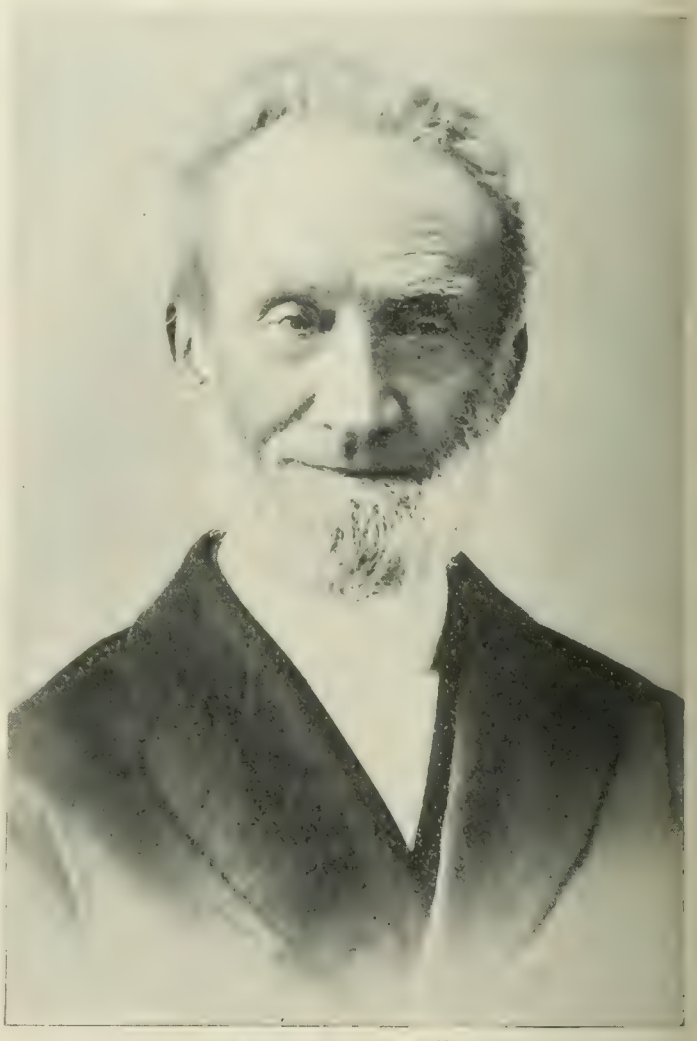
But the tempter, as of old, employed a young female, who was prone withal to beguile the young man from the upward path. Her parents would not allow her to go to the mission field, and life seemed to him barren and void without her, so for six weeks he ceased to pray, and the joy of the Lord departed from his life. But at Easter he heard of a young man of wealth who had abandoned luxury at home in order to labor among the Jews in Poland. The example smote Müller to the heart. "I had given up the work of the Lord—I may say the Lord himself—for the sake of a girl." Poor girl! she was soon dethroned. "I was enabled to give up this connection, which I had entered into without prayer and which thus had led me away from the Lord." The snare was broken, and thus "for the first time in my life I was able fully and unreservedly to give up myself to God."

HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE OF COMPENSATION

He says that it was at this time he began truly to enjoy the peace of God which passeth all understanding, and which enabled him to withstand the wrath of his father, who was furious when his son tried to convert him, and talked about becoming a missionary, instead of qualifying for the fat living with a manse in which Müller *père* hoped to end his days. He refused to accept any money from his father, and, "by the way, I would here observe that the Lord in the most remarkable way supplied my temporal wants." Some American professors needed lessons in German, and they paid him more than the money his father used to allow him. "Thus did the Lord richly make up to me the little which I had relinquished for his sake." That is the first note in his autobiography of the teaching which vibrated more and more every year till the close of his long and useful life.

ON THE DRAWING OF LOTS.

Müller was not sure whether he ought to be a missionary. So, by way of settling the matter, he drew a lot in private and bought a ticket in the royal lottery, deciding that if he won a prize it would be a sure sign that the Lord wished him to be a missionary. Surely, never was there a more abominable method of interrogating the Sacred Oracle. He won a prize and promptly applied to be a missionary. He was refused because he had not his father's consent. Thereupon he began to consider the error into



THE LATE GEORGE MÜLLER.

which he had fallen concerning the lot. He tried it several times, but it did not work. On one occasion when he lost his way he drew lots after prayer as to whether he should go to the right or the left. The lot fell to the left, but the left was wrong. Then he prayed the Lord to send him some one to put him in the right way, "and almost immediately a carriage came up, and I was directed on my journey."

HIS CHILD-LIKE FAITH.

Müller was now past twenty-one. He says quite truly:

> From the very commencement of my divine life the Lord very graciously gave me a measure of simplicity and of child-like disposition in spiritual things, so that while I was exceedingly ignorant of the Scriptures and

was still from time to time overcome even by outward sins, yet I was enabled to carry most minute matters to the Lord in prayer.

So far from feeling that the Almighty would resent this perpetual troubling him with all the good George's anxieties concerning the life that now is, as well as the life which is to come, he was firmly of opinion that the Lord expected it, and rather resented his failure to consult him upon every trifling detail of his existence.

AN ODD INSTANCE.

Of this the most extraordinary illustration is afforded us in the passage in which, when his wife, after a seventeen hours' labor, was delivered of a still-born child—her first-born—this astounding man actually makes an entry in his journal that as he had never earnestly prayed about her confinement, never having seriously thought of the great danger connected with it—it was his first experience—"he had no doubt the Lord now, in great compassion, sent this heavy blow." Afterward, when his boy was born, he left his wife to face her trouble while he went to fulfill a preaching engagement. When he came home the son was born. Whereupon he writes :

Observe—(1) The Lord graciously sent the medical attendant and the nurse (the latter nearly three miles off) in the right time; (2) the Lord put it into my heart to honor him by preferring the care of his house to that of my own, and thus he lovingly spared me three painful hours.

That is George Müller all through. We cannot help wondering what the wife thought about it. Human ideas of justice are somewhat difficult to harmonize with inflicting seventeen hours' torture on the wife as a punishment for the husband's shortcomings.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

I am, however, anticipating. George Müller began to preach and to distribute tracts. He had his ups and downs like other men, and on one occasion backslid so far as to fall to drink. But although he used to be able to quaff five quarts of strong beer in an afternoon, he could not now get beyond two or three glasses of wine, and soon gave it up. He diligently availed himself of all the accessible means of grace. The Moravians refreshed his soul. He would walk ten or fifteen miles on Sunday to hear any godly minister, and he carefully eschewed all profane literature.

When he was twenty-one he had a call to go as a missionary to the Jews. He was a great student of Hebrew, and was in June, 1828, accepted as a missionary student on probation by the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews. He had still his term to serve in the Prussian army. Fortunately, however, a temporary backsliding which led him to attend a performance in the Leipsic Opera House, where he took a glass of ice-water, brought on a serious illness, which led the army doctors to reject him as unfit for military service, having "a tendency to consumption." Greatly rejoicing at his escape, George Müller landed in London on March 19, 1829. He went to the seminary and spent twelve hours a day studying Hebrew and Chaldee. Most of the students were German, and he had little opportunity of mastering our language. His health broke down before midsummer, and he was ordered into the country.

HE TURNS TO THE GENTILES.

He went to Teignmouth, where he met Henry Craik, who was destined to be afterward so closely associated with his life.

At Teignmouth he began to preach in his broken English to a little church of 18 members, meeting in Ebenezer Chapel. While there he became a Calvinist, a Second Adventist, and a believer in the baptism of believers. His preaching excited much opposition at first. This, curiously enough, seemed to him to be a sure sign of his call :

I could not explain it in any other way than this : that the Lord intended to work through my instrumentality at Teignmouth, and that therefore Satan, fearing this, sought to raise opposition against me.

An admirable formula, worthy to be had in eternal remembrance.

He soon came to the conclusion that his vocation was not the conversion of stiff-necked Jews who would not listen to the Gospel. He wished to follow St. Paul's example and turn to the gentiles. Besides, with the sturdy and excessive individuality of the man, he objected to be at the beck and call of a society. He must be God's man and God's alone ; no one should give him orders save the Holy Spirit. And as the Divine Monitor had laid it upon his soul that he must go preaching tours among the churches, it is not very surprising that on January 30, 1830, the missionary society severed their connection with Mr. G. F. Müller.

PASTOR WITHOUT SALARY.

He was now free. He accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at Teignmouth to become their pastor, on the munificent salary of £55 per annum. On this he married in October, and almost immediately afterward he gave up any regular salary. He had conscientious objections. A box for free-will offerings was put up in the church, pew rents were abolished, and he



GENERAL VIEW OF MR. MÜLLER'S ORPHANAGES AT BRISTOL.

decided to trust God and the people for the means of subsistence.

He remained at Teignmouth till May, 1832, when he removed to Bristol. The membership of the Teignmouth church had risen from 18 to 51. All his wants had been supplied. He had married and had gained recognition as a spiritual force from Exeter to Barnstaple.

SETTLES AT BRISTOL.

In 1832, when he removed to Bristol, he carried on the same kind of work in the same kind of way—nursing the sick through the cholera epidemic, feeding the hungry as a means of doing something for the souls of poor boys and girls, and generally forging ahead, until on March 5, 1834, he boldly launched the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad, of which institution his orphanage, although far and away the best-known branch, is only one department among many But now, having sketched in rapid, cursory fashion the life of George Müller up to this point, I will suspend the personal narrative in order to put together, as briefly and as succinctly as possible, the facts about the orphanage.

II.—HIS LIFE-WORK.

The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad had the following objects, namely: (1) To establish day-schools, Sunday-schools, and adult schools; (2) to circulate the Holy Scriptures, and particularly among the very poorest of the poor; (3) to aid missionary operations; (4) to circulate religious books, pamphlets, and tracts for the benefit of believers and of unbelievers (an object added some time afterward).

THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS ORPHANAGES.

The account from which this is extracted goes on: (5) In 1835 the orphan work was established. Of the principles of the institution two only need be mentioned—first, that debt should never be incurred; and, second, that no rich, great man should be its patron, but that the living God alone should be the patron of the institution.

The Lord helping us, we do not mean to seek the patronage of the world, as we never intend to ask unconverted persons of rank or wealth to countenance this institution, because this we consider would be dishonorable to the Lord. He alone shall be our patron. We reject altogether the help of unbelievers in managing or carrying on the affairs of the institution.

Unbelievers were allowed to contribute, but were never to be asked to do so, even Mr. Müller finding it difficult to detect unbelief in the free gift of a willing heart.

HIS OTHER WORK.

Of the less-known part of his work the following summary must suffice:

In various localities schools were supported with a view of extending the influence of Christian teaching, and thus in sixty-three years of work 121,683 young people have been taught, a number altogether outside the orphanage work. That is not all. In the same period there have been circulated, by means of this institution, in almost all parts of the world and in many different languages, 281,652 Bibles, 1,448,662 New Testaments, 21,343 copies of the Book of Psalms, and 222,196 other portions of the Holy Scriptures. Copies of the Scriptures have been sold at half price by Bible carriages journeying to out-of-the-way districts. When Spain was opened to this work in 1868 Mr. Müller promptly sent many thousands of copies in Spanish, and so in the case of Italy. In other parts of the world similar work has been done. The distribution of religious literature has been in the aggregate enormous, more than 111,000,000 books, pamphlets, and tracts having been sent out.

Nearly £400,000 has been raised and expended in this work. The sum raised and expended on the orphanage is in round numbers about £1,000,000.

THE NEED FOR THE ORPHANAGES.

In 1834, when Mr. Müller began his work, there were no orphanages in England Between April, 1836, and May 26, 1897, the orphan houses had provided for 9,844 children, and for their maintenance and for the buildings nearly a

million of money (£964,764) had been given. Writing in 1891 Mr. Müller said:

At the time when it was especially laid on my heart to labor for orphans, the total accommodation in all the orphan institutions in England was for 3,600 orphans, and at the same time there were 6,000 orphans under eight years of age in the prisons of England, according to public statistics. This deeply affected me, and I sought therefore to enlarge the orphan work under my direction to the utmost of my power. This ended in providing accommodation for 2,050 orphans and 112 helpers at a time, and the result of this has been that by means of other individuals or through societies one institution after another has been opened for the reception of 20, 30, 50, or 100 orphans; or that orphan houses have been built for 200, 300, 400, and even 500 orphans, so that now, I am happy to say, there is accommodation in England alone for at least 100,000 orphans.

HOW THEY GREW.

In April, 1836, Mr. Müller opened a large rented house in Wilson Street, Bristol, for the reception of 30 orphans; in November, 1836, he opened a second house in Wilson Street for the reception of 36 orphans; in 1837 a third house for 30 orphans; and in 1843 a fourth house for 30 orphans. There were now 126 orphans and 11 helpers or teachers and matrons. In 1849, as no houses were to be had suitable for orphans, he opened the first orphan house on Ashley Down, which he had built for 300 children; in November, 1857, he opened a second orphan house, built and fitted up for 400 children; in March, 1862, a third house for 450 children; in 1868 a fourth house for 450 orphans; and in 1869 a fifth house for 450 orphans. Thus he had accommodation for 2,050 orphans and 112 helpers. The term of residence at Ashley Down has averaged between eight and nine years, but some girls admitted as infants have remained under the sheltering roof over seventeen years.

THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Between April, 1836, and May 26, 1897, 9,844 orphans had passed through or were then residing in the Müller orphanages. Of the principles on which the orphanages were founded and are still managed it is best to quote Mr. Müller's own words:

"No sectarian views prompt nor even in the least influence Mr. Wright and myself in the reception of children. We do not belong to any sect, and are not, therefore, influenced in the admission of orphans and sectarianism; but from whatever place they come, to whatever religious denomination the parents may have belonged, or with whatever religious body the persons making application may be connected, makes no difference in the admission of the children." He, however, laid down three essentials as a preliminary to admission to the institution. Only legitimate children were eligible, and they must have lost both parents by death and be in needy circumstances. Given these three qualifications and the necessary proofs that the statements made about them were correct, Mr. Müller and his associates refused none who came as long as there was room for the applicant to be found a place. Some of those admitted have been infants only a few months old and others have been considerably older, and as a rule the stay in the institution has been a lengthy one. Girls generally remain under its care until they are seventeen years of age. In one of his narratives the philanthropist himself briefly states the kind of training given, the reference being first to girls. These are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, English history, a little of universal history, all kinds of useful needlework and household work. They make their clothes and keep them in repair; they work in the kitchens, sculleries, wash-houses, and laundries; and in a word we aim at this, that if any of them do not turn out well, temporarily or spiritually, and do not become useful members of society, it shall not at least be our fault. The boys are generally apprenticed when they are between fourteen and fifteen years old, a sum of £13 being paid with each apprentice; but in each case we consider the welfare of the individual orphan, without having any fixed rule respecting these matters. The boys have a free choice of the trade or business they like to learn, but having once chosen and having been apprenticed, we do not allow them to alter. The boys as well as the girls have an outfit provided for them, and any other expenses that may be connected with their apprenticeship are also met by the funds of the orphan establishment."

THE APOSTOLIC TOURS OF A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

It was quite late in life that Mr. Müller developed the extraordinary bent for traveling round the world preaching the Gospel. It is almost incredible, but it is nevertheless the fact, that his itinerant missionary labors began when he had passed the limit of three-score and ten. Here is a list of his apostolic tours:

1. March to June, 1875—England.
2. August, 1875, to July, 1876—England, Scotland, and Ireland.
3. September, 1876, to September, 1877—Europe.
4. 1878—Canada and the United States; 19,247 miles, 308 addresses.
5. 1879—Europe.
6. August, 1879, to June, 1880—United States and Canada.
7. September, 1880, to May, 1881—United States and Canada.
8. 1882—Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, and Greece.
9. 1882—Germany, Austria, Russia, and Poland.
10. 1883—India.
11. 1884—England and Wales.
12. 1885—Isle of Wight.
13. November, 1885, to June, 1886—Australia, China, and Japan; 37,280 miles.
14. October, 1886, to April, 1889—Australia, New Zealand, and India.

HIS REFLECTIONS WHEN NINETY YEARS OLD.

Mr. Müller could preach the Gospel in seven languages. He had preached it in 42 countries, and the distance covered on those journeys was

more than six times round the world. He did not spare himself. He sometimes preached 38 times in 36 days, or 17 times in 15 days (as at Dundee), or 21 times in 20 days (as in Dublin). At Liverpool and Hull he preached 48 times in 38 days. Speaking at Bethesda on his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Müller said:

He had traveled 200,000 miles by land and sea with his departed wife; had preached in 42 countries in Europe, America, Africa, Asia, and the six Australian colonies. Although formerly he used to suffer much from seasickness, he placed himself at God's disposal, and in all his journeys by sea had never suffered from sickness during these tours. He had crossed the Atlantic 7 times, had been over the Red Sea 5 times, 16 times had been over the Mediterranean. He had crossed the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and never once had he been the least sick. See how good it was to be an obedient servant of Christ. His mental powers were as clear as when he passed his examinations and wrote essays in Latin, French, German, and had to pass examinations in Hebrew and Greek, mathematics, history, and the like. These examinations were seventy years and six months ago. How they should admire the Lord's kindness! See how God could use a miserable worm which was only a wreck when brought to the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, and who was that evening at the commencement of his ninety-first year. For sixty-nine years and ten months he had been a happy man—a very happy man. That he attributed to two things. He had maintained a good conscience, not willfully going on in a course he knew to be contrary to the mind of God; he did not mean, of course, he was perfect; he was poor, weak, and sinful. Secondly, he attributed it to his love for the Holy Scripture. Of late years his practice had been four times every year to read through the Scriptures with application to his own heart and with meditation, and at that day he was a greater lover of the Word of God than he was sixty-six years ago. The more it was treated with carelessness and indifference and the more it was reasoned away, the more he stuck close to it. It was this and maintaining a good conscience that had given him all those scores of years peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

III.—THE PRAYER TELEPHONE.

These details are interesting enough. But they only lead up to the real topic of importance, the way in which George Müller proved and tested the practical working value of that spiritual telephone the prayer of faith. There is no doubt that it worked, worked every day and all days for over sixty years. Worked too with a punctuality and a certainty, although not with a regularity, which filled even those who regarded him as a heretic with admiration.

A PRAYER FOR A SOUTH WIND.

For instance, take this tribute to Müller's child-like confidence in God, and which, after his death, was specially signaled out by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton for the encouragement of the faith of his own flock. The bishop said:

At Mr. Müller's orphanage some forty years ago it was discovered that the boiler of the heating apparatus was in a dangerous condition. To repair it the brickwork in which it was imbedded had to be pulled to pieces. The fires must be put out for at least three days. A bitterly cold north wind was blowing. Mr. Müller had read in the Bible that when Nehemiah was building the temple he accomplished it, "for the men had a mind to work." So he prayed for two things—that the north wind might be changed into a south wind and also that the workmen might have a mind to work. The day that the fires were put out the wind changed and blew from the south, and the children did not feel the cold. When the evening of the first day came the men asked to speak to Mr. Müller, and said they had been talking it over among themselves and had all agreed to work all that night, so that the children might not be kept without fires! Thus the men had a mind to work.

Of course the great god Coincidence will be invoked to account for the changing of the wind from north to south, but coincidences that always occur in regular sequence, at least, suggest the existence of some relations other than those of mere chance.

A PRELIMINARY TEST.

Without discussing this further, let us see how the orphanage came into existence which was to become so gigantic and conspicuous an illustration of the potency of the prayer of faith. From what has been already said, it will have been seen that George Müller had long relied upon answers to prayer for his financial needs before the orphanage was started. He found that the results of relying on prayer as compared with the regular income which he had given up were encouraging. For every secured pound which he had sacrificed he received two or three by the way of prayer. From the purely financial point of view he had gained money, hands down, by trusting the Lord for his own needs. Hence, before he made the experiment about the orphanage, he had put his principle to a preliminary test extending over nearly six years. Again and again his last penny had been spent, and he had not had a sixpenny-piece in hand with which to meet the anticipated visit of the tax-collector. But time after time the money always turned up before it was wanted. In the year 1835, for instance, £5, sent from a distance of eighty miles, arrived just before the collector called for the taxes. George Müller was always able to meet every call upon him. He never got into debt.

THE FIRST CALL.

It was on October 28, 1834, that he first began to think seriously about the matter. A little orphan boy who had been "brought to a real concern about his soul through what I said concerning the torments of hell" was taken to the

workhouse, some six miles distant, and could therefore no longer "attend our school and ministry." In his journal Müller wrote: "May this, if it be the Lord's will, lead me to do something also for the supply of the temporal wants of poor children."

It was not, however, till twelve months later that he began no longer to think about "the establishment of an orphan house, but actually to set about it." His first idea was, as usual, "to ascertain the Lord's mind." After a month spent "much in prayer" he became more and more convinced that the idea was "of God." But let no humanitarian reader, intent solely upon the filling of the hungry stomachs and clothing the naked backs of the starving orphans, imagine that the good Müller was moved to this conclusion solely by any such considerations of a materialistic philanthropy. Nothing of the kind. As Mrs. Browning has told us, "It takes a soul to move a body e'en to a cleaner stye," and George Müller's desire to start the orphanage was only in a very secondary way due to his pity and sympathy for the physical sufferings of the children. The children, indeed, were by no means the first object of his solicitude.

WHY HE FOUNDED THE ORPHANAGE.

In his published journal he tells us frankly and fully why it was he wanted the orphanage. He says that in his ministry he had so often found Christians full of misgivings and ready to faint for lack of faith that he saw that "one of the especial things which the children of God needed in our day was to have their faith strengthened." Some were afraid to take the time necessary for reading the Bible and prayer for fear their business might suffer; others went through life with a haunting dread of the workhouse hanging over their heads; while others were afraid to trust God to provide for them if they fearlessly obeyed his commands. The object for which he longed was "to have something to point the brother to as a visible proof that our God and Father is the same faithful God as ever he was, as willing as ever to prove himself to be the living God in our day as formerly to all who put their trust in him." Over and over again he recurs to this. He wanted a sign, a proof, something to point to, like the going back of the shadow on the sun-dial of King Ahaz or like the budding of Aaron's rod. That was what he was after—a tangible object-lesson impossible to be misunderstood: that if you took God at his word you would never have reason to regret it.

A GERMAN PRECEDENT.

When he was thinking and praying his mind was naturally led to the idea of an orphanage as a prayer test, because "I remembered what a great blessing my own soul had received through the Lord's dealings with his servant, A. H. Francke, who, in dependence upon the living God alone, established an immense orphan house, which I had seen many times with my own eyes"—to wit, when he was a student at Halle. Professor Francke died in 1727, but his orphanage was flourishing one hundred years later—may be still flourishing, for aught I know. Müller, having seen with his own eyes the success of an orphanage as a prayer test in Germany, felt naturally more disposed to try a similar system in Bristol.

THE ORPHANAGE AS A PRAYER TEST.

It is necessary to insist upon this point, because the popular idea is that he established the orphanage to help the orphans, and that in some mysterious way the invisible powers rewarded the excellence of his intention by supplying him with funds. This is putting the cart before the horse. He did not use the prayer telephone in order to found the orphanage. He founded the orphanage in order to demonstrate the utility of the prayer telephone. He wanted, he wrote in his journal, to set before the world at large and the Church a proof that God had not in the least changed, and this, he adds, "seemed to me best done by the establishing of an orphan house." He proceeds:

> It needed to be something which could be seen, even by the natural eye. Now, if I, a poor man, simply by prayer and faith, obtained, without asking any individual, the means for establishing and carrying on an orphan house, there would be something which, with the Lord's blessing, might be instrumental in strengthening the faith of the children of God, besides being a testimony to the consciences of the unconverted of the reality of the things of God. This, then, was the primary reason for establishing the orphan house. I certainly did from my heart desire to be used by God to benefit the bodies of poor children bereaved of both parents, and seek, in other respects, with the help of God, to do them good for this life. I also particularly longed to be used by God in getting the dear orphans trained up in the fear of God; but still the first and primary object of the work was (and still is) that God might be magnified by the fact that the orphans under my care are provided with all they need only *by prayer and faith*, without any one being asked by me and my fellow-laborers, whereby it may be seen that God is *faithful still* and *hears prayer still*.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

"That it might be seen by the whole world and the whole Church of God that yet in these days God listens to prayer, and that God is the same in prayer and love as he ever was"—that was the thesis which George Müller set himself to establish. That he was enabled to write Q.



ORPHANAGE NUMBER FOUR.

E. D. after it, with the confident certainty of Euclid himself, few will deny who follow his story year by year from 1836 to 1898. He was an experimental philosopher, was George Müller. Professor Tyndall long after suggested a prayer gauge in a hospital ward, but the Bristol philanthropist had anticipated the president of the British Association by nearly half a century. Here was the genuine method of the man of science applied to the verifying of the working hypothesis of the German missionary.

A ROMANCE STUDDED WITH MIRACLES.

The story of the great experiment from its inception to the close reads like one continuous romance—a romance studded with miracles, which only ceased to be regarded as miracles because they happened every day. And with the element of romance and of miracle there is mingled such grotesque absurdity—according to modern rationalistic notions—that it is difficult to refrain from bursting out into laughter.

When, in that fateful December of 1835, George Müller was weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the orphan house experimental test, he had grave doubts as to whether his desire to erect a prayer gauge in this fashion was of God or was of the devil. Had God not already given him so much to do? He was then thirty years old, and already he had established three day-schools, a Sunday-school, and an adult school, and was carrying on three charity day-schools, which would otherwise have been closed for lack of funds. He was also helping foreign missions and distributing Bibles and Testaments by the thousand.

A TEXT OF DESTINY.

On December 5 he was reading the eighty-first Psalm. It is a psalm of thanksgiving indited by some pious Hebrew more than two thousand years since in praise of the marvelous loving-kindness of God to Israel, especially as it was manifested in the Exodus. The tenth verse runs: "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt. Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it." Interpreted historically, rationally, or in any conceivably natural method, this poetical refrain applied, first, to that familiar incident of the Exodus—the feeding of the Israelites with manna and with quails, and with possibly some reference to the circumstances of Israel at the time when the psalm was written. On any rational system of interpretation it could certainly not be construed as containing a promise binding the Lord God of Israel to fill the mouth of George Müller, the German missionary at Bristol in the nineteenth century, however wide he might choose to open it. But, incredible though it may appear, it was this text and that interpretation of this text which decided George Müller to start his orphan house.

"OPEN THY MOUTH WIDE!"

He says:

> The whole of those two weeks I never asked the Lord for money or for persons to engage in the work. On December 5, however, the subject of my prayer all at once became different. I was reading Psalm lxxxi., and was particularly struck, more than at any time before, with verse 10: "*Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it.*" I thought a few moments about these words, and then was led to apply them to the case of the orphan house. It struck me that I had never asked the Lord for anything concerning it, except to know his will respecting its being established or not; and I then fell upon my knees and opened my mouth wide, asking him for much. I asked in submission to his will, and without fixing a time when he should answer my petition. I prayed that he would give me a house—*i.e.*, either as a loan or that some one might be led to pay the rent for one, or that one might be given permanently for this object; further, I asked him for £1,000 and likewise for suitable individuals to take care of the children. Besides this I have been since led to ask the Lord to put into the hearts of his people to send me articles of furniture for the house and some clothes for the children.

"AND I WILL FILL IT."

Next day nothing came. The day after he received his first shilling. Before night a second shilling was added to it. On December 9 a wardrobe came along. At the meeting 10 shillings was subscribed. No collection was taken,

but one sister offered herself for the work. On December 10 he sent to the press a statement of what he proposed to do. The same day a brother and a sister offered themselves for the work. They would give up all their furniture for the use of the home and were willing to work without salary. "In the evening a brother brought from several individuals three dishes, twenty-eight plates, three basins, one jug, four mugs, three salt-stands, one grater, four knives, and five forks." This was the beginning of a story of magical attraction heretofore seldom seen out of the "Arabian Nights."

THE MAGIC OF PRAYER.

The magic continued to work, increasing more and more and day by day, and still as the funds came in George Müller opened his mouth wider and still more wide. On December 12 an individual unexpectedly gave £50. So "I was led to pray that this day the Lord would give still more." In the evening accordingly there were sent in twenty-nine yards of print. Sister after sister came in offering themselves for work in the orphan house. Then premises which it had cost £2,600 to build were offered him as a free gift if he could raise £500 to extend them. In January, and again in May, Mr. Müller put statements in the papers of his proposals, but no subscriptions were asked for personally, nor were any acknowledged publicly by name. Still, although the orphan house was opened in April, 1837, the whole of the £1,000 had not been raised. In May Mr. Müller was sending to the press an account of "The Lord's Dealings with George Müller," and he grudged sorely issuing it until every penny had been subscribed. So he gave himself much to prayer. The Central was rung up pretty continuously these May days, and soon the money began to roll in. One day £7 10s. came, £40 another, and so on with a multitude of trinkets: one gold pin, fifteen Irish pearls, two brooches, two lockets, eleven rings, one bracelet, etc., all of gold. At last, on June 15, he had received £995. One more day was spent in prayer, and in came the lacking five-pound note. George Müller's mouth was filled at last, and he called on the brethren and sisters beloved in the Lord to help him to praise the Lord.

HOW THE PROMISE HAS BEEN KEPT.

That was how it began. How it grew and prospered until it became a mighty institution sheltering 2,000 orphans and entailing an annual expenditure of £20,000 must be read in detail in the reports of "The Lord's Dealings with George Müller." The orphan house as a test was a brilliant success. It verified George Müller's hypothesis every day for sixty years:

> While we have often been brought low, yea, so low that we have not had even as much as a single penny left, or so as to have the last bread on the table, and not as much money as was needed to buy another loaf, yet never have we had to sit down to a meal without our good Lord having provided nourishing food for us. I am bound to state this, and I do it with pleasure. My Master has been a kind Master to me, and if I had to choose this day again as to the way of living, the Lord giving me grace, I would not choose differently.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH OR TELEPATHY?

Forty-nine out of every fifty donors were personally unknown by Mr. Müller. None of the donors were ever personally appealed to for a penny. Not a farthing was spent in advertisements. No collections were made. No vanity was stimulated by the publication of the names of donors in subscription lists. Modest little reports were issued from time to time, and that was all. Of course, excepting the prayer of faith. That telephone was constantly switched on to Ashley Down. And the results were what we see. Mr. Müller rung up the Central, and the Central switched him on to a marvelous multitude of persons in all parts of the world who had the wherewithal to minister to his needs. It was very seldom that Mr. Müller specifically named any one to be switched on to. Once, however, when he wanted £100 very badly, he prayed that it might be laid upon the heart of one particular person to give him £100. And lo, it came to pass even as he had prayed! The £100 came along next day. Telepathy, no doubt! Yes.

THE CENTRAL?

But who governed the telepathic thought-waves, so that when Mr. Müller gave them no definite direction they were transmitted direct to those who could contribute? Over and over again the subscribers accompanied their remittances by the statement that "God had told them to send it in." The ground on which the orphanage stands was obtained in this way, not as a gift, but at a heavy reduction. Mr. Müller had called twice upon the vendor, and found him out both times:

> Mr. Müller now judged that God had some intention in the matter, and resolved not to call at the gentleman's residence later in the day, as he might have done. The following morning, however, Mr. Müller saw him, and the gentleman at once stated that he was prepared for the visit, for the previous night he had been unable to sleep, and while lying awake God had told him that if Mr. Müller called again he must sell him the land at £120 per acre instead of £200, the price he had been asking for it. The compact was drawn up and signed within ten minutes, and thus Mr. Müller secured the seven

acres of land for £560 less than he would have done the night before!

AT LAST HELP ALWAYS CAME.

I have filled up all my available space, and as yet I have but told of the beginning of the work —the planting of the acorn which was so steadily and so speedily to grow into the magnificent oak that shelters 2,000 orphans at Ashley Down. In the very last report he ever issued, Mr. Müller affirmed once more that the aim and object of the institution was to prove that the living God was still the living God, as in the days of the prophets three thousand to four thousand years ago, as in the days of the apostles eighteen hundred and sixty years ago.

When we need money to carry on the various branches of the institution we ask no former donors to help us, we do not send out especial appeals for help, we have no collections. We do nothing but pray, and patiently wait God's time for help; and he invariably helps us, though very, very often during the past sixty-three years we have had our patience and faith greatly tried before help came. *But at last it always came.*

Again he wrote, after sixty-seven years' experience:

Everything that I needed for myself or my family I received from God in answer to prayer, without ever appealing to any human being in the whole world for anything, or even informing any human being of my need. . . . When I was in forty-two countries all over the world engaged in my missionary labors, I often needed to pay down £100, £140, yea, even £240 for a passage to Australia, to and fro, for myself and Mrs. Müller, but I always had the means of doing so without asking any one for help.

SO LIKE THE TELEPHONE.

A volume might be filled with anecdotes each, if it stood by itself, sufficient to be ranked as a miracle, at least as miraculous as those in the "Lives of the Saints," illustrating the way in which this man's prayers were answered. But at the orphan house they appeared as much a matter of course as it seems to us to receive answers from the telephone. That mundane instrument also tries our patience pretty severely at times. But it works; and so did George Müller's prayer of faith.

The way in which the money came rolling in—nay, to this hour continues to roll in—as thank-offerings, as conscience money, as donations, as bequests, can only be glanced at here. Mr. Müller would never insure his property; and those who followed his example, leaving the preservation of their premises from fire to the care of the Lord, used to send the insurance money in to the orphan house. One donor sent in £2 7s. 6d. one year, "instead of insuring my men against accidents under the Employers' Liability act of 1880." It is difficult to repress a smile while reading some of the acknowledgments in the report. One good soul sent in £1 with this statement: "Our Heavenly Father has given us thirty-four chickens, and not one of them has been taken by the fox, although our neighbors have lost many!"

THANK-OFFERINGS.

A newspaper writer in Bristol says:

Then thank-offerings would be received for the recovery of debts; for preservation from fire; for health; for harvest; and for sleep; for preservation from injury in falling through a trap-door; for being delivered from perils in darkness on a Canadian prairie; for not having been killed, but only greatly hurt, in being thrown from a horse; for "having caught the train several times when being on important business and having very little time;" for restoring two cows that were very ill and not expected to live; (from a wife) for her husband not having drunk any beer at Christmas; for a horse having turned out well; for having "broken my *left* arm," and not "my right arm" or "my neck or head;" for "the safe delivery of a valued servant and a sow from an enraged bull;" for "relieving my dear daughter of a violent face ache;" for "the restoration of a very bad finger;" for a ten-pound note, which it was thought was bad, turning out to be a good one; for "a very dear, sweet stepmother;" and for preservation from injury—the donor had only left his bath-room about five minutes when the ceiling fell.

And so forth and so forth. These things did not occur in the ages of faith. They are occurring this very day, in the last decade of the nineteenth century, in the midst of this materialist and skeptical generation.

And now, reader, what do you make of it all? Did George Müller verify his tremendous hypothesis or did he not? It is possible of course to criticise the deductions that may be drawn from the experiment. There can be no question as to the result of the experiment itself.

What George Müller set himself to prove was that the old telephone known as the prayer of faith was a living reality, a practical and most convenient method of obtaining his ends. That he certainly proved—if anything can ever be said to be proved. And let it never be forgotten that while others talk of George Müller being a specially gifted man of faith, George Müller himself always scouted the notion. To attribute any special quality to him as an explanation of the success of his petitions would in his eyes have destroyed the chief object for which he established the orphan house. He did it to prove to every humble, believing soul that he or she, equally with George Müller, could draw on the divine treasury for all their needs. But to do so it is necessary to be in connection and to have your batteries, the electricity in which is faith, well charged. Otherwise you may subscribe to the exchange, but the telephone won't work.

THE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER PRIMARIES.

BY WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS.

I.—ITS CAUSES.

A DECADE ago the ballot reformer was much in evidence. To-day his younger brother proclaims the need of pure primaries. Then an officially regulated election was announced as the harbinger of our political millennium. Now, with that millennium as far away as before, we are told that the trouble was not with the election, but with the caucus. The elder reformer was partly right; the electors of to-day thank him for their opportunity to vote in secret and for the certainty that their votes will be counted and returned as cast. The younger brother, too, is partly right, and soon may be able to point to another officially regulated election day for caucus purposes and say proudly, "I helped to accomplish that!" But in hoping for a political millennium both are rainbow-chasing. They must be satisfied if they can but help. Politics will be politics to the end. Leaders may become bosses. He who would change our primary-election laws should ask little more than that every opportunity be given to be rid of an unsatisfactory leader or to make a political organization responsive to its voters. Thus far the reformer and the liberal partisan can go together. In that unity of purpose lies the hopefulness of the present movement for better primaries.

SWEEP OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement is both spontaneous and widespread. No primary election law worthy the name has been in force more than three years. Yet the ambitious legislator who has not already built political castles in Spain with materials taken from this or that plan to reform the primaries is rare. Michigan, Minnesota, and Massachusetts enacted primary laws in 1895; California's law of that year was declared unconstitutional and reënacted in 1897. This year Illinois fell into line and has already tried its new law; primary reform bills have been prominent in the Legislatures of half a dozen States; while in New York the agitation became epidemic, and reformers and politicians have been tumbling over one another in their zeal to help enact a primary election law.

History is repeating itself. In a little more than a decade our body electorate has again risen, and the phenomena which marked the spontaneous adoption of the Australian ballot system again appear. They characterize and emphasize this newest of reforms—officially conducted primaries. But with this difference: there is the same demand voiced by the non-political classes; the same heedless rush after anything, good or bad, if but a reform; the same willingness on the part of legislators to give statutory expression to the popular demand. But this time the problem is not so easy. It was not difficult to frame a system for voting based upon a formal registration and which guaranteed a secret ballot and an honest count. We had but to copy the statutes and be guided by the experience of our Australian cousins. The disease of caucus corruption, however, broke out first in our own land—at least here for the first time have the symptoms been acute and the need of a general application of healing remedies universally recognized. Student and politician alike have become convinced of the necessity of some decidedly allopathic doses. Hence perhaps the many nostrums—the seemingly unlimited remedies. Hence, too, the unending conferences and the growing heap of bills and reports devoted to primary laws!

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

In short, the present problem is involved in problems. To prescribe that a man must reside in his election precinct a specified time and formally register before he may vote was easy; but to prescribe a test by which shall be determined whether a voter is a party man or not, and then to add to it a scheme whereby, without increasing the duties of electoral citizenship to a prohibitive point, the elector may be enrolled as a party voter and protected in his right to vote at his party's primaries, suggest difficulties as apparent to the plain citizen as they are to the politician. We elected our officers all over the country in much the same way before the ballot laws went into effect. But the caucus systems, the notice required, the choice of officers, whether the vote shall be by ballot or not, and the test of allegiance to party, vary not merely from State to State, but from city to city and village to village. A State law regulating primaries must solve that problem, uniformity in operation being essential. The average legislator was easily convinced that no political harm might come to him from an official and secret ballot. But that same legislator looks doubtful and for a time is inclined to rebel when the caucus rules he understands are threatened and new-fangled devices of which

he knows nothing are suggested; for how will such laws affect his political future?

The problem is complicated, too, by the very insidiousness of the malady. The old-time caucus was an informal town meeting. In communities having a scattered but fixed population such a caucus accomplished its purpose. But in the centers of population, the great cities, evils developed which live in the words "snap calls," "packed caucuses," and their like. The primaries of that period, however, were public, and if sometimes controlled by brute force, they yielded in the end to public opinion, whether expressed in a policeman's night-stick or in a vigorous rebuke at the polls. With the coming of the official ballot the evolution of the caucus began. From the caucus in a hat we quickly evolved to a caucus in a head—the head of a leader who might or might not express the party's choice. The process was simple. The caucus without rules had not been a success; therefore we would try one with rules. Rules were drawn and we soon were experiencing a rule-regulated caucus. This system worked well or ill, just as the rules were fair or elastic, and if elastic, just as the political leaders enforcing them were broad or narrow. Rules, however, easily yielded to amendment, committees changed from year to year, and almost unconsciously we evolved from the *regulated* to the *regular* caucus.

THE REVOLT AGAINST BOSSISM.

The primary meeting thus became the real center of political activity. It was subject to elastic rules, changing almost from day to day. Politicians being but human, selfish purposes suggested selfish means, and regularity being the open sesame, regularity was regulated. At first the party organization was content with regulating the choice of the caucus officers; then it suggested all but prohibitive oaths as the basis of party membership; then the caucus suddenly betook itself to back alleys and up flights of stairs; and thus at last the party, so called, became small and select! The few who remained "regular" merely obeyed. The evolution had been accomplished. The caucus of leadership—silent, law-abiding, and deadly—named the candidates for whom the people must vote on the blanket ballot of election day. The picture may be extreme. That it is true to reality in many of our cities will not be denied. It is the logical outcome of a system of rule-regulated primaries. There is no brute force in such a system. The caucus is as peaceable as a prayer-meeting.

But what of the result? Political revolts have rapidly increased. The rank and file of the voters have been breaking away from their party allegiance. Parties have been disintegrating. Recent municipal elections in our greatest cities evidenced a tendency to bolt the ticket from top to bottom. The wise ones among our political leaders have taken the lesson to heart. To them, rather than to the professional reformers, is due the widespread demand for a new kind of primary, regulated, it is true, but by law, not rules, and made effectual by penalties and punishments. At any rate, whatever the caucus or however insidious the disease, the day of the select few at primaries, like the day of brute force, is ending. The people will again choose their candidates. Parties may again fulfill their proper function, responsible and responsive leadership in public affairs.

II.—ITS EXPRESSION IN VARIOUS STATES.

Such are the conditions which have given birth to the present demand for primary reform. The disease was acute; the remedies applied have been extreme. A revolution in political methods will be the result. But that result is by no means yet assured. There are some indeed who sniff at what has been done and regret it all because, being called a reform, the sham, so to say, will but postpone the reality. But the record speaks for itself. The movement is not yet five years old. It has met with opposition in high places and in low. Yet ten important States now have statutes more or less complete controlling on the primaries, and as many more are considering and investigating the problem.

IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

Few States have been or are entirely without statutory regulation of the primaries. These regulations have in most cases gone no further than provisions for sufficient public notice and a few simple rules fixing the duties of the caucus officers. The Southern States and those of the West, with the exception of California, have done little more than this. Thus much has been left to party regulations—with varying success. Other States have enacted the rules of the parties into statutes, and improved their primaries by surrounding them with the dignity of the law and the punishments of their penal codes. Minnesota is an instance. Her primary law, passed in 1895, is made up of the simplest of party rules, all details being left with the political organizations. Wisconsin in the same year enacted a similar law, which in 1897 had grown to be a very respectable primary statute. It is based on party rules and therefore leaves much to be regulated by political committees; but it provides for

an officially conducted primary in the booths, with blanket ballots, registry books, and official returns. Two of its provisions cannot be commended—*i.e.*, that which makes the test of one's right to vote dependent on a written oath that "he voted for the regular candidates" of the party at the last election, and that which provides for a preliminary "parlor caucus" at which the delegates whose names are to be printed on the primary blanket ballot may be nominated. The Wisconsin law is compulsory on the large cities and optional elsewhere. It is a step, even if short, but yet a step forward.

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

Ohio politics have of late become odorous. Yet Ohio was one of the earliest of the States to adopt a primary law. There Ohio stopped, and this in spite of agitation which resulted in a corrupt-practices act that is a model. The present law is complex and out of date. It gives extended options to political committees. At the same time the primaries in the large cities are under the control of the public election officers and marked by some of the customary regulations. Cleveland's primaries are controlled by party rules of recent construction, and the direct vote for candidates, as opposed to the convention plan of nomination, has there been given a fair trial. Michigan is another of the States where the work has been little more than half done. Her law, also enacted in 1895, is in two parts, one applicable to Detroit, the other to all other considerable cities. The public furnishes the booths, furniture, ballot-boxes, and the like, but the regulations touching the choice of the election officers, primary enrollment, and party allegiance are dangerously loose. Some admirable features are that the primaries shall be held on two fixed days in October, each of the large parties having a separate day, that the election precinct shall be the unit of representation, and that voting in conventions must be *viva voce*.

IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky's primary law has been much quoted. It is a model in brevity. It, too, prescribes caucus supervision not unlike election supervision, providing even for a blanket ballot printed by the party organizations. Its penal provisions are severe. It permits the direct-vote method, and the Congressional nomination campaigns in Kentucky have often been of national interest. But the provision which has attracted most attention is Kentucky's novel means of making up party rolls by declarations of affiliation made by voters when they register prior to election day. The system is open to abuses and many complaints are made—that it encourages the floater to enroll with the opposite party in order to make its nominations bad, and that its publicity prevents many of the employee class from participating in primaries. But on the whole this Kentucky system is the simplest, least burdensome, and most accurate method yet devised, whereby a party's rolls may be made up and "padding" and "erasing" prevented.

IN MISSOURI.

Missouri's law applies only to the primaries in St. Louis and Kansas City, but is notable because enacted as early as 1891. The caucus is officially regulated and blanket ballots are supplied at public expense. The law is silent as to enrollment and the qualifications of the party voter. It assesses candidates to pay for printing the ballots. As few as twenty voters in a ward may name a candidate for printing on the ballot, and the election officers must be chosen by the public officials from lists furnished by the candidates. Kansas City selects most of its candidates directly; St. Louis by delegates to conventions. The law has had a fair trial and is a success.

But of the laws which preceded the recent New York statute the most notable and progressive are those of Massachusetts, California, and Illinois. The former has been on trial three years; the latter was enacted early in the present year and has already been successfully tried in Chicago; while the law of California, the most advanced of the three, has been in force but a year.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts caucus law is in two parts, one compulsory on Boston, the other on other localities. It took form from the Republican rules in force in Boston five years ago, was originally enacted in 1894 after a legislative investigation, and was reënacted in its present form in 1895. By it party committees and, to a lesser degree, political conventions are regulated by positive law, and most of the restrictions familiar at general elections apply to the primaries. Party organizations call the conventions and caucuses and certify the names of proposed delegates to the public authorities. Beyond this the machinery of the caucus is in the hands of the election commissioners. Until 1897 political committees fixed the test of party allegiance. In that year this was made dependent on the elector's willingness, if challenged, to swear that he intends to support the candidates of the party at the next election, and has not taken part in the primaries of any other party for a year, the first statutory recognition of intention rather than past fealty as the true test. As few as five electors in a ward in

Boston may nominate a delegation for printing on the ballot. These delegates may be voted for as a body or separately, and may be pledged to or against a candidate or principle by printing above their names a few words indicative of such pledge. But Massachusetts has no enrollment system, its primaries are movable feasts, and the caucus officers are chosen at the caucuses. Great success has thus far marked the operation of the law. Barring the newer statutes of California and New York, it is easily the best of the State laws yet passed, and in some features is even their superior.

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Stratton law of California has for its object "the promotion of the purity of primary elections by regulating the conduct thereof." Like the Massachusetts statute, it supervises the machinery of nominations from the beginning to the end. It does not provide for a party enrollment, but prescribes the use of the election registers and makes intention to support a party's candidate the test of party allegiance. The law is remarkable for two new devices: one in the interest of a large attendance at primaries, the other that the expense of these preliminary elections may be kept within bounds. California compels all parties to hold their primaries on the same day and together, thus constituting another election day. It is to be regretted that this day may be changed from year to year and need not be the same day even in adjoining counties. Any person may furnish caucus ballots, but they must be of the color and size prescribed by the election commissioners. California thus attains substantial secrecy without the complicated machinery and great expense of blanket primary ballots; while this far Western pioneer in the movement chooses election judges after the manner of juries and compels them, as a duty incident to their citizenship, to serve without pay. These experiments will be watched with great interest. The law in its entirety promises more for better primaries than any statute other than the new law of New York.

THE CHICAGO EXPERIMENT.

The primary elections of Chicago have been as bad and unreliable as those of New York. Yet Chicago in March, 1898, experienced a new kind of caucus, the result of the Illinois primary law of 1898. The sponsors of this law do not claim that it equals those of Massachusetts and California, but maintain that it guarantees to Chicago at least a legally conducted primary, paid for at public expense and with some of the restrictions and safeguards of election day. There is no statutory declaration of the party test, no provision for enrollment, no regular primary day, no blanket ballot, and but the loosest provisions for a "uniform" ballot. But the penal provisions are numerous and drastic, the judges and clerks are public officers, the primary districts can have only a limited number of voters, and the general election law is declared applicable to primary elections. The ballots used at the first primary held under the law were pledging ballots. The percentage of voters who participated in that primary showed a marked increase over the past. There was quiet and peace where before had been mob tactics and bloodshed. The success of the law thus far augurs well for an Illinois law that may come next year or the next, and through which the voters of that State may have all the protection provided in Massachusetts, California, and now at last in New York.

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The condition of the movement prior to the recent action of the New York Legislature may therefore be summed up as follows:

All of the primary election laws prescribe—

1. Sufficient public notice.
2. Voting by ballot.
3. Sworn officers, chosen either at the primaries or by the party or public authorities.
4. That the expense of primary elections be borne by the public or, in rare instances, by the candidates.
5. That the voter be protected against familiar frauds and the wrong-doer at the caucus suffer severe penalties.
6. That parties, while necessarily a part of the machinery of elections, must be supreme in the management of their internal affairs.
7. That these requirements should be compulsory only on the larger cities and optional elsewhere.

The later statutes go much further and provide penalties and machinery with a particularity which, while revealing the malignancy of the disease, prophesies the healthful result to come. These recent statutes are more or less specific in the following matters:

1. The methods for securing a fair and full enrollment of a party's voters prior to its primaries.
2. The proper test by which to determine who is a member of a party.
3. The establishment of a preliminary election day or days for primary purposes.
4. The use of a secret primary ballot of the "blanket" or "uniform" variety.
5. The nomination of candidates by direct vote, or, if through conventions, by delegates chosen by a pledging ballot at the primary.
6. The regulation of the convention, in particular, by provisions against proxy and secret voting and by proper restrictions against interference with the temporary organization.

The most vital of these are the party test and the methods of enrollment The former was left

to rules until within little more than a twelve-month. The test, quite naturally perhaps, had yearly become more and more prohibitive. The tendency now is to fix it by statute and, what is more important, to base it on future intention, not past acts.

Prior to the present year none of the States except Kentucky went further than to provide the use of the election registers or voting lists as caucus registers, leaving the voter, if challenged, to the mercy of an inquisitorial election judge, or compelling him to go to a public political confessional before entitling himself to a vote at his party's caucus. Viewed in the light of the modern city primary, without the protection of non-elastic law in these two particulars, the rights of the party voter are never safe.

The most serious indictment of our primary system is that so few voters attend, and usually those only of the obedient kind. The establishment of a regular day or days for primary meetings is therefore a far step forward. All the later statutes provide for such a day; but aside from New York none fixes the day save Michigan, and that State has two days, not one.

The analogy of the blanket ballot now universal on election day led many States to incorporate the idea into their primary laws, to the weakening of their efficiency and the increase of their burden upon the public treasury. What is wanted is a secret ballot. The blanket primary ballot has well been said to increase the dangers masked in the threatening behest, "Be regular," the last stand, and an effective one, of a discredited political machine. Thus the trend of the movement seems to be away from the blanket ballot and toward a ballot like that originated in California. It permits vest-pocket voting, which is usually independent; it makes it easier to tip over an unsatisfactory organization; it can be made absolutely secret.

Of the merits of the direct vote there is the widest divergence of opinion. In large cities, with from twenty to one hundred candidates to be considered at the caucuses, much confusion, to say nothing of nominations by very small minorities, might result. Except in political divisions where the interest could be centered on one office, nomination by convention has nowhere been abolished with complete success. Some of the State laws tacitly permit direct voting. None of the more modern, such as those of California and Illinois, even do that; while New York's new law merely allows a community to try it. Warm advocates of primary reform hesitate to give up the convention. But they are unwilling to trust delegates who are appointed, not nominated, or conventions which are dictated from outside or are not masters of their own affairs. Hence the devices to make the primary fair, large, and representative. Hence the pledging ballot, on the face of which the man or organization to be supported is plainly indicated. Hence, too, the increasing restrictions on the organization of political conventions and voting thereat. Once let the caucus be officially regulated, perfectly fair and largely attended, and the convention organized by its delegates and not from headquarters, and with its members selected by pledging ballots and compelled to vote *viva voce* and in person, the agitation for the abolition of the convention and for direct nominations by the people will disappear.

III.—THE NEW YORK PRIMARY LAW.

This, then, was the condition of the movement at the beginning of the recent remarkable campaign for reformed primaries in the Empire State. That campaign merits an article by itself; but briefly described it and its results are as follows:

The New York election code was enacted in 1892. It has five short sections devoted to primaries and conventions. Its provisions might be of some value in a rural community, but as a system for a State characterized by immense aggregations of population and for the past half century the storm-center of political corruption, these provisions could as well have been blank paper. The sudden awakening and the somewhat remarkable result are, however, not to be wondered at. For some time the mutterings of the storm have been heard. The tendency has been to make regularity more difficult and the caucus more select. In some places the primary became not only select, but secreted. The old-time outcry against taxation without representation, in a modified form, was again heard, and the wiser of the political leaders made their rules more liberal. Others did not, and, not satisfied with a select and semi-secret caucus, seized upon conventions by unseating majorities, and, backed by an unanimity thus won, hoisted the banner of regularity and went on—to certain defeat. The majority party lost or suffered losses in every important city in 1897; in New York and Albany as the result of independent nomination, and in Buffalo, to a certain extent at least, by reason of a noisy protest against alleged arbitrary action in making up the caucus registry lists.

Chastened by this crushing defeat, largely traceable to dissatisfaction with the caucus rules, the Republican party set to work at the cause. It controlled the Legislature and the governor was of its faith. Its problem was made the easier by a small majority in the lower house and the

presence therein of a few men selected as independents, but who were Republicans in principle and at heart. Besides, when the legislative session began it had before it the result of investigations made by committees from the Buffalo Republican League and kindred political organizations. It had, too, the knowledge that Governor Black was in favor of and determined to have a primary law which would lift the political caucuses of New York to the level of the other populous States and tend toward a unification of the Republican party. The situation was somewhat novel, but as promising as novel.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

On the first days of the session two primary bills were introduced; one by Senator Pavey, of New York, which was a redraft of a bill introduced by him the year before and smothered by the then dominant political forces; it provided for the Kentucky system of enrollment by declaration of political affiliation at the time of the annual registration of voters; the other by Senator Brush, of Brooklyn, which provided some important but incomplete changes in the then existing law. These bills were quickly supplemented by that of Assemblyman Hill, of Buffalo—probably the most comprehensive bill of its kind ever presented—and a little later by Senator Ford's bill, which was taken to express what the Republican organization of New York City was willing to concede to the bolting wing of its party.

These four bills were quickly followed by others, more or less complete, and the question of primary reform soon became the most important before the Legislature. The Hill bill really included the Pavey and Brush bills, and the lines were soon drawn between that bill and the measure introduced by Senator Ford. In the controversy which resulted, a controversy remarkable for conferences seemingly limitless in number and of almost unlimited duration, the principles behind the Hill bill and many of the details suggested by it continually won support, and in the end were given expression in the bill which became a law late in March. The original form of the bill—an amendment to the election law—gave place to the form of a separate statute; the blanket ballot provisions were dropped out, and wisely; the combination of the three duties, enrollment for primaries, voting at primaries, and registering for election, all on one day, was eliminated; the meeting of the parties together on primary day was revised out in one of the later conferences, and the bill was made optional on all cities and villages of over five thousand and under fifty thousand, instead of compulsory on all; but aside from this the law in its essentials is the Hill bill, a bill which was drafted after a study of all of the statutes on the subject and was intended to include the best that was in each of them. Whatever the result in actual practice, the law as it stands does credit to Governor Black, Senators Lexow and Pavey, Assemblyman Hill, and Elihu Root and Paul D. Cravath, of the Union League Club's special committee, not to mention the scores of other individuals whose time and talents were given without stint. The New York Primary Election law was framed and passed in less than three months; in the end there was not a vote against it. It is at present the broadest and most complete law regulating primary elections, political committees, and conventions.

PRINCIPLES OF THE MEASURE.

This latest enactment provides, of course, for the officially regulated primary now growing familiar—in truth establishes a preliminary election surrounded by the formalities and penalties of the modern election laws. But it goes much further than any State has gone in a number of particulars. The party test is modeled after that of Massachusetts and depends on future intention, but it expressly exempts municipal elections, and is the first statutory recognition that a voter may vote as he pleases for city officers and yet be a party man. The enrollment provisions, though based on the Kentucky plan, are far more elaborate; and the dangers of that plan are minimized by providing in substance that the enrollment for one year shall be made up the year before (with opportunities for reënrollment after change of residence) and shall be secret until after the approaching election day. The ballot is of the California variety, but the provisions concerning it and the methods of its preparation and voting are all in the direction of making it both easy to get and absolutely secret when cast. Perhaps the most notable provision is that which establishes an annual primary day for all parties in the regular election polling places and before the regular election officers, the seventh Tuesday before election thus becoming a fixed primary election day, with, it need not be claimed, all that that means in getting out a full expression of a party's voters. To be sure, the different parties vote in separate booths and before election officers representing their own party only, but that there will be a fixed primary day for all parties is the important, far-reaching fact. The basis of representation in conventions is dependent on the last vote for governor, while a similar rule makes party committees more representative, and in cities of the first class at least those committees must be chosen at the primaries and not in the hurly-burly of conventions. The conventions themselves are

regulated by positive provisions, such as official rolls made up by public officers, the temporary organization entirely in the hands of the convention itself and not regulated from headquarters, voting for officers to be *viva voce*, and a record of proceedings to be kept and filed as a public document.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

The New York law, however, is not perfect. It has been criticised because cumpulsory only on large cities and silent entirely as to primaries in communities having less than five thousand inhabitants. Its enrollment system is complex and open to possible frauds, but will probably be simplified by later Legislatures. Its June primary day in years of State elections is unnecessary and should be stricken out. Trouble may come from election officers who are in effect named by the political committees, though the success of the same method in choosing the officers at regular elections prophesies the opposite result. In its entirety, however, the law cannot be too highly commended. Only a fair trial will prove its value or reveal its defects. The fact remains that, judged by the standard of other primary laws, New York in the short space of three months has in this matter progressed from barbarism to civilization.

This, then, is the status of the movement as the National Primary Election League comes on the scene. The first conference of that body, held in New York late in January, did much to crystallize the then growing sentiment in the Empire State. It did so because those in charge of that conference did not make the mistake of allowing the expression of theories only. They recognized that the honest practical politician—of whom there are not a few—is as deeply interested in better primaries as is the theorist. Thus guided, the new Primary League can do much to popularize the primary meeting, and, by favoring non-elastic laws to protect the voter at the caucus and by inspiring him with confidence in its real value, may in the end modify the meaning of that much-abused word, politics.

The movement is yet in its beginnings. It is as far-reaching as civil-service reform and goes more to the root of things than ballot reform. So long as we use the official blanket ballot at elections, the primary meeting must continue the more important function of the two. There are, indeed, those who say that officially regulated caucuses will but strengthen the machines. No! not the machines, but the parties. Therein lies the value, the necessity of the movement. The plain truth is that the patience of voters has been so exhausted by a deficient nomination system that, within State lines at least, parties have been disintegrating. Carried to its ultimate this tendency might lead not only to confusion, but even to national disruption. Parties have been and should be the responsible agents of our people. Republics like ours cannot long have more than two parties, for the governing party ought always to be representative of a large proportion, if not of an actual majority, of our people. Every step toward primaries that shall be free to all and fair to all must, therefore, be in the right direction. Let the law step in, as it has done in Massachusetts, California, Illinois, and New York, and our system will be safe; for party organizations will then be responsible to the people, party nominations will be made by the people, not the leaders, and political leadership will be liberal and statesmanlike.

Otherwise, after the wreck of political organizations and the dethronement of the bosses may come that chaos of irresponsibility and individualism which would surely remove the balance-wheel of this Government of ours.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ISOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for May begins with a reprint of the address by the Hon. Richard Olney delivered at Harvard College last March on the "International Isolation of the United States." Mr. Olney rehearses Washington's rule that the United States should stand aloof from European politics and quarrels and avoid alliances that might connect it with them. The very statement of this rule, thinks Mr. Olney, shows that the considerations justifying it to Washington can no longer be urged in support of it. "Time has been gained—our institutions are proven to have a stability and to work with a success exceeding all expectation—and though the nation is still young, it has long since ceased to be feeble or to lack the power to command its own fortunes." This change since Washington's time evidently appears to Mr. Olney to justify a disregard in the future of the "rule." He thinks it possible to regard the isolation rule as having outlived its usefulness, without exposing ourselves to any serious hazards.

"There is such a thing for a nation as a 'splendid isolation'—as when for a worthy cause, for its own independence, or dignity, or vital interests it unshrinkingly opposes itself to a hostile world. But isolation that is nothing but a shirking of the responsibilities of high place and great power is simply ignominious. If we shall sooner or later—and we certainly shall—shake off the spell of the Washington legend and cease to act the *rôle* of a sort of international recluse, it will not follow that formal alliances with other nations for permanent or even temporary purposes will soon or often be found expedient. On the other hand, with which of them we shall as a rule practically coöperate cannot be doubtful. From the point of view of our material interests alone, our best friend as well as most formidable foe is that world-wide empire whose navies rule the seas and which on our northern frontier controls a dominion itself imperial in extent and capabilities."

"There is a patriotism of race as well as of country—and the Anglo-American is as little likely to be indifferent to the one as to the other. Family quarrels there have been heretofore and doubtless will be again, and the two peoples, at the safe distance which the broad Atlantic interposes, take with each other liberties of speech which only the fondest and dearest relatives indulge in."

SHOULD WE INCREASE THE ARMY?

"REASONS for Increasing the Regular Army" are set forth by Lieut. George B. Duncan, U. S. A., in the April number of the *North American Review*.

After considering the arguments formerly advanced against the maintenance of standing armies, the changed conditions under which the United States is taking its place as one of the great world powers of to-day, and the resulting importance of systematic national defense, Lieutenant Duncan proceeds to note the cost and strength of the armies now maintained by other nations.

The largest army in the world at the present time is maintained by Russia, at an annual expenditure of $213,000,000. In time of peace this army numbers 910,000 officers and men, while 3,077,000 men are immediately available for any emergency, and the full fighting strength of the country is estimated at 13,000,000 men. Germany comes next with an army of 584,734 men ready for war at any moment. This force can be promptly increased to 3,700,000, and under the new law the empire has a prospective strength for national defense of 7,697,356, of whom 4,297,856 are trained soldiers.

"France expends $123,000,000 annually to keep 524,768 officers and men in training, ready to be augmented to a total of 2,930,000 for defense. England and India keep up a regular establishment of 366,000 men and 865,000 reserves and militia, and these forces can be doubled for war. Spain maintains an army of 95,000, nearly four times larger than our own, with an available war strength of 1,334,000 men. Italy has a peace army of 222,275 and a prospective force for war of 3,397,000. Even Belgium has a force of 43,359, and Holland one of 21,500.

"Now a glance at the American side of the same subject. Mexico, with a population of 11,633,000, keeps up a regular army of 35,000; Colombia, with 4,600,000 people, an army of 5,000; Brazil an army of about 24,000 in a population of 18,000,000; Chili an army of 25,600, with a population of 3,500,000. The Argentine Republic, with a population of 4,750,000, maintains 15,000 regular troops. The United States, with 70,000,000 and growing every day, keeps in training about 25,000 men, with an antiquated organization, while to the north lives a population of 5,000,000 people ready to do and die for England. In naval ability suffice it to say that

the combined navies of Mexico and South America would not be a barrier to England's West Indian squadron alone."

If the Monroe doctrine is to have force, we are to take into consideration the possibility of being called on to defend weaker American states from European intervention. Without the intervention of the United States, Lieutenant Duncan is of the opinion that not another government on this hemisphere could live in the face of a determined foe from Europe. Keeping such contingencies in mind, it seems plain that our dependence on the militia of the States has been carried too far.

MODERN SOLDIERING.

"It must be borne in mind that there is no subject in which greater scientific progress has been made during the past thirty years than in the appliances and appurtenances of war. The non-professional reader will grasp this fact more readily by reference to the familiar circumstance of the cost and length of time required to build and equip one of our modern warships as compared with the wooden frigates of the line then in vogue. There has been quite as much change and improvement in the armament of troops for battle, and a very much greater need of discipline and preliminary training and drill to make them effective in action. Indeed, there is no comparison between these latter requirements as they exist to-day and what was formerly necessary, and it is this fact which it is so difficult to impress upon the average citizen. The old soldier who advanced to the attack in what he called a rain of bullets would now be greeted with a deluge. The mass of metal thrown from two contending lines of battle will be terrific. The skirmish preceding battle will commence at incredible distances. In the full tide of conflict, squads, sections, companies, and even battalions may in a moment be swept into eternity. In the face of such conditions, common sense would say that victory will reward that command which uses its weapons most skillfully, which husbands its ammunition and throws its leaden hail with accuracy, and at the command of its leaders moving ever onward to the attack, forgetting personal danger in its confidence in the wisdom of its commanders, and in final victory. Do we realize the never-ending drill, the discipline, the unceasing vigilance of instruction, the unquestioning obedience, the target practice, the field exercises absolutely necessary, all to bring the soldier to his most efficient state, or, if you please, to convert the individual into as much of a machine as possible? Such essential qualities can come only from the regular training of daily life; and so the question naturally arises, Does the militia fulfill these conditions?"

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE MILITIA.

The organized militia in the whole country numbers about 112,000 officers and men, and the unorganized portion of the total male population subject to military duty in emergency about 9,000,000. Lieutenant Duncan estimates that forty-nine men out of every fifty, the country through, are "ignorant of even the rudiments of military instruction."

The men in the militia organizations of the States enlist for recreation, pleasure, and the physical advantages of military drill, not for fighting. Lieutenant Duncan declares that to pit such men against experienced regular troops whose whole life has been given to preparation for battle would be almost murderous. The victory in future battles, he says, must be with the force having the best-controlled and most accurate fire action. Without fire discipline mere members avail nothing.

"There is no question of the patriotism of our people and of the fact that in time of national danger hundreds of thousands would willingly throw their lives into the breach in defense of our institutions, and that in the end fidelity and valor would remain supreme, and that the country would rebound from any conflict more vigorous from the healthful blood-letting of war. But while the country might rise supreme from its very ashes, there would be no resurrection of the lives which had paid the forfeit of war; there could be no return to the fireside of the fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons left upon the battlefield. Upon individuals thus left to mourn does the anguish of war fall hardest. The question simply is whether it is the part of good government to demand from our citizens such a sacrifice, such a needless slaughter as would now pay the price of war, or by a proper preparation in peace to reduce such possibilities to a minimum."

FINANCIERING FOR WAR.

THE April number of the *Bankers' Magazine* considers the problem of meeting war expenditures with the least possible disturbance of existing contracts—in other words, maintaining specie payments. The editor shows that all the most important wars carried on by the United States have been financed on a paper-money basis and have been followed by periods of depression and monetary demoralization. The Continental currency of the Revolution, as is well known, became at times almost destitute of purchasing power, and a large part of it was never redeemed.

In the War of 1812 the State banks suspended specie payments and the national Government was obliged to sell its securities for the depreciated notes of those banks. Prices were increased three and four fold. The Mexican War put no such strain on the country's resources, and specie payments were not suspended.

"The civil war was commenced on a specie basis, and had it not been for two serious mistakes made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1861, it was and is the opinion of many competent authorities that specie payments need not have been suspended. It has been estimated on grounds that appear sound that the suspension of specie payments in 1861 and the ensuing necessity of the legal-tender acts increased the necessary expense of the war by at least one-third. The business of the country in 1861 presented many features very similar to those that exist to-day. Speaking of the early period the late George S. Coe, in a letter dated October, 1875, to the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, said:

"'Fortunately the commercial conditions of the Northern States were altogether favorable. The panic of 1857 had been followed by three or four years of great productiveness and economy, which had so turned international exchanges in favor of this country that larger balances in coin than ever before had, during 1860 and 1861, been imported from Europe.'

ACTION OF THE BANKS IN 1861.

"The banks in New York City held $50,000,000 in coin, which was equal to about 50 per cent. of their liabilities. Of the present time it may be said in almost the same language that the commercial conditions of the whole country are now altogether favorable. The panic of 1893 has been followed by four or five years of great productiveness and economy, which has turned international exchanges in favor of this country so that large balances in coin are now being imported from Europe. The New York City banks hold $136,000,000 in specie and show large surplus reserves; and this sum in coin is supplemented by over $170,000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

"In 1861, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, a combination of the banks in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia agreed to take $150,000,000 of 7.3 notes and furnish the Government $150,000,000 of specie in installments of $50,000,000. It was hoped that a general combination of all the banks in the Northern States could be effected, but there was so little unity among the banks of that period that this plan proved futile, and the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia had to stand alone. The three installments of specie were furnished to the Government between August 7 and December 7, 1861. On August 7 the specie in the New York banks was $49,733,990, and on December 7, after the three installments of $50,000,000 each had been furnished, there was still $42,318,610 in specie in the vaults of these banks. The disbursements of the Government were so rapid, the internal trade movement so intense, that the coin paid out in installments of $5,000,000 every six days came back to the banks through the community in about one week. In the meantime the banks were disposing of the 7.30 notes among the people, and there is every reason to believe that the banks could in this manner have furnished the Government with $50,000,000 in specie every sixty days for an indefinite period, sufficient with the use of the bank circulation to have met all expenses at prices on a specie basis. This promising outlook was dimmed and finally totally obscured by the issue of demand notes. The issue of these notes convinced the public that the war was to be fought on a paper basis, and all who could get hold of specie began to hoard it. The banks lost $13,000,000 of specie in three weeks, and as the drain was increasing they were obliged to suspend specie payments.

THE GOVERNMENT S MISTAKES.

"It must be noticed that the specie furnished by the banks was not drawn upon in the usual way by checks, but was actually taken from the vaults of the banks and deposited in the sub-Treasury. This was the other mistake of Secretary Chase. If he had consented to act under the suspension of the sub-Treasury act which had been agreed to by Congress, and treated the banks as depositories and drawn checks on them, these checks backed by the specie in the banks would have served as a circulating medium constantly issued and redeemed, and the specie itself would have remained untouched in the banks, while the loans to the Government could have been increased by degrees to any amount demanded. These two mistakes, the refusal to use banking machinery to economize the use of specie and the issue of demand Treasury notes, precipitated the suspension of specie payments and so damaged the Government's credit, as well as that of the banks, as to create the necessity which was the plea on which Congress issued the legal-tender notes of 1862."

ENORMOUS EXPENSES.

On a depreciated paper basis the expense of the civil war at times reached $3,000,000 a day, and the expense of the apprehended war with Spain may exceed even those figures. If bond

issues should become necessary, the *Bankers' Magazine* assures us that the banks of the whole country would come to the aid of the Government. It suggests that the credits furnished by the banks in return for bonds should be drawn upon by checks which would furnish a currency issued as needed and redeemed at once through the clearing-house machinery of the country.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS AND SUBMARINE MINES.

IN the *Green Bag* for April Mr. John H. Ford reviews the diplomatic relations of the United States so far as they throw light on the question of the right of Spain to protect Havana harbor by the use of explosives and by other means to blockade the port.

As to the right of blockade and the binding of neutral powers to respect it, the law seems to be settled; but as to the right of a government to protect its harbors by the use of submarine explosives, the question is still an open one so far as regards the adoption of rules by the powers to regulate it. The United States Government holds that it cannot be done recklessly and without notice.

FORMER PROTESTS OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

"Mr. Evarts, on January 25, 1881, wrote to our minister to Peru: 'I regret that a report which has been communicated to the Department obliges me to request that you will make a strong representation in the premises to the Peruvian Government should you find on inquiry that the report is well founded. The report is that the Peruvians have made use during the present war with Chili of boats containing explosive materials, which have been left adrift on the chance of their being fallen in with by some of the Chilian blockading squadron. It is sufficiently obvious that this practice must be fraught with danger to neutral vessels entitled to protection under the law of nations, and that in case American vessels are injured, this Government can do no less than hold the government of Peru responsible for any damage which may be thus occasioned. That in case it is ascertained that means and ways so dangerous to neutrals as those adverted to have been for any reasons suffered to be adopted by her forces or any part of them, they should be at once checked, not only for the benefit of Peru, but in the interest of a wise and chivalrous warfare, which should constantly afford to neutral powers the highest possible consideration.'

"Again, in 1884, the Hon. John Russell Young, as minister to China, was confronted with the threat that China would place obstructions in the water approaches to Canton because of a contemplated war with France. Corresponding with Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, as to his duties in the premises to protect American commerce, Mr. Young said, in speaking of the subject, that 'China relied upon the treaty of 1858 on her right to do so,' but further said: 'Since 1858 the methods of offensive and defensive warfare have been revolutionized. The United States, during the rebellion, saw fit to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor by sinking ships laden with stone to secure an effective blockade. Germany, during her latest war with France, protected her Baltic ports with torpedoes. I should have felt some embarrassment in seeking to persuade the Yamen that what Germany and the United States regarded as honorable warfare could not be permitted to China.'

"To this letter Mr. Frelinghuysen sent a reply on April 18, 1884, in which he said that 'it could only be tolerated as a temporary measure, to be removed as soon as the special occasion therefor shall have passed.'

"But the whole question was more thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Bayard in 1886, in a letter to Minister Denby in relation to the removal of obstructions from the same river in which he called attention to the above correspondence, and said that 'when war ceases, obstructions impeding navigation must be removed by the territorial authorities.'

WHAT DETERMINES THE NECESSITY?

"This was done when the Dutch attacked Spain in the time of Philip II., and by England in the time of Charles II. when blockaded by the Dutch; by this country during the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the late civil war; by Russia at the siege of Sebastopol and by Germany as above; but when there is no necessity—that is, when the opposing power has no navy—it is a question whether under the law of nations it can be done.

"The placing of torpedoes in the Danube by the Turks in 1877 caused a letter to be sent by Mr. Evarts to the Russian chancellor, Mr. Shishkin, in which he said, speaking of this method of warfare: 'The employment of torpedoes is so recent a belligerent device that it is believed the powers as yet have had no opportunity to consider the general regulations, if any, to which they should be subjected,' and that is exactly the status of affairs to govern the *Maine* case, provided she was destroyed by a Spanish mine in the harbor through no overt act of that government or an accidental discharge of the mine."

BRITISH-BUILT SHIPS FOR FOREIGN NAVIES.

A VERY interesting paper in the *Nineteenth Century* for April is that written by Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, entitled "British Ships in Foreign Navies." Mr. Hurd is uneasy concerning the extent to which British shipbuilders have executed orders from foreign governments who ordered ships of war. Curiously enough, his article comes immediately after Sir William White's paper, which concludes with the recognition that the chief source of the strength of England's naval power is the great reserve of productive capacity in private shipyards, which are kept going by other business than that which is supplied by orders from the Admiralty.

Following is a list of the ships of war constructed in Great Britain for foreign governments:

Argentine Republic: 2 battleships, 3 coast-defense ironclads, 3 cruisers, 2 gun-vessels, 2 torpedo gun-vessels, 5 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 22 torpedo-boats—30,053 tons.

Austria-Hungary: 2 torpedo cruisers, 1 torpedo gun-vessel, 3 first-class and 26 second-class torpedo-boats—4,912 tons.

Brazil: 2 battleships, 2 coast-defense ironclads, 2 protected cruisers, 2 torpedo gun-vessels, 14 torpedo-boats—19,465 tons.

Chili: 2 battleships, 1 armored cruiser, 3 protected cruisers, 1 gunboat, 3 torpedo gunboats, 4 destroyers, 18 torpedo-boats—33,965 tons.

China: 2 protected cruisers, 5 gunboats—10,620 tons.

Denmark: 1 cruiser, 18 torpedo-boats—1,284 tons.

Germany: 3 armored cruisers, 1 torpedo gun-vessel, 5 torpedo-boats—26,271 tons.

Greece: 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, 11 gunboats, 8 torpedo-boats—9,906 tons.

Haiti: 1 gun-vessel—950 tons.

Holland: 1 battleship, 4 coast-defense ironclads, 3 gun-vessels, 3 gunboats, 10 torpedo-boats—13,096 tons.

Italy: 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, 40 torpedo-boats—13,000 tons.

Japan: 4 battleships, 4 armored cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, 1 cruiser, 1 torpedo gun-vessel, 5 destroyers, 8 gunboats—97,505 tons.

Liberia: 1 gunboat—150 tons.

Mexico: 2 gunboats—850 tons.

Norway: 2 coast-defense ironclads, 1 torpedo gun-vessel—6,840 tons.

Peru: 1 cruiser—420 tons.

Portugal: 1 battleship, 6 cruisers, 12 gunboats, 3 river gunboats, 6 torpedo-boats—21,016 tons.

Roumania: 1 cruiser, 1 gunboat, 2 torpedo-boats, 6 coast-guard vessels—2,275 tons.

Russia: 1 coast-defense ironclad, 2 gunboats, 1 destroyer, 3 torpedo-boats—4,600 tons.

San Domingo: 3 gun-vessels—1,800 tons.

Siam: 1 cruiser, 1 gunboat—2,778 tons.

Spain: 2 battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 unprotected cruisers, 1 torpedo gun-vessel, 4 torpedo-boat destroyers, 9 torpedo-boats, 22 gunboats—31,621 tons.

Sweden: 3 torpedo-boats—110 tons.

Turkey: 8 battleships, 3 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats, 3 gun-vessels—46,328 tons.

"This is a very bald statement in detail of the significant fact that British shipbuilding yards have constructed for foreign navies warships with an aggregate displacement of 377,815 tons, equal to about one-fourth of the whole British navy."

POWERFUL CRUISERS AND BATTLESHIPS.

Strange as it may seem, some of these ships built for foreign navies are more powerful than any owned by England herself:

"The boast cannot be controverted that the British navy has no vessel to equal, size for size, these British-built cruisers of the Argentine, Chinese, and Chilian navies: they are superior in speed, in protection, in armament, and even in coal capacity."

The following statement as to the ships now building in British yards for foreign powers shows that the probability of any of these vessels being employed against the British fleet is extraordinarily small:

"For Japan alone 8 battleships and cruisers and 8 torpedo-boat destroyers are being built. There is also a coast-defense ship for Norway, besides 2 cruisers each for China and Chili and 1 cruiser each for Portugal and Brazil, while 4 torpedo-boats for Austria are approaching completion, and the German navy will shortly be stronger by the addition of a British-built swift and deadly torpedo-boat destroyer."

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF LORD SALISBURY.

LORD SALISBURY'S foreign policy is made a point of special attack by anonymous writers in the *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly* for April.

In the *Fortnightly* Lord Salisbury's shortcomings are reckoned up by "Diplomaticus," a writer whose *nom de guerre* is more familiar than his personality. "Diplomaticus" is a pessimist of the pessimists, and his reckoning up of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy lacks nothing in the way of emphasis.

After quoting the glowing assurances in which Mr. Chamberlain indulged after the formation of the present British ministry, "Diplomaticus" says:

"The only comment I need make on this claim is to tabulate the problems of 1895, which involved questions of markets and cessions of territory, and to set against them the solutions obtained by British diplomacy:

"1. Siam: Great sphere of influence created for France, including the valuable provinces of Battambang and Angkor. Cession to France, without consideration, of the British trans-

Mekong portion of Keng Cheng. Guarantee of territorial integrity of and 'equality of opportunity' for traders in Central Siam.

"2. Madagascar: Island annexed by the French and market closed. British protest disregarded.

"3. Tunis: Commercial treaty surrendered and eventual closing of market acquiesced in. No compensation.

"4. Upper Nile: Cession to Abyssinia of a large slice of Southern Somaliland. Apparently the only consideration a most-favored-nation clause, and a declaration that the Emperor Menelik regards the Mahdists as 'the enemies of his empire.' Nothing done to stop the French from 'effectively occupying' our sphere of influence on the Upper Nile, and their invasions officially ignored.

"5. China: Kaio-Chau seized by Germany and exclusive privileges acquired by her in Shantung. Exclusive privileges acquired by Russia in Manchuria. Germany declines to pledge herself that Kaio-Chau shall always remain an open port. China has agreed to open rivers to trade and a treaty port in Hunan, and has promised not to cede the Yang-tse valley to any foreign power.

"6. West Africa: France has occupied, in defiance of treaties, the whole of the hinterland of Lagos and a part of the hinterland of the Gold Coast, and threatens to exclude our trade. In face of this aggression we are negotiating.

RESULTS SUMMED UP.

"In brief, instead of expanding the empire we have ceded indisputably British territory to France and Abyssinia; instead of 'defending our own possessions and claims,' we have allowed the French to invade and occupy immense regions which we had proclaimed as British; instead of 'preventing old markets from being closed,' we have given up the Tunis market, lost the Madagascar market, consented to the earmarking of a large portion of Eastern Siam by France, and stood idly by while Germany and Russia have created spheres of influence in Shantung and Manchuria. Against this the government have to set a valueless promise from China not to alienate the Yang-tse valley, the prospective opening of a treaty port in Hunan, the opening of the inland waters of China to trade—the only really valuable gain that has been obtained—the rescue of Central Siam from the range of French ambition, and the concession of most-favored-nation treatment by Abyssinia. Is it surprising that there should be popular discontent when this record is compared with the glowing promises made by ministers?"

Another Criticism.

The author of the article on "The Failure of Our Foreign Policy" in the *Contemporary* wields a much more effective pen than "Diplomaticus," and is quite as bitter. He can see no good in anything that Lord Salisbury has done. To his gloomy and despondent vision the future holds out no hope for an empire which can allow its chances to be fooled away so recklessly.

Nothing would satisfy this writer but the summary removal of the administration from power. He says:

"Lord Salisbury accomplished his mission when he saved Ireland from home rule or separation. The present problem is how to save the empire from dismemberment. In this Lord Salisbury's cabinet has dismally failed. Hence the choice now lies between the maintenance of his government in power and the defense of our imperial interests."

AN ANTI-BRITISH LEAGUE.

"The present imperial crisis is the upshot of a carefully thought-out plan which France and Russia are resolved to carry out in partnership. The two are industriously working together wherever Great Britain has political or commercial interests to safeguard or to lose. They both agree in tearing up written treaties, trampling upon our recognized interests, demanding the dismissal of British subjects, hampering us in Egypt, and wantonly humiliating us throughout the globe. And this at a time when our foreign secretary had squandered away more British territory and abandoned more important rights than a war would have sacrificed, in the hope and belief that he had purchased therewith their close friendship and good-will. It is now too late for the government to strike out a fresh policy; it still tenaciously clings to that amicable understanding, belief in which has made us the laughing-stock of Europe. What our pushing rivals are now seeking to accomplish is this: figuratively they are constructing a cage or palisade around the British empire, within which we have freedom of motion for a time, but whose dimensions, even if they were not destined to grow gradually less, as in Africa, we shall have outgrown in a certain number of years. What policy has our Foreign Office to oppose to this?

"We have only to compare the calm, resolute, and highly artistic manner in which Prince Lobanoff, in an incredibly short space of time, changed the face of Europe and the world, with the stumbling and floundering and blundering of our own Foreign Office for years, in order to appreciate the difference between a party politician and an imperial statesman."

"AMICABLE UNDERSTANDINGS."

England's only policy, according to this unsparing critic, has been to rely upon amicable understandings which are no sooner destroyed than the English, with child-like credulity, seek to replace them by more amicable understandings, which are as worthless as those which have been trampled under foot. He is full of admiration of Russian as opposed to English diplomacy. He declares that he judges the tree by its fruit. Russia's policy has been as uniformly successful as Lord Salisbury's has been uniformly a failure:

"Russia has been at the trouble and expense of concluding alliances and rewarding allies for the express purpose of dispensing with Great Britain's help and carrying out her schemes in the teeth of Great Britain's opposition. And that arrangement has more than justified Russia's wildest hopes of success. She has triumphed all along the line; further and greater victories await her in a short time; without the loss of a Cossack or a marine she is changing the map of the world and filling Great Britain with the gravest anxiety. At this conjuncture British statesmen hope that by 'offering' Russia a fraction of what she has it in her power to take as soon as she can digest it, they can induce her to abandon a plan which is not merely ambitious and feasible, but likewise eminently patriotic. And this is boasted British statesmanship!

SUMMING UP: WANTED—A LEADER.

"From whatever point of view, therefore, we consider the foreign policy of the present government, we find that it is unreal in its suppositions, ruinous in its results, and absolutely unworthy of the confidence of those who put the interests of the nation and the empire above the considerations of party and the shibboleths of Parliament. What we sorely need at the present grave crisis is not the prestige of this great marquis or that great earl, this rising Liberal or that enlightened Conservative, but a real statesman who understands foreign politics, foreign peoples, and foreign languages, who can adjust means to ends and successfully solve a difficult problem in imperial policy. Such a man, be he a Tory, a Radical, or an Independent, can rely upon the support of the entire British people, and will not be troubled with idle questions in Parliament. A leader of this caliber is indispensable to the empire, and unless his services can be speedily obtained, the state of things, now critical, will go from bad to worse, and whatever hopes may be entertained of the future of the Anglo-Saxon race, there are none for that of the British empire. The arguments which I have adduced against our present listless lack of policy are unanswerable; and they are so fully borne out by the facts with which we are confronted that he who reads may run and sigh at the fate of the mightiest state of the world."

RUSSIAN ASCENDENCY IN CHINA.

THE most elaborate article in the May *Harper's* is the opening paper on "Awakened Russia," by Julian Ralph, with a great number of exceedingly handsome illustrations. As is the custom with Mr. Ralph's treatment of such a subject, there are printed a considerable number of interesting facts which he has reported in a readable manner. The most timely portion of Mr. Ralph's article is, of course, that which refers to the Russian advance on China. The ascendency of Russia over China, Mr. Ralph says, is complete; so much so that when the great Belgian railroad concession was offered to the Muscovite Government they refused it at a moderate price, on the ground that they could get whatever concessions they wanted for nothing. Though this article must have been written before the recent events by which Russia has acquired such real and such vastly important rights in China, Mr. Ralph already assumes that the Czar has a practical protectorate "over the frightened and humiliated old empire." The form of this protectorate is briefly that Russia, in return for the acquisition of the principal naval ports of China, promises to defend Northern China from all comers, without asking anything of the same nature from that empire. When the Belgian syndicate last year had obtained what looked like a concession for a practical monopoly of railroad-building in China, the powers protested. Other syndicates offered vastly more favorable terms and all waited until the Russian Prince Oukhtomsky came. He received unprecedented honors in China. The Emperor placed a residence at his disposal in Shanghai; the Viceroy entertained him; he rode to Peking on the first train that ever rolled into the capital, and had two audiences with the Emperor, a very rare honor. "At the second audience the Emperor rose and took from the Prince's hands the gifts he had brought for the Empress Dowager—an act which is described as an astonishing piece of imperial condescension. The Prince brought an extraordinary lot of costly presents, and no important official was forgotten. One gift by the Czar to the Emperor was a bronze group representing the emancipation of the Leao-tong Peninsula from the Japanese—which may be thought to show that the Russians, like most other persons, only see what they are looking at. The Prince appeared to be eminently successful in

whatever was his undertaking, and now that he is gone the new Russo-Chinese Bank, in a palatial building where the other banks are denied more than the barest accommodations, stands as a bureau of the Russian finance department. Five millions of taels of the money China borrowed to pay her war debt is deposited in this bank as security for the fulfillment of the obligation Russia secured from her in connection with the building of the Siberian Railway through Manchuria. The capital of the bank is $5,000,000, five-eighths of which was subscribed in France.

"The Russians have published what they are pleased to make known of the terms of the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning this new division of the great railroad on Chinese land. The shareholders are wholly Russian and Chinese, and the fiscal agent of the railroad is the Russo-Chinese Bank. The *raison d'être* of the bank is the construction of the railroad. When the books were opened for subscriptions for stock in the new railroad they were almost immediately closed, because more than the money needed was at once offered. The length of the railroad is to be 1,289 miles, 946 of which are to be in Manchuria. The route is chosen not because it shortens the Siberian Railway, for the branches to it from the finished sections make necessary the construction of 169 miles more than an entirely Siberian route would require. But the Manchuria route is cheaper to build and is 400 miles further south, in a better climate and a richer country. China reserves the right to purchase the road at the end of thirty-six years, or to take it without cost at the end of eighty years. Goods shipped through Manchuria are to be free from Chinese taxes, and goods brought into China or out of it by the railroad will pay a third less import and export duties than if brought in or out at Chinese seaports. In Manchuria the railroad is to be policed by Russian constables."

A Russo-Chinese Point of View.

Dr. A. V. Markoff contributes to the London *National Review* for April an article on the Chinese question which deserves more attention than most of the essays which are appearing on the subject in the English press. Dr. Markoff is a Russian, resident for some years in England, who has traveled extensively in China and knows the Chinese well.

THE CHINESE STANDPOINT.

In his article upon "The Policy of Russia" he brings forcibly before the attention of the public the fact that while the powers are glibly talking about the partition of China, they may be bringing about results the very opposite of those which they anticipate. In other words, Dr. Markoff reminds them that instead of partitioning China they may simply let loose the Chinese deluge which may ingulf no small part of European civilization. Dr. Markoff, recognizing this fact, makes it the basis of an earnest appeal to the European nations to act in unity in approaching the inscrutable Chinese factor, which may easily become the dominant factor of the nineteenth century. Dr. Markoff says:

"We must not forget that while petty jealousies in Europe—Germany against England; France against Germany—seem to forecast a division in our strength, the struggle in the future will not be that of nation against nation, but of race against race, Mongolian *versus* Aryan. Having had the Mongols as rulers of our country, we have been able to study the East and her people—not superficially, but through her languages, customs, and institutions. Therefore we know the East and appreciate the possibilities of her peoples in the future."

There is not a word in the foregoing which would not have been indorsed by General Gordon, who also knew the East and appreciated the possibilities of her peoples in the future.

PARTITION IMPOSSIBLE.

Those who are airily drawing up schemes on paper for the partition of China will be interested in knowing that Dr. Markoff holds they are reckoning without their host, and that none of their schemes can be carried out:

"European nations are far from being efficiently equipped, either mentally or morally, for successfully undertaking the partition of China—nay, we will go even a step further and say outright that such a partition is quite impracticable. By dint of brute force we shall certainly be able to hold and maintain a few places on the coast—that is possible; but unless we garrisoned town and country throughout the interior and carried out a war of extermination which would deluge the whole East with blood; unless we can convert the Chinaman into the European—wood into iron—we cannot hold China.

"The land may even be ruled temporarily by Europeans, but in that case it would only mean that the old, old tale would be again repeated. Our European nations all lack the stability, or rather they lack the 'attributes of the eternal,' which characterize the Chinese, and we need not think, in our self-sufficient satisfaction, that we are going to eat up China like a piece of bread-and-cheese. We are to China what bulrushes are to the oak. If we go there we go as English, French, Germans, Russians, all jealous of each other, but the probability is that we shall leave—if we ever do leave—as Chinese."

The breakdown of the Chinese Government and their collapse in the Japanese war ought not to blind us to the fact that, as Dr. Markoff says, "when we study the principles of Chinese life and when we see how zealously they try to live up to these principles, then we must see that the race possesses all qualifications necessary to reach the highest degrees of mental, industrial, and political development. Gradually, and as soon as the Chinese become amenable to European culture, they are bound to prove an immense force in the world, both industrially, politically, and morally."

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Dr. Markoff concludes his paper with a plea for the coöperation of England and Russia in confronting a common danger in the far East:

"China can only be conquered by a higher civilization than her own, a civilization which will be based not on theory, but which will be carried out in practice.

"We hope Russia will not be hindered in her work of bringing China into the sphere of European civilization, but will be supported by England. We also hope that the only two countries which have a real civilizing mission in this world will go hand in hand in agreement with each other in Asia, dividing their spheres of action, and not plotting and planning one against the other. There is plenty of room for both. But if they will not work together, all their separate means will only end in their own stultification, and with the result that they will have made the Chinese great at their own expense, and in order finally to be eaten up by them—first Russia and then the rest of Europe. China will then, in point of fact, be actually 'Tyan-Sya'—the universe, the kingdom under heaven, as they call it themselves."

RUSSIA AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.

THE last article in the *Contemporary Review* for April is entitled "The Balance of Power." The personality of the writer, who has lived in Russia, is concealed by the phrase "*Quorum Pars Fui.*" This writer maintains that on the whole Russia has treated England extremely well, nor is there any antagonism between the respective interests of the two countries. He says:

"There is really no cause for hostility or suspicion. So far as the North Sea and the Baltic Sea are concerned, there is every prospect of trade development between the two countries on mutually advantageous terms. England is Russia's best customer for food products; and even if Russia's protective system were an ungenerous one to us—which, on the whole, it is not—it is to Russia's interest as much as to ours that the trade should be on fair give-and-take principles. The way in which Captain Wiggins and Mr. Popham have been encouraged to assist in developing the Siberian river trade holds out every hope that increased national friendliness will be one of the results."

THE CHINESE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

The following tribute to the Chinese policy of Russia will be read by many with surprise:

"If we look back at Russia's dealings with China, we see that her relations have always been friendly and fair. In the Amur boundary question, two hundred years ago, the Russians and the Manchus were equally conquerors and explorers. It is, indeed, said that the Russians once removed the boundary stones in a tricky way; but that is also a very old Chinese trick, and, in any case, one of which local officers on a remote frontier might easily on either side be guilty. On the whole, the history of the Russo-Chinese trade relations up to our own times points to prudence, loyalty, and even considerate gentleness on the Russian side. It is often said that the Russians did a smart thing in filching Primorsk from the Manchus after our last war with China. Perhaps they did; but there was no violence; it was all a matter of fair negotiation. In the Ili question, eighteen years ago, the Russians restored certain territory, and honorably swallowed the leek in a way which no one expected to see. Here, again, they had 'smartly' and successfully negotiated with an incapable Manchu envoy in Russia. But his work was disavowed; Ili was demanded in accordance with Russia's promise and was duly given back. In the same way with Bokhara, which as a vassal state is now much more helpless than was China in 1880, Russia has honorably abandoned to her the states of Roshan and Shignan, in accordance with old claims justified by Bokhara.

"I do not for a moment mean to take a brief for Russia, whose statesmen are probably individually neither worse nor better than the rest of mankind. But what I do say is that her Asiatic policy generally seems to have been honorable 'as a whole,' due allowance made for 'psychological' considerations. Russia's whole attitude in the world is far from being an aggressive one."

FRANCE THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Nor is there any truth even in the allegation of Russia's action against British interests. "*Quorum Pars Fui*" admits that it is, unfortunately, indisputable that Russia has thwarted England here and there in small matters; but he argues

that this is entirely due to the exigencies of the French alliance. He says :

"Russia, in order to protect herself against German aggression while her whole resources are devoted to developing her internal wealth, had found it useful to enlist the general countenance of France, which arrangement necessitates on the part of Russia occasional counter-favors to France in directions where her own interests are not touched. In this way Russia can make herself disagreeable to us in many parts of the world without our being able to retaliate with the same light hand. Russia wants nothing from us in any part of the world ; she does not even want money so long as she can keep France in a good hopeful humor. Thus it falls out that though there is nothing whatever to make the solid Russian interests clash with ours, or to prevent perfectly above-board and honorable dealings between ourselves and Russia, she is often forced in her own interests to abet the unreasonable pretensions of France. The remedy would, of course, be to conciliate France in such a way that she would have no interest in thwarting us or in inducing Russia to aid her in doing so."

RUSSIAN JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

The writer pays the following enthusiastic tribute to the high personal characteristics of the Russian people :

"I found that the Russians by temperament were without exception the gentlest, most easy-going and humane nation in Europe—and I have seen them all. Their defects are many, but the leading feature in the Russian character, high and low, which stands above faults of which they have their full share, is an enthusiastic, generous humanity, easily moved to sadness and tears ; full of expansive gratitude for kindness ; free from meanness, pettiness, and cunning greed. In short, it struck me, the more I contemplated the Russian character, that they were the only people in Europe who possessed several of the better characteristics of ourselves. The Russians are not so fond of fair play, not so truthful, not so energetic, not so manly as we are ; but, on the other hand, they are less hypocritical, more truly modest, gentler, more tender, more truly religious, more humane, and less brutal and violent in every way. This being so, I decline to believe that the Russian nation as a body or the Russian Government as its representative—which shares the virtues and vices of that body—would ever lend itself heart and soul to an aggressive general war for mere purposes of spite and plunder ; and in this matter, far inferior though the Russians are to their new allies in intelligence, wit, vivacity, and many other noble qualities, they are infinitely superior to the French. They are a juster race, with less venom."

Russia's Sinews of War.

In his article in the *National Review* on "Russia's Sinews of War," Mr. W. R. Lawson discusses the question as to how Russia and France would be able to stand the financial strain if war resulted over the present Chinese question. In Mr. Lawson's opinion, Russia, despite her apparent financial prosperity and despite the great boom in Russian industrial enterprises, would find herself in a very difficult position on the outbreak of war :

"If the Russian Government were seriously thinking of going to war with Great Britain, or even with Japan, one thing is certain, that it could not hope to screw its ordinary revenue much higher than it is already. All economic authorities who have studied the actual condition of the Russian people agree that they are overtaxed already and could bear no additional burdens."

The Russian national debt is now estimated to be nearly $4,850,000,000. The annual expenditure has gone up from 900,000,000 roubles in 1891 to over 1,300,000,000 roubles in 1897. Russian finance is so closely bound up with that of France that the two cannot be considered apart. Mr. Lawson says :

"France is now the principal creditor as well as the chief ally of Russia in Europe. Not only has she three-fourths of the government bonds held abroad, but she is stuffing herself full of Russian mining shares and other wild-cat scrip specially manufactured for her consumption. Frenchmen who can appreciate the risk to both countries involved in this Franco-Russian boom —as mad as the Kaffir circus in its worst days— are afraid to calculate the amount of French money locked up in it. The lowest estimate is 8,000,000,000 francs, and some of them run as high as 11,000,000,000. The day that sees Russia on the verge of war with another great power will give the Paris Bourse a far worse fright over its Russian securities than it is now having over its Spanish bonds. An actual outbreak of war would knock 25 per cent. at least off the market value of these securities.

"It is to be feared that France had rather hazy ideas of what she was committing herself to when she joyfully undertook to act the part of benevolent banker to the Russian empire. Frenchmen do not appear to have examined their security very closely before they advanced their 8,000,000,000 on it. But they have had good opportunities since to complete their information. Russian finance is a favorite subject with them now, though not always an agreeable one. It is hardly

reassuring to them to discover, as they have done, that the Russian people are even more heavily burdened with debt than their government is. Hopeless indebtedness is the normal condition of peasant and landowner alike. Eighty million hectares of land—over 200,000,000 acres—are under mortgage, and the amount of the mortgages piled up on them is estimated at £240,000,000."

THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

IN the *Woman at Home* for April, Jessie Bróchner, who has gathered the material for her article from the highest sources, writes a pleasant, gossipy paper on the King and Queen of Denmark. It is illustrated by any number of photographs of the Queen, and also by an original autograph and motto written specially for the article. The writer reminds us of the fact that her majesty the Queen of Denmark has a right of precedence over her majesty the Queen of England—at least in matter of years. The Queen of Denmark was born in 1817, so that she is now in her eighty-second year, and is still in as full possession of her faculties as Queen Victoria. She is an admirable housewife, writes every week to each of her three daughters, keeps up her reading in four languages, and has of late developed a new interest in the German religious literature of the present day. She is very fond of painting and music. The royal couple breakfast at 9 o'clock, and all their visitors are expected to sit down at that time, no matter how late they may have gone to bed on the previous night.

The Queen often spends her morning cutting flowers and arranging them. Through the winter months they give dinner-parties every Wednesday, and often on Sundays. These dinners are early, and the guests depart before a London dinner would begin. The Queen drives out almost every day through the winter, often in an open carriage. The King rides every morning at the riding school at Christianborg Palace and regularly visits the royal stables. He is very fond of horses, his preference being for good-sized bays and chestnuts. The room of Alexander III. at Fredensborg is preserved in exactly the same state as when he last used it. It contains a plain and commonplace walnut writing-table which the Czar had bought himself in a small Copenhagen shop. He frequently patronized the small local shops, and used to carry home his purchases himself in triumph to the children. He was an immense favorite with little children, and often, says Miss Bróchner, played with them on the floor, forgetting his imperial dignity. A portrait of King Christian IX. appears elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

PROF. BERNARD MOSES contributes to the *Journal of Political Economy* for March an able analysis of present economic conditions in Japan.

Recent writers on this subject—notably Mr. Jerome-Dyer in a *New Century Review* article from which we quoted last month—have been inclined to confuse the artistic skill exhibited by the Japanese people with mechanical skill, but Professor Moses shows that artistic talent is not in itself sufficient to insure great industrial success:

"Undoubtedly artistic taste and skill applied to production, as in France, tend to give currency and increased commercial value to wares, but artistic taste and skill alone will not give a nation industrial leadership. In many of their products the Japanese have shown great refinement of taste and great manual dexterity in carrying out their artistic conceptions, yet there is very little in their industrial products to indicate that they have ever possessed any considerable degree of mechanical ability. Their early achievements show remarkable progress in certain lines, yet in mechanical construction they have not advanced beyond the first stages of industrial growth. At present they are employing some of the more complicated appliances for the development and application of power; but these appliances have been borrowed from the nations that invented them, but they are used generally without improvement and often without the care necessary for their greatest effectiveness and longest possible preservation.

LOW WAGES AND STRIKES.

"A nation without more mechanical talent than Japan has thus far displayed, relying on other nations for its mechanical constructions, is likely in the course of time to be obliged to use inferior machinery for communication or manufacturing as compared with those nations whose genius for invention leads them constantly to make improvements in their mechanical appliances. In this respect Japan will be handicapped in her industrial rivalry with England and America. On the other hand, in the lower wages of her laborers the manufacturers of Japan have a certain advantage over those of other nations, yet this advantage is not measured by the difference of wages; for while the Japanese receive low wages, their efficiency is also low, particularly in the construction, repair, and use of machinery; and under the modern organization of production this kind of labor covers many of the more important departments."

"As Japan enters the common market of the

Western nations with her wares, her conditions of production tend to approximate those of the nations with whom she competes. Her laborers, becoming better informed as to the rate of wages paid elsewhere, demand an increase. Already they are showing strong faith in strikes as a means of obtaining the end desired. Moreover, the disposition of the people to entertain great respect for their own individual judgments under all circumstances furnishes good ground for the opinion that the strike will, for yet a number of years, continue to be a favorite weapon of the Japanese laborers in their contests with their employers. But in spite of the movement toward Western conditions of production, there is no indication that wages in Japan will ever reach the English or American standard; and it may be expected that in spite of any rise of wages which may be brought about, the increased efficiency induced by the organization and discipline necessitated under production on a large scale will leave the employer with essentially all the advantages he enjoys at present."

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Professor Moses points out that what determines the general conditions of labor in Japan is the fact that production is conducted for the most part on a small scale. So far as agriculture is concerned there seems to be no prospect of a change in this ruling practice, but in manufacturing industries there are signs of development.

"These are seen, in certain lines of production, in the departure from individual to corporate industry and in the attempt to secure the advantages of manufacturing on a large scale. These changes are especially noteworthy in the manufacture of cotton goods. The advance along this line has been so great that the Japanese would be pleased to have the achievements made in this direction considered as typical of the industrial progress of the nation. They like to speak of Osaka as the Manchester of Japan. The products of the Osaka mills find their largest foreign market in China, but some of them are carried as far as India. The sales in India are viewed with satisfaction, because they represent successful competition with English producers on territory under English rule. In carrying on this industry the raw cotton and the machinery are imported, and the domestic advantage is cheap labor. In seeking to maintain this industry in their own hands, the Japanese will be obliged, under the revised treaties, to withstand the competition of foreign capital. They will be obliged to compete, moreover, with the superior ability in industrial organization possessed by the English, Germans, and Americans, who, under the proposed treaty regulations, will be able to get all the advantages of cheap labor now enjoyed by the Japanese manufacturers. For, through the revised treaties, foreigners residing in Japan and their property are to be brought under Japanese law and made subject to Japanese courts. The extra-territorial jurisdiction which the foreign powers have exercised through their consuls in the open ports is to cease, and the subjects of these powers are to be permitted to reside, hold property, and transact business in any part of Japan. Japan will undertake to hold the same relation to foreigners that the leading civilized nations of the West maintain."

HANDICAPS TO PROGRESS.

In commerce the Japanese are still on a comparatively low plane. In the old social order the merchant as he is known in the West had no place. The shopkeepers of the towns were at the lowest extreme of the social scale, and their calling was generally condemned. They had the lowest ideals of commercial morality, and even now the Japanese traders, as a class, are regarded as less reliable than the merchants of Western nations.

Japan is also at a disadvantage from the lack of thoroughness in workmanship which marks many of her wares.

"Many wares fall short of the mechanical excellence required. If it is a piece of silk, a larger thread at some point breaks the uniformity of the texture, or some other apparently insignificant defect appears. In the works of the potters the wares that will bear the most careful scrutiny are only a small part of those produced. In the products of iron and steel this is even more emphatically true. The lack of mechanical thoroughness almost always leaves something to be desired. On account of this the nation is heavily handicapped in the construction of all forms of machinery, and some forms, like the higher grades of bicycles, are entirely beyond its present ability. These limitations are inherent in the character of a people that is always disposed to pronounce an artistic rather than a mechanical judgment. Yet it may happen that the artistic quality of certain wares will more than counterbalance any mechanical defect they may possess. This might very well be true in the case of porcelain and textile products, but no artistic quality of the bicycle would be an acceptable substitute for mechanical excellence."

Even in the manufacture of artistic porcelain the beginnings of production on a large scale have been made, the works of the recognized masters constitute a constantly decreasing quantity

in the exportations, and most of the Japanese porcelains now put on the market are cheap and ugly.

JAPAN AND ITALY—A PARALLEL.

In conclusion, Professor Moses draws a parallel between Japan and Italy in their strivings to attain rank with the great powers of the world :

"After the achievement of political unity, Italy might have held a very dignified position as a third-rate power. She might have continued to enjoy her hereditary prestige in art and to take pride in her early intellectual leadership. The world would not have demanded much of her, and she might have devoted her energies to the development of her internal administration and economic resources. But in an evil hour she determined to be a great military and naval state, and as a result of her ambition she has been for years on the verge of bankruptcy. It may not be wise to prophesy that Japan, moved by the ambition to be a great power, has entered upon a career which leads to a similar end. At the same time it is impossible to avoid observing here a certain parallel. Both nations have won distinction for their artistic creations. Each has a small territory and a large population, which has necessitated careful and intense cultivation and left little opportunity in the present for agricultural growth. In both nations the genius of the people is artistic. The Japanese and the Italians stand in sharp contrast with the mechanical English and Americans, and by reason of their lack of mechanical talent suffer an obvious disadvantage in the rivalries of this industrial age. Yet during the last few years the Japanese have been enjoying their industrial honeymoon. They have started on a new career, and the way before them has seemed to be very easy and agreeable. Because they have not yet encountered the real difficulties of the industrial state, it is possible that they are living in the sweet delusion that there are no difficulties. With an extended use of credit, they will be likely to enter into the experiences of commercial crises, and with the development of the factory system have part in the practical problems that have been brought to the attention of Western nations by strikes, lockouts, and mob violence. In whatever aspect Japan's economic activity is viewed, it is difficult to discover prospects of economic growth justifying sufficient expenditures to enable the nation to play the *rôle* that is apparently the object of its ambition."

"External pressure broke the barriers of Japanese isolation and enabled the people to rise from the position of a number of almost independent and antagonistic provinces to be a nation in reality under an imperial ruler. Through the influence of a foreign war there was aroused a spirit of national patriotism, which has swept away the pettiness of the old provincial life, and put forth the demand that hereafter the nation shall be counted in the treaties among the most favored nations."

Gold Monometallism in Japan.

In the *Political Science Quarterly* for March Mr. J. Soyeda, of the Japanese treasury, concludes an elaborate review and defense of Japan's action in adopting the single gold standard with the following summary of the chief advantages hoped for by the friends of the new monetary system :

"Economically, the gold standard, by steadying prices, will contribute much to the real increase of wealth ; commercially, foreign trade will be freed from its speculative tendency, and the trade with gold countries, in particular, will be facilitated ; industrially, we can import machinery and railroad equipment much more easily from gold countries ; at the same time, we can get more cheaply cotton and other raw materials from China and other silver-using countries, provided the supposition that silver is doomed to fall be true ; financially, the relation with the external money market will be made closer, as proved already by the sale of government bonds in the London market ; socially, the speculative spirit will be cooled down, luxurious habits may be checked, and the whole tendency in national life will become more sound and trustworthy.

"None but a prophet can exactly predict how the future will turn out. The benefits described are what the writer believes will be realized ; whether this belief is well founded or not must be left to the verdict of time. Without sound money, true, general, and lasting economic progress is never to be realized. This is why Japan made up her mind to adopt the gold standard. It is the earnest wish of the writer that all enlightened countries may adopt this standard without heeding the groundless cry of bimetallists that gold is scarce, or their fruitless efforts to convene international conferences. The annual output of gold is, in fact, on the increase, and international agreement is practically impossible. The only actual result of the agitation for a new conference is to intensify the fluctuations of silver in the market. Gold monometallism alone can pave the way to the attainment of a universal money, and thus to that closer intercourse that shall bring all the nations into one brotherhood—the goal and destiny of mankind."

IS THERE WORK ENOUGH FOR ALL?

DR. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, United States Commissioner of Education, discusses this question in the April *Forum*. To state the problem in Dr. Harris' own words:

"Granted that you have proved that the production of the nation as a whole increases steadily with the adoption of new inventions in machinery and the application of the powers of steam and electricity, does not all this progress involve the displacement of the laborer? Where a thousand seamstresses were once employed in the manufacture of clothing, one hundred only were needed after the invention of the sewing-machine. Where a thousand blacksmiths' apprentices were needed to make nails by hand, one only is needed now with the machine that makes them out of steel wire. What becomes of the nine hundred seamstresses and the nine hundred and ninety-nine nailmakers thus thrown out of employment? If agricultural machinery enables one man to do what six did in former times, what happens to the five not needed for agricultural production? All along the line machinery is pushing out the laborer from the work for which he has been preparing himself since infancy. Scarcely any of the old trades which required seven years' apprenticeship can avoid the fate which mechanical invention forces upon them. Some ingenious devices or a series of such devices are deftly inserted in place of the living hand, and the occupation of the workman, skilled by long apprenticeship, is gone."

NEW CALLINGS FOR THE WORKERS.

Dr. Harris shows how, in the progress of civilization, new avenues of employment are created:

"Human wants and desires have come to demand more than the mere necessities for living. Before a complete supply of such necessities is reached, society demands creature comforts and means of luxury. It accordingly sends out its demand for laborers who have greater skill of manipulation and greater power of invention, and invites them to ascend to better-paid industries. These include manufactures that are adapted to luxury and creature comforts and which require a high order of educated technical skill. This culling out of the higher class of laborers relieves the pressure on the lower orders, wherein machinery displaces the mere hand laborer. It is obvious all along the line that a new cycle of employments which add luxury and creature comforts may draw into it the laborers of the lower class as fast as they can be dispensed with below. Suppose that an extreme limit is reached, and that one person out of each hundred of the population is able to supply with the aid of machinery all the raw material that is needed. Suppose again that one person out of each hundred of the people engaged in manufacturing, when aided by machinery, is equal to the task of producing all the articles of necessity. Suppose the same in the spheres of transportation and commerce. When once the labor was readjusted it would be found that the ninety-nine laborers out of each hundred could be profitably employed in providing a better quality of clothing, more commodious dwellings, more comfortable furniture, better transportation facilities, and more healthful mills and working-places for the laborer. The entire surplus of laborers could be taken up into this higher order of occupations that increase the means of luxury and comfort for the people.

ADAPTABILITY ESSENTIAL.

"This readjustment of vocations may be accomplished well enough, provided the laborers are generally intelligent. But this is a very important proviso. The populace must be educated in the common schools and have that superior intelligence which comes from knowledge of the rudiments—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, industrial drawing, etc. And with education the laborer becomes able to ascend from mere hand work to the supervision and direction of machinery and to those employments requiring greater skill which furnish the articles of luxury and creature comfort."

The figures of the United States census seem to bear out Dr. Harris' contentions. In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 there was an apparent increase in the higher vocations—that is to say, the learned professions, teaching, journalism, literature, art, printing, etc.—of nearly 50 per cent.

"The number of vocations also increases and will increase; the inventive mind being very active in the direction of furnishing new devices for instruction, as well as in the matter of intercommunication between the individual and his fellow-men. As fast as the supply of the lower order of wants can be effected by means of machinery, large numbers press upward into these vocations, which have to deal with intercommunication, the diffusion of science, and the refinement of taste. That part of the population which still labors in the lowest round of occupations claims as its right that those who fill the professional employments shall labor for its delectation and welfare.

"Suppose that machinery should so far conquer drudgery that one person in each hundred, by the aid of machinery, could furnish all the

food, clothing, and shelter needed for the other ninety-nine: every one of these ninety-nine would find ample employment in the higher order of employments which provide means for luxury, protection, and culture. The discontent existing at the present time originates largely in the feeling that there is too much drudgery and too little time for science, art, literature, and the contemplation of ideals. Instead of coming too fast, useful inventions are not coming fast enough."

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE GAS-SUPPLY.

IN our April number we quoted from two articles on the recent lease of the Philadelphia gas-works, an event in American municipal history of far more than local interest and significance. In the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for May, Dr. Leo S. Rowe reviews Philadelphia's experience from the point of view of the municipal economist.

Dr. Rowe concedes that the opponents as well as the friends of the lease were generally agreed that the results of municipal management of the gas-works were not encouraging, but he says that this conclusion was reached without a sufficiently thorough investigation of the facts. His own study of the history of this municipal enterprise leads him to conclude that the most serious defects connected with city management are traceable to evils inherited from the long period of irresponsible management by the so-called "gas trust," which can give no fair test of municipal efficiency, while during the period of responsible city control—that is, the last ten years—he finds indication of improvement in every direction. That such improvement was not more rapid he attributes to the mistaken policy of the city councils rather than to defects in the administration of the gas department. Dr. Rowe cites abundant statistics in support of this contention.

THE ABANDONMENT OF A MUNICIPAL FUNCTION.

After discussing the lease as a purely business relation between the city and the company, Dr. Rowe proceeds to examine the relinquishment by the city of the gas service as a municipal function.

"That the use of gas is playing an important part in the economy of modern life requires no demonstration. Neither will any one doubt that it is destined to play an increasingly important part for some years to come.

"At the time the gas-works were placed under municipal control in Glasgow—and the same statement applies to the other cities of Great Britain—the use of gas was limited to the well-to-do classes. After careful study and inquiry, the municipal authorities came to the conclusion that to introduce its use for cooking and illuminating purposes by the working classes, particularly in the thickly settled tenement districts, would work radical changes in their mode of life. The wastefulness of the coal-stove and the comparatively high cost of its maintenance had given to uncooked foods an important place in the standard of life of these classes, a fact that seriously affected their industrial efficiency and physical vigor. The widespread use of alcoholic liquors was largely to be explained by the crude diet of the poorer classes. It was evident that the introduction of a new element into the standard of life could only be effected by the city through a temporary subordination of financial considerations. In order to facilitate the use of gas for illuminating purposes, automatic penny-in-the-slot meters were introduced. For two cents a large burner would be supplied for a period of five hours. Furthermore, the city inaugurated the policy of renting gas-stoves, making all connections free of charge. At first the use of automatic meters was small, but with each year the number has increased until at the present time we find over 13,000 of such meters in use in Manchester. With each year the number of gas-stoves rented by the city is increasing. In 1896 Glasgow rented 12,762 and Manchester 9,403.

AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL SERVICE.

"The influence of this more general use of gas upon the standard of life is strongly evident to any one examining the standard of life of the working classes in the English cities. The use of cooked foods is far more general than was the case ten years ago. That this change has had an influence upon the health and industrial efficiency of the population is attested by the testimony of health officers. Furthermore, through the low price of gas the city has been able to exert an influence upon industrial conditions. The introduction of the gas-engine to replace the steam-engine has given a new lease of life to the small manufacturer.

"In pursuing this policy in the gas administration, the English cities have been carrying out a general principle which pervades the management of all their quasi-public works. The municipal street-railroad systems are being used to effect a more equable distribution of population; the municipal water-supply furnishes hydraulic power at low rates; and the municipal gas-supply is contributing to the improvement of the standard of life and of the industrial efficiency of the population. The municipality, for this

reason, represents a far more positive force in English city life than in the United States. That American municipalities must, in time, perform the same functions is evident to any one who has followed the course of municipal development. To relinquish public works means simply to postpone the period when such service is to be performed.

"From whatever point of view the change of policy in Philadelphia be examined, the conclusion that it marks a retrograde movement is unavoidable. This is particularly true when it is looked at from the standpoint of civic progress. The recent history of American municipalities has shown that the dangers to be feared do not lie in the direction of municipal socialism, but rather in the increasing influence of private corporations enjoying public franchises upon our public life. The inability of our city governments to maintain control over private corporations performing quasi-public functions is the most conspicuous weakness of our administrative system. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that these corporations have succeeded in intrenching themselves as the real power behind the constituted authorities in all matters affecting their interests."

A STUDY IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, Chicago, contributes to the *International Journal of Ethics* a paper on "Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption," based on observation during "eight years' residence in a ward of Chicago which has, during all of that time, returned to the city council a notoriously corrupt politician." We may add that since Miss Addams' article appeared in print the same alderman has once more been elected to represent the ward in which Hull House is situated, in spite of the strenuous efforts to defeat him made by the Municipal Voters' League and other reform agencies, of which Hull House itself was one.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS.

Miss Addams gives many interesting facts to illustrate the various ways by which a typical Chicago alderman of the baser sort has ingratiated himself with his constituency, which is largely composed of foreign-born citizens and numbers altogether fifty thousand people.

"Any one who has lived among poorer people cannot fail to be impressed with their constant kindness to each other; that unfailing response to the needs and distresses of their neighbors, even when in danger of bankruptcy themselves. This is their reward for living in the midst of poverty. They have constant opportunities for self-sacrifice and generosity, to which, as a rule, they respond. A man stands by his friend when he gets too drunk to take care of himself, when he loses his wife or child, when he is evicted for non-payment of rent, when he is arrested for a petty crime. It seems to such a man entirely fitting that his alderman should do the same thing on a larger scale—that he should help a constituent out of trouble just because he is in trouble, irrespective of the justice involved."

"The alderman, therefore, bails out his constituents when they are arrested, or says a good word to the police justice when they appear before him for trial; uses his 'pull' with the magistrate when they are likely to be fined for a civil misdemeanor, or sees what he can do to 'fix up matters' with the State's attorney when the charge is really a serious one."

GOOD USE OF THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

"Because of simple friendliness, the alderman is expected to pay rent for the hard-pressed tenant when no rent is forthcoming, to find jobs when work is hard to get, to procure and divide among his constituents all the places which he can seize from the City Hall. The alderman of the Nineteenth Ward at one time made the proud boast that he had twenty-six hundred people in his ward upon the public pay-roll. This, of course, included day-laborers, but each one felt under distinct obligations to him for getting the job."

By this means alone the alderman controlled one-third of the entire vote of the ward.

"If we recollect, further, that the franchise-seeking companies pay respectful heed to the applicants backed by the alderman, the question of voting for the successful man becomes as much an industrial as a political one. An Italian laborer wants a job more than anything else, and quite simply votes for the man who promises him one."

"The alderman may himself be quite sincere in his acts of kindness. In certain stages of moral evolution, a man is incapable of unselfish action the results of which will not benefit some one of his acquaintances; still more, of conduct that does not aim to assist any individual whatsoever; and it is a long step in moral progress to appreciate the work done by the individual for the community."

"The alderman gives presents at weddings and christenings. He seizes these days of family festivities for making friends. It is easiest to reach people in the holiday mood of expansive good-will, but on their side it seems natural and kindly that he should do it. The alderman procures passes from the railroads when his constit-

uents wish to visit friends or to attend the funerals of distant relatives; he buys tickets galore for benefit entertainments given for a widow or a consumptive in peculiar distress; he contributes to prizes which are awarded to the handsomest lady or the most popular man. At a church bazaar, for instance, the alderman finds the stage all set for his dramatic performance. When others are spending pennies he is spending dollars. Where anxious relatives are canvassing to secure votes for the two most beautiful children who are being voted upon, he recklessly buys votes from both sides, and laughingly declines to say which one he likes the best, buying off the young lady who is persistently determined to find out with five dollars for the flower bazaar, the posies, of course, to be sent to the sick of the parish. The moral atmosphere of a bazaar suits him exactly. He murmurs many times, 'Never mind; the money all goes to the poor,' or 'It is all straight enough if the church gets it,' or 'The poor won't ask too many questions.' The oftener he can put sentiments of that sort into the minds of his constituents, the better he is pleased. Nothing so rapidly prepares them to take his view of money-getting and money-spending."

SOURCES OF CORRUPTION.

"The question does, of course, occur to many minds, Where does the money come from with which to dramatize so successfully? The more primitive people accept the truthful statement of its sources without any shock to their moral sense. To their simple minds he gets it 'from the rich,' and so long as he again gives it out to the poor, as a true Robin Hood, with open hand, they have no objections to offer. Their ethics are quite honestly those of the merry-making foresters. The next less primitive people of the vicinage are quite willing to admit that he leads 'the gang' in the city council and sells out the city franchises; that he makes deals with the franchise-seeking companies; that he guarantees to steer dubious measures through the council, for which he demands liberal pay; that he is, in short, a successful boodler. But when there is intellect enough to get this point of view, there is also enough to make the contention that this is universally done; that all the aldermen do it more or less successfully, but that the alderman of the Nineteenth Ward is unique in being so generous; that such a state of affairs is to be deplored, of course, but that that is the way business is run, and we are fortunate when a kind-hearted man who is close to the people gets a large share of the boodle; that he serves these franchised companies who employ men in the building and construction of their enterprises, and that they are bound in return to give jobs to his constituency. It is again the justification of stealing from the rich to give to the poor. Even when they are intelligent enough to complete the circle and to see that the money comes, not from the pockets of the companies' agents, but from the street car fares of people like themselves, it almost seems as if they would rather pay two cents more each time they ride than give up the consciousness that they have a big, warm-hearted friend at court who will stand by them in an emergency. The sense of just dealing comes apparently much later than the desire for protection and kindness. On the whole, the gifts and favors are taken quite simply, as an evidence of good and loving kindness, or are accepted as inevitable political measures."

Miss Addams admirably sums up the vital truth of the whole matter in these two paragraphs:

"The alderman is really elected because he is a good friend and neighbor. He is corrupt, of course, but he is not elected because he is corrupt, but rather in spite of it. His standard suits his constituents. He exemplifies and exaggerates the popular type of a good man. He has attained what his constituents secretly long for."

"This lowering of standards, this setting of an ideal, is perhaps the worst of the situation, for daily by our actions and decisions we not only determine ideals for ourselves, but largely for each other. We are all involved in this political corruption, and as members of the community stand indicted. This is the penalty of a democracy—that we are bound to move forward or retrograde together. None of us can stand aside, for our feet are mired in the same soil and our lungs breathe the same air."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNING OLIGARCHY.

MR. SIDNEY LOW, till recently editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, London, contributes to the April *Forum* an interesting study of the English political system, with special reference to the influence of the aristocracy in practical government.

Mr. Low reiterates the familiar observation of English publicists that the English system of government is even more democratic than the American, and yet he is constrained to admit that "the multitude does not rule England"—that is, the actual administration is not in the hands of persons belonging to the most numerous classes of the population.

THE CABINET.

Although hardly recognized in English political theory, the cabinet, in Mr. Low's view, is the true keystone of English government as ad-

ministered to-day, and in practice the cabinet is a powerful check on democratic tendencies. To the fling of certain English writers that the American voter's chief function is to choose a despot every four years, Mr. Low very aptly replies that as matters stand the chief political duty of the British voter is to elect an oligarchy, whose powers are almost unlimited till the time comes for them to be abandoned. So long as it is permitted to exist, this oligarchy is more powerful than our President.

"In theory, of course, the House of Commons may dismiss it at any moment or may cause it to reverse its policy by an adverse vote. But in modern practice the House of Commons seldom does this, unless the cabinet breaks up by internal dissension—as was the case in 1886, when Mr. Gladstone shattered his ministry over the Irish home-rule bill—or unless ministers themselves feel that their mandate is exhausted and voluntarily court defeat. The latter event happened in 1895, when Lord Rosebery went out of office, after a hostile division on a minor question of departmental administration in a half-empty House. In a general way, however, it is true to say that in our time the House of Commons does not defeat its ministers on points involving the existence of a cabinet.

"The remedy of punishing a cabinet by a vote of censure or by throwing out a government bill of importance is in the hands of the House; but it is tending more and more to take the place of the old—and never formally abandoned—expedient of impeachment, and to be regarded as a valuable prerogative to be used only in extreme cases. No doubt ministers are constantly defeated in committee debates in which the details of bills are discussed; but this seldom happens except on comparatively small points on which they themselves are not unwilling to give way. Otherwise, and so long as they are not guilty of corruption or gross misconduct, they are fairly safe in the House until such time as a long series of unfavorable by-elections has altered the balance of parties at Westminster, or convinced ministers that they have lost the confidence of the electors out of doors. Till one of these things happens the cabinet has practical immunity in the lower house, and for a very simple reason: the ministers are the nominees, not of the House as a whole, but only of the majority; and, naturally, the majority does not want to defeat itself and confer a victory on the opposition."

Mr. Low explains the peculiar influence possessed by an English premier over his followers as largely due to the fear of a dissolution of Parliament and the resulting general election, which the premier can always hold out as a threat in case of disagreement. In the conduct of administration the premier can do about as he pleases.

THE "GOVERNING CLASS" IN ENGLAND.

It may be difficult for the American reader to understand why the members of the British cabinet should always come from a particular social class. On this point Mr. Low remarks:

"Theoretically, of course—indeed, in the view of most Englishmen—any man can become a member of the cabinet just as he can become a member of Parliament. There is no formal bar to prevent it. The road is open to all British subjects; and so far as any positive enactments or prohibitions are concerned, it should be no more impossible for a rail-splitter or a country attorney to become prime minister of England than for a person of the same condition to attain the Presidency of the United States. But we talk here not of possibilities, but of actualities; and as a matter of fact it is rare, and it has been rare at any time during this century, for a man not a member of one of the aristocratic or territorial families, nor closely associated, by wealth, education, and social connections, with the circle that includes those families, to enter the cabinet of Great Britain. In other words, he must belong to what has been correctly described as the governing order; for such an order there is in England. It consists, roughly speaking, of the peerage and its offshoots, the great landowners and county families, and the comparatively limited number of wealthy persons of the mercantile, manufacturing, and professional classes who are admitted to what is called 'society.' In fact, society, in this sense of the word, is almost conterminous with the governing class. It would be difficult to say what constitutes exactly the qualification for membership of this select body. Birth, wealth, leisure, are no doubt the main requisites. Without at least one, and preferably more than one, of the three, it is difficult to enter the circle.

"Fortunately for itself and fortunately for the country, the aristocracy in England has never been a caste. In these matters mankind is ruled by names; and nothing has worked more usefully than the custom—for, as it happens, it is no more than a custom—by which honorary titles do not attach to the descendants of the younger children of English peers. It might have become the fashion for every child, grandchild, and great-grandchild of a baron or viscount to be called 'Lord' or 'Lady' to the end of time. As it is, the younger son of a lord is only 'The Honorable;' and *his* son is plain 'Mr.' Thus the scion of a noble house merges into the upper stratum of the commonalty.

"At the same time the wealthy and successful member of the *haute bourgeoisie* is not debarred from entering the ranks of the aristocracy. The process is usually performed in the second or third generation. The son of the rich contractor, or manufacturer, or mine-owner is sent to Eton and Christ Church, marries the daughter of one of the territorial families, enters Parliament, and in course of time may receive a peerage himself. The governing class has assimilated him."

In regard to the homage paid to merit for its own sake by this English oligarchy, Mr. Low says:

"It is only fair to remember that the ruling clique has never shown itself adverse to the recognition of ability. The clever professional man is occasionally admitted, though not, as a rule, till his cleverness has taken the form of actual pecuniary success; and here and there a mere outsider, like Canning or Disraeli, has forced himself in by sheer weight of genius. Even in these exceptional cases, however, the outsider enters, as it were, by favor of the society oligarchy. The instances are rare indeed where a poor man has been able to rise to a leading place in politics without influential connections and without being 'taken up' in London drawing-rooms. The case of John Bright, and perhaps that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, may be quoted as those of very able men who scaled the political heights by the truly democratic method of impressing their personality upon the masses of their fellow-citizens. But even these cases are those of rich men; and both statesmen, before they attained to the rank of cabinet minister, had been distinctly accepted by society. Manchester and Birmingham sent them into politics; but it was London—the West End of London—which placed them among the rulers of the empire."

WHO FORM THE MINISTRIES?

Mr. Low's account of the process by which ministers are appointed in England makes it clear that there is very little effort made to select men "in touch with the masses" of their countrymen:

"We have, then, this actually large, but relatively rather small, governing class, consisting, as I have said, of the few thousand representatives of the nobility, landowners, capitalists, and successful professional men who make up London society. No constitutional rule or precedent prescribes that ministers shall be appointed from this set of persons. But, from the circumstances of the case, they usually are so appointed. The electorate itself is far too amorphous, too scattered, and too ill-organized to perform the process of selection; and there is nothing in England corresponding to the party conventions by which candidates for the Presidency of the United States are nominated. When the result of a general election has decided that one of the two great parties is to enter office, the Queen sends for the statesman who is the most conspicuous figure in this political group and commissions him to form a ministry. This personage, whether he be a great nobleman, like Lord Salisbury or the Duke of Devonshire, or a distinguished commoner, like Mr. Gladstone or Sir William Harcourt, has passed most of his life—even if he has not been actually 'born in the purple'—within the innermost recesses of London society. He is usually advanced in years (Lord Rosebery is the only recent instance of a middle-aged premier); he is generally wealthy and often titled; and he is closely connected, if not by ties of blood and marriage, at least by long and intimate association, with the most exclusive sets in the capital. He himself may be and probably is altogether above the worship of wealth, rank, and fashion. Yet the conditions of his life make it difficult for him to break away from the circle. His opportunities do not allow him to consort much with people who are poor, unknown, and obscure. When he has to make up his ministry he naturally consults his own little court of friends, followers, and allies; and *they* naturally press the claims of their own associates—the men whom they meet at London luncheons and dinners and fashionable country-house parties, who call each other by their Christian names, who have been educated at the same little group of public schools and colleges, and have pretty freely intermarried with each other's relatives. What wonder if the distribution of offices falls largely to the members of this body?"

Mr. Low has no difficulty in citing concrete illustrations in the last Liberal ministry, as well as in Lord Salisbury's present official family. Birth, wealth, and social qualifications were and are ruling qualifications of membership.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

Judged by practical results, the system, in Mr. Low's opinion, is above condemnation:

"Its strong point is that it provides a class of public men who, taken altogether, are very adequately equipped for their business. Their wealth and standing place them beyond all suspicion of the coarser kind of corruption; they are sufficiently above the need of earning a livelihood to be able to enter active politics in the prime of life; and from their position in society they grow early accustomed to deal with affairs in the spirit of men of the world. Some of the younger ministers and under-secretaries in the present cabinet, like Mr. George Curzon and Mr.

St. John Brodrick, have been practically trained for administration from their boyhood by a long course of study, by travel, and by an early apprenticeship to the House of Commons; so that as they near forty they have acquired an experience with which the middle-class man—who enters Parliament about that age—cannot be expected to cope. Politics, to be well managed, must, as a rule, be in the hands of those who devote a great deal of time and attention to it. The difficulty of a democracy lies in inducing a sufficient number of fairly honest and fairly capable men to undertake public duties without the temptation or the hope of unlimited spoils. The English system at least goes some way toward overcoming this difficulty."

IRELAND SINCE '98.

MR. JOHN E. REDMOND, M.P., writes in the *North American Review* for April on the history of Ireland since the insurrection of 1798, the centenary of which, he says, will be celebrated this year, not only in Ireland itself, but in every land in which Irishmen or the descendants of Irishmen live.

Mr. Redmond declares that the object of the real authors of the insurrection was what actually resulted—the union of 1800, and that there is practically no longer any controversy about the motives of those who promoted this union, the means by which it was carried, or the results by which it has been attended. In brief, England was jealous of Ireland's social and political progress and afraid of possible developments under Ireland's legislative independence. The policy of the union was resolved on, and it was decided that the policy must be carried through at whatever cost. Mr. Redmond describes the process as follows:

"The conversion of a perfectly constitutional agitation for reform of the Irish constitution into a so-called rebellion was the initial step. Into the history of that cold-blooded performance it is not within my purpose to enter here. The second step was to bribe the Irish Parliament to commit suicide, it having been found that even the terrors of '98 were not sufficient of themselves to bring about that consummation. That the union was accomplished by the most open, base, and profligate corruption that has ever stained the annals of any country, is now an admitted fact. The peerage, the episcopal bench, the bench of justice, the civil service, the army, and the navy were all commodities trafficked in for the purchase of votes for the union. 'The caitiffs of corruption,' as Grattan said, 'were everywhere—in the lobby, in the street, on the steps and at the doors of every Parliamentary leader; offering titles to some, offices to others, corruption to all.' 'The basest corruption and artifice,' said Lord Chief Justice Bushe, 'were exerted to promote the union; all the worst passions of the human heart entered into the service; and all the most depraved ingenuity of the human intellect was tortured to devise new contrivances of fraud.'"

The project of the union was defeated, however, in the first session of the Irish Parliament in which it was brought forward, but it was carried in the second.

"From the very moment of the accomplishment of the union down to the moment I write," says Mr. Redmond, "Ireland, broadly speaking, has been either actively or passively in revolt against the usurpation of 1800, and England has been at the same time engaged in a constant effort to buy off its opposition by periodical concessions or to put it down by force or fraud."

The different stages of Ireland's "revolt" during the past century may be summarized as the O'Connell agitation, the attempted insurrection of 1848, the Fenian outbreak of 1867, and the agrarian troubles in the 70s and 80s which led to the Gladstone land agitation and proposition of home rule.

THE STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

Mr. Redmond is especially severe in denouncing the discriminations made for many years against Catholics in Ireland—much the larger part of the population. He says:

"The authors of the union who promised Catholic emancipation as the result of the union deliberately broke their words. They not merely neglected to effect emancipation, but they actively opposed it. Nor did their successors change their tactics till the very last, when the fear of civil war, as the Duke of Wellington himself admitted, compelled them to do so. Even then the 'concession' was incomplete. The Emancipation act of 1829 has been talked of as a great measure, and, of course, it was; but, read in the light of the closing days of the century, it really looks as much like a measure of pains and penalties for Catholics as like a measure of freedom. Quite a number of its clauses or sections expressly impose disabilities for certain professors of the Catholic faith. The religious orders, for instance, are banned by it, and up to a few years ago no Catholic lawyer in Ireland, no matter how competent or how distinguished, could occupy the highest post in his profession—namely, the lord chancellorship. When at last partial emancipation was granted it was accompanied by a sweeping measure of disfranchisement. Catholics

were rendered capable of election to Parliament; but in order that as few as possible of them might be able to get there the forty-shilling freehold vote, which carried O'Connell's election for Clare, was absolutely swept away, and not again till fourteen years ago were the bulk of the householders of Ireland, in town or country, admitted to the franchise, though the English established household suffrage for their own boroughs in 1868. The Catholics in Ireland, it need hardly be said, have all through the century been three to one of the entire population; but it took seventy years after the passing of the union to put all the denominations on a level by disestablishing the Church of the minority. In the affair of education the story of English policy is of a piece with the policy of England toward Ireland in everything else. Forbidden to learn at all in the seventeenth century, Irish Catholics were offered, for more than thirty years after the union, the alternative of still going without education altogether or obtaining it in institutions which their consciences prevented them from attending, and this is actually the alternative still presented to such of them as desire the higher education imparted in universities. Finally, though religious equality in the abstract now prevails in Ireland, in the concrete it is largely a myth; for even still an undue proportion—it may be said a large majority—of all the posts of power, emolument, or honor in the country are held by professors of other faiths than that of the great majority of the people."

IRELAND'S LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

We pass over the long and disheartening story of the strife of the tenants against the landlords. That story has been told many times, and the conditions have been greatly modified for the better.

The financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland have been investigated recently by a royal commission, which concludes that Ireland, since 1853, has been overtaxed to the amount of nearly fifteen million dollars a year.

Mr. Redmond concludes his outline of Ireland's history since 1798 as follows:

"The union, the accomplishment of which was the main object of the men who fomented, nurtured, matured, and eventually brought about the insurrection of that year and then repressed it in a sea of blood and with every circumstance of cruelty and brutality, has been to Ireland an unmixed curse and even to England itself a source of constant trouble and dishonor.

"Of course, the advocates of the maintenance of the union have something to say for themselves, and it may be well to notice their plea here very briefly. They cannot and do not deny that all through the century Ireland has been practically in revolt against the union. They cannot and do not deny that, in consequence, England has all through the century governed Ireland as if it were an unwilling slave chafing at and trying to burst his chains. They cannot and do not deny that every reform passed for Ireland during that period has been wrung from the imperial Parliament by agitation and disturbance in Ireland. They cannot deny that the union has produced a war of classes instead of social peace, and that religious antagonism has often been actually more acute since the union than it was in the days of Grattan's Parliament. They cannot and do not deny the fearful reduction of the population of Ireland—a reduction unparalleled in any civilized or progressive country on the face of the earth, and that nevertheless there have been one appalling famine, recurring periods of distress, and a chronic state of poverty all along the western seaboard of the island. They do not deny that the manufacturers of Ireland have dwindled almost out of existence and that the main industry of agriculture is always in a more or less depressed condition.

PROGRESS NOTWITHSTANDING.

"But they say that, in spite of all those things, Ireland has yet on the whole prospered in the last hundred years. The deposits in the Irish banks have greatly increased. The tonnage of the principal Irish ports has also increased. The people are better housed, better fed, better clothed, and better educated than the Irish people were in 1798. Granted all this for the sake of argument, and yet what does it prove? That Ireland has progressed as it ought to have done—has progressed like England, Belgium, France, Norway, or any other European country? Of course not, but that it has shared to some slight extent, despite the most adverse conditions, in the general progress of the world. No one denies that Ireland has advanced in some respects since 1798; what is complained of is that she has not been allowed to advance as she would have done and was actually doing under her own free constitution between 1782 and 1796, and that nothing but the back-wash, as it were, of the universal prosperity of the world outside has been allowed to touch her shores. The advocates of the union might have made their case apparently stronger by pointing out that Ireland has now several things she did not possess in 1798—railroads, and telegraphs, and the penny postage, and the telephone—but the fallacy of the argument would have been there all the same.

"Ireland, however, is making way politically,

at least—slowly, but surely. The blood of the martyrs of '98 was not shed in vain. The efforts and sacrifices of the men of '48, '65, and '67 have borne fruit. The statesmanship of Parnell not only achieved much, but will yet inspire the whole Irish nation to brave and wise deeds for its liberation. Even as I write, the very supporters of the union are actually offering a wide measure of local self-government. There is no reason for despair."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IN an article contributed to the April *Forum* on "Central America: Its Resources and Commerce," Mr. William Eleroy Curtis asserts that the chief reason for the obvious lack of progress in that country lies in the avarice and ambition of the political leaders in the several "republics."

"Misgovernment is the great obstacle to their development and prosperity; and it obstructs, more or less, the advancement of all the other Latin-American States. There is no lack of patriotism, but in some of the countries the practice of seeking pecuniary profit from the exercise of political power has become almost habitual. The progress in internal improvements, in industry, commerce, education, and wealth, that a nation may make under a liberal, intelligent, and honest government, finds a striking example in Mexico, where the finances have been managed with the strictest integrity since General Diaz has been president. The fact is also illustrated by the lively 'spurts' in civilization which have been made by some of the other countries of Latin America where the people have had peace, freedom from excessive taxation, and an assurance that the public moneys were properly expended for the general welfare. The prosperity of Costa Rica to-day indicates what the conditions might be if such blessings were permanent throughout the hemisphere. But a lust for power and riches has possessed the rulers of the Spanish colonies in America ever since they were discovered; and it still exists, in a greater or less degree, in the tropical countries.

CORRUPT OFFICIALISM.

"Public opinion in the Latin States is tolerant toward official peculation; perhaps this is due to habit. It is too often the case in Central America for a new president, when he first comes into power, to invest in New York, London, or Paris, as soon as possible, a sum sufficient to keep himself and his family in luxury for the rest of their lives. When that is accomplished, his next effort is to provide for his reëlection by the ordinary means known to politicians in those countries, which involve liberal allowances and sinecures for his supporters, the appointment of unnecessary officials, unwarranted liberality in granting contracts and concessions, and the maintenance of an army to preserve order and protect the palace. Though such efforts, when directed by a brave and skillful man, usually prove successful, rivals are apt to spring up, and factions and feuds are numerous. Whenever a revolution occurs, it means that some president is endeavoring to perpetuate his authority against some one who desires to succeed him, or that some ambitious statesman is so eager for political promotion that he cannot wait for an election. If let alone, the people never rebel. They are patient, patriotic, loyal, and long-suffering; and while their partisanship finds expression in fiercer emotions than are often displayed in the political contests of North America, they will submit to almost any kind of government until their indignation is aroused by some unusual act.

DEMORALIZATION AND POVERTY.

"This peculiarity of the Central American republics keeps them poor. It prevents the development of their natural resources, the construction of internal improvements, and the establishment of mechanical industries. It frightens capital from making investments, and keeps immigrants away. There is practically no immigration. Money raised by taxation or by the sale of bonds for educational purposes or public works is too often used to pay an army and to buy ammunition for the suppression of a revolution. In one country four loans have been made for one and the same purpose during the last twenty years; and every dollar has been diverted. The roads are neglected, schools and public institutions are unsupported, and citizens who are fortunate enough to have a surplus invest it abroad, because they dare not engage in enterprises that may be interrupted by political disturbances."

In Salvador, which, although the smallest in area, is described by Mr. Curtis as "by far the richest, the most prosperous, the most enterprising, and the most densely populated" of the Central American republics, the same evil prevails:

"There is probably more politics in Salvador in proportion to the population than in any other country in the world; and while it appears in the geographies as a republic, it is really an absolute monarchy, ruled by a small group of politicians who maintain their power by military force and are overthrown as often as the opposition can form and carry out a conspiracy. There has not been a 'constitutional' president in Salvador for many years. The presidents have always been *pronunciamentos*—that is, they have come into

power by self-proclamation rather than through an election by the people according to law. This is so common that the people expect nothing else. I happened to land at La Libertad shortly after President Cleveland had been inaugurated, and was much surprised when the governor asked me whether he was a constitutional or a *pronunciamento* president."

WATER RIGHTS IN IRRIGATED REGIONS.

THE State engineer of Wyoming, Mr. Elwood Mead, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* for March an instructive article on the adjudication of water rights in the West.

Eastern readers may be surprised by the statement that the expenses due to litigation over water rights are already greater in the United States than the total cost of building ditches and reclaiming land. If this is true now, we may well join with Mr. Mead in apprehension as to the future, when the water supply will have still greater value as the result of expanding settlement and increasing scarcity.

"California stands first among the arid commonwealths in the cost and perfection of ditches and in the skill and economy with which water is used. It also leads in the number and cost of water-right litigations. Water in that State is personal property. Those who do not want to appropriate it for use can appropriate it to rent or sell There is no limitation on the volume which may thus be claimed. Water rights are located exactly as mining claims are, and the records of appropriations from a single stream, instead of being filed in one place, are divided between the several counties through which the river or its tributaries may flow. There is no special tribunal for the adjustment of these conflicting appropriations or system of administration when rights are once determined. There are extravagant rights acquired by appropriation, indefinite rights of riparian proprietors, and unknown rights based on Spanish and Mexican grants. Making of water personal property and recognizing its appropriation for the purpose of sale has made it a speculative commodity. It is largely owned apart from the land, and the tiller of the soil is at the mercy of the owner of the stream.

"I recently learned of a case where the litigation over a water right had occupied the courts for seven years. It stopped because the litigants were unable longer to pay lawyers' fees; but one of them informs me that as soon as he can afford it he will renew the contest. A single riparian proprietor has compelled the users of the stream on which he lives to pay him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his consent to their using it. The users of water from Kings River have, all in all, paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to the riparian and other appropriators of that stream for the right to use its waters. Nor is their title thereto as yet secure. There are yet unused lands along that stream, and the riparian proprietors of these lands have a prior right to divert its waters."

Utah's comparative immunity from water litigation is not due, in Mr. Mead's opinion, to the excellence of the State laws, but rather to the influence of the Mormon Church in promoting the peaceful settlement of controversies. In that State, as in California, water is personal property. The same thing is true in Colorado, as decided by the courts, but Colorado provides for the State supervision of streams.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Mr. Mead argues for the perpetual public ownership of streams, the limitation of rights to water to the right of use, and the restriction of this right to the place and purpose for which it was originally acquired. Rights to water for irrigation should inhere in the land reclaimed.

"There is no more necessity for a court decree to establish a water right than for such a decree to confirm a land patent. Nor do the wisdom and efficacy of these reforms depend on the experience of other irrigated lands. For the past seven years they have been tested in the United States. They are all embodied in the irrigation code of Wyoming, and it is sufficient to say that during the entire period of their operation, which had its beginning with the adoption of the State Constitution, there has not been a single controversy or abuse due to the limitations imposed. On the contrary, the adoption of these restrictions ended scores of controversies and abuses. The only litigation over water rights which now occupies, or ever has occupied, the attention of the courts of that State or Territory has resulted from attempts to establish or enforce surplus or speculative rights in streams.

"There are two other provisions in European irrigation laws which, it is believed, will be found worthy of adoption. Under the present American system all appropriations of water are made in perpetuity, the appropriator receiving this as a free grant from the public. The subsequent supervision of the stream to protect this right is paid for by taxes. This is an illogical procedure. The public surrenders valuable property, for which it receives no direct return, and in doing so is compelled to shoulder a perpetual burden in the protection of that property. A better system would be to require each user of water to pay the State a rental therefor, these rentals to be very

small, intended only to meet the expenses of supervision and prevent the salaries of water commissioners from becoming a burden on the public. A great value of this system would be that it would promote economy. The man who has to pay for what he gets will not be wasteful. It also places the doctrine of public ownership in a form which can be understood by all. That is not true at present. The man who gets a free grant to the use of water in perpetuity comes in time to think he owns it, no matter what the laws or Constitution may say."

The second change based on European experience and advocated by Mr. Mead for American adoption relates to the period of the grants. Mr. Mead holds that these should never be made perpetual. "They should be treated as franchises and their operation restricted to a definite number of years. If rights to water were limited to fifty years, it would meet all the requirements of present development, and would enable the United States in the future to adjust their water laws to changing conditions. The present method may in time prove a serious obstacle to desirable or even necessary reforms."

TRIBUTES TO MISS WILLARD.

IN several of the reviews and magazines articles have appeared on the life and services of the late Frances E. Willard. Perhaps no one of these will attract more general attention than the brief tribute written by Miss Willard's intimate friend and associate in the World's W. C. T. U. work, Lady Henry Somerset, for the *North American Review*. We reprint a few paragraphs from Lady Henry's article:

"It is difficult sometimes to gauge, as we turn the pages of current history, what are the events and which are the lives that are making an indelible mark on our day. Only from time to time when some crisis arrests our thought do we begin to disentangle from the multitude of current events those salient features that stand out as special landmarks. I believe that when the record of the nineteenth century is read by those who can form truer estimates because distance will give a juster sense of proportion, the name of the woman who has just passed out from her field of work in this world will remain as one of those who molded the history of our time not only in America, but throughout the world. There is no other life to-day that could be so widely mourned, except the Queen of England, and the grief that will come to thousands of hearts when she has left us will be one less personal in character than the bereavement that has fallen upon tens of thousands of men and women all the world over. When the news of Frances Willard's death was announced in the great city of London, no other name coming to us across the Atlantic would have been so widely known or so dearly loved. English newspapers are not as a rule enthusiastic, more especially about celebrities of other nationalities; but there has not been one single paper that has not recorded in its columns the life-work of Frances Willard and the irreparable gap that she has left in the ranks of philanthropists.

"It should be the pride of America that no other country could have produced her and no other age understood her, but it will be for future generations to realize what her life has meant to humanity. It is not because Frances Willard toiled for twenty years in the temperance cause that she is famous, not because she gathered round her an association of women more fully organized and with probably a stronger *esprit de corps* than any other woman's society in the world; but rather because she was a woman who saw ahead of her time, who realized that the evils that were round her must be grappled with by an entirely new conception of woman's responsibility to the world."

A MEMORABLE GREETING.

"We do not forget in England that to no other philanthropist did we ever give so warm a welcome. The great meeting at Exeter Hall that was held in her honor was probably the most representative gathering that has ever assembled to greet any great man or woman on that historic platform; and we are glad to know that we laid laurels at her feet while yet the homage could bring a smile to her face and the words of praise could still rejoice her heart. And now she has gone, and to us she has left her legacy of work—work that we dare not neglect, for still we know that 'eyes do regard us in eternity's stillness,' and we have learned our lesson from that womanly spirit whose words of sweet reasonableness have been spoken so often, whose many-sided arguments and loving pleas we will yet prove have not been 'love's labor lost.' Such lives are never ended, for their spirit lives on in the lives of others. Frances Willard felt that a woman owed it to all other women to live as bravely, as helpfully, and as grandly as she could."

The Noblest of Ideals.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson says in the May *Arena*, speaking of Miss Willard's career:

"It was indeed a prismatic, many-sided life. And whether we think of her as the prairie child, as daughter, sister, student, teacher, orator.

leader, reformer, it was on every side a white life, facing the sun and absorbing and reflecting the light."

"In her opinion the world belonged to women that they might comfort it, save it, help to redeem it and uplift its manhood into true sonship of God. In this work, as her divine mission, from first to last she unswervingly believed. For such saving and uplifting she battled in life and pleaded almost to the hour when pleading changed to praise.

"As the grand agency for the accomplishment of the elevation of mankind, she early appreciated the power of organization. No woman has to the same extent been the teacher of the higher principles of coöperative effort. Her educational work for the women of her day has no parallel in this direction. She was great in many ways, but in none was she greater than in the fact that she had the power to discern, to inspire, to educate, and to utilize the highest spiritual forces in other women. To her must be given credit largely for that waking of the women of our country to a knowledge of their own possibilities and powers that has marked the last quarter of a century. She worked after God's methods through humanity for humanity's sake."

CHILDREN'S INSURANCE.

IN the *Charities Review* for March and April there appears an interesting discussion of the subject of "industrial insurance," so called, especially as related to children's lives.

Mr. Haley Fiske, on behalf of the companies engaged in "industrial" business, gives in the March number the principal arguments in favor of that form of insurance.

To give some idea of the importance of the subject, the editor of the *Review* states that according to recent estimates there are "industrial" insurance policies now outstanding in this country to the value of $1,000,000,000, all paid for in weekly sums averaging nine or ten cents each.

"This means that the poorer classes, largely in our cities, are paying out annually about $40,000,000, probably for the most part in order that they may have at death what they consider a decent funeral, and perhaps something over to pay the doctors' bills. Provision for the family after the death or in the old age of the bread-winner may sometimes be in mind, but certainly not as a rule, for the policies taken average $112, an amount which, even if it were not intended specifically for that purpose, would scarcely cover more than the death expenses of the insured."

A RESPONSE TO A NATURAL DEMAND.

In defending the practice of child insurance Mr. Fiske says:

"Child insurance is legitimate, because the people feel the need of protection against death. They abhor pauper burial. Their sentiment of respect for the body of a child is a Christian sentiment, a civilized sentiment; the wish for protection is a sensible business motive. To call it speculation because the child is a non-producer is a misuse of words, a confusion of ideas.

"It is said money is wasted on such insurance. Why wasted on children more than adults? The deaths are more numerous. Money is needed for burial in the one case as in the other. The relative cost is greater on account of the higher mortality. But how wasted? Did people save more before the advent of industrial insurance? Mr. Dryden, president of the Newark Prudential, in his address before the Massachusetts committee, conclusively showed by statistics that contributions to industrial insurance have grown side by side with increase of savings-bank deposits. What evidence is there that money not spent for insurance would be saved in other ways? The evidence is to the contrary. Would it not rather go for beer or ribbons or newspapers or fraudulent insurance? What more direct and persistent practical instruction in thrift could there be than the weekly call of an insurance agent?"

OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM.

In the April number Miss Mary Willcox Brown represents the opponents of child insurance. As the experience of the companies shows that but 5.47 children out of 1,000 insured die at the age of ten years, and but 49.37 at the more tender age of two, Miss Brown holds that the contingency of death is too remote to justify the expenditure of the small sums so hardly collected by the parents.

"The industrial insurance companies claim, however, that the system is 'purely burial insurance at the earlier ages,' so that the premium for a child should not be looked on as an indemnity for 'the prospective value of its service.' If not, why should burial expenses be met by insurance rather than other more certain casualties of man's first ages, sickness or accident? If the charity worker could be as persistent and persuasive as the collector, might not he show that there are many unusual demands made on the purses of the poor which honest pride should make a man as anxious to meet as those of the undertaker? The need of fresh air in summer, to be had in all our cities at the expenditure of five or ten cents for car-fare, of more nourishing food in time of sickness, of a longer period given to education—

these and many more requisites can be pointed out as being more important than to meet the weekly demands of the premium collector. Though he say that five or ten cents a week means but $2.60 or $5.20 a year, yet when either sum is multiplied by the average number of children in a family the total is a considerable expenditure for a family of restricted means—an expenditure which should be regulated by the exercise of good judgment."

BURIAL EXPENSES VERSUS LIVING EXPENSES.

To the argument that "respect for the body of a child is a Christian sentiment" Miss Brown replies:

"Yes, and I honor every poor father and mother who is willing to provide a decent burial for a child. But if the desire for suitable burial be prompted by a false pride to appear to advantage in a neighborhood, or if the fear of not being able to provide a befitting funeral induces a parent to deny a little one, a living child, something which would add to its welfare, I say such a preparation for its possible death is not for the good of the child. Every one who is interested in the well-being of a child should try to show its parents that their duty is to provide rather for its present needs and, by giving as wisely and generously as is possible to its training, to lay the foundation of its future success."

CAR-FERRYING ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

THE new method employed in transporting railroad freight across Lake Michigan without "breaking bulk" is the subject of an article in *Cassier's Magazine* for April by Mr. A. S. Chapman, who describes the Lake Michigan car ferry as "an attempt to combine the carrying capacity of the freight steamer with the facility of the freight car for handling all classes of business, to wipe out the heavy charges involved in the frequent handling of commodities, and to utilize the natural highway offered by the lake."

"In former systems of railroad economy a car ferry had been regarded as a necessary nuisance, an expedient for bridging a gap of water, a connecting link between two lines of railroad. In the present system the positions are reversed; the railroad upon land becomes subordinate to the water line, and we have the innovation of a railroad whose bed is the waves of Lake Michigan, whose locomotives are steamers, whose cars are towboats, and whose freight is cars. This car ferry is not designed as a connecting link between two lines of railroads nor as a terminal or transfer, but as a direct competitor for the business of railroads on their own terms.

"The conclusion that freight may be carried at a profit in this manner has been reached by a series of logical steps. The initial expense for towboats, transports, and docks is but a fraction of the cost of equipment of a railroad on land of the same length. Neither are there any fixed charges of interest on bonds nor any maintenance of right of way, with its corps of engineers, section men, switchmen, or other employees. There is little wear and tear on rolling stock, and there are no machine shops to keep up. The cost of repairs is reduced to a minimum. Few men comparatively are required to operate this marine railroad. Most of the dangers of land railroads are eliminated, and there are other compensating advantages.

TRANSPORTATION ON A LARGE SCALE.

"The transports are 324 feet in length and 46 feet beam. Twenty-eight cars of ordinary length make a load, in the aggregate about 1,500 tons. In general appearance, without their deck loads, the transports resemble nothing so much as huge canal boats. In loading and unloading a dock of special construction is, of course, necessary. The railroad tracks run from the shore upon a huge apron, from which the cars are shunted to the deck. Once in position, each car is carefully secured against the possible effects of rough weather.

"The towing steamer and its two transports form an impressive spectacle, suggestive of a marine caravan. The length of cable between the boats is 1,200 feet, and the steamer, the cables, and the transports stretch out to a distance of nearly two-thirds of a mile. A crew of fifteen men is carried on each of the steamers and of six on the transports. The only present means of communication between the boats is a code of whistles, but a telephone system may be devised."

Mr. Chapman also describes a mammoth steam vessel plying between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., which is capable of carrying *between decks* thirty freight cars of standard size. This mighty craft is built with special reference to winter cruising, and is said to have a speed of ten miles an hour through fourteen-inch ice. Her length is 350 feet, beam 56 feet, and draught 17 feet.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE May *Century* has an interesting "popular scientific" article on "Submarine Photography," by Prof. Louis Boutan, who was the first person to make submarine photographs. The feat of making pictures of the bottom of the sea will be immensely facilitated when it will be possible to let down with the camera a powerful artificial light. Professor Boutan thinks that such an apparatus may succeed in satisfactorily photographing one hundred square meters of space. He also thinks that it will soon be possible to make photographs at any depth of water. It is scarcely necessary to suggest the value of such a scientific victory. The nature of the bottom of the sea, its vegetation, the interior of grottoes, animals caught and pictured in their homes, and especially the study of submerged shipwrecks, would make such a possibility very valuable and interesting to the world.

Mr. Franklin B. Locke writes on "Railway Crossings in Europe and America," with a strong advocacy of absolute abolition of grade-crossings; in other words, the separation of street and railroad grades. He says that one-third of all accidents to persons on English roads belong to grade-crossing casualties, although the greatest care is taken to minimize the risks at these dangerous points. In America scarcely any provision is made, and the result is that in the State of Massachusetts alone there are about half as many deaths from grade-crossing accidents as in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. He says that by averaging the fatalities in Great Britain and Germany and comparing with the average for Massachusetts and Connecticut, the proportion is about 7 to 1 in favor of the foreign countries. Mr. Locke, in inquiring into the question as to whether the abolition of grade-crossings will pay, compares the facilities and the financial results of the English roads with those of the United States, and thinks that the money spent in doing away with these dangerous places will add so to the prosperity of the roads by increasing their facilities for handling business with greater economy that they can amply afford to spend the money. He says, too, that it is a mistake to boast of having the fastest trains in the world in this country—that is, on any sort of average. For if we compare the average time of the twenty-six fastest trains to and from New York on all of its twenty-six important roads, the result is only about forty miles an hour, against the average of forty-six miles an hour for fifty-four trains running to and from London.

Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Minister to Berlin and former Minister to Russia, has a brief character sketch of M. Pobedonostzeff, who is generally admitted to be the most important and influential personage in the Russian empire. Mr. White writes to oppose the English and American views that this great man was bigoted, cruel, and hypocritical. He has the fiercest enemies, but to Mr. White appeared a scholarly, kindly man, sensitive to art and especially to the beauties of religious literature, and, curiously enough, very much in love with American literature, studying constantly Hawthorne, Lowell, and above all Emerson.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE May *Harper's* contains an article by Julian Ralph entitled "Awakened Russia," which we have quoted from in another department.

Mr. E. S. Martin's light, shrewd, and pleasant touch is brought to bear upon "East Side Considerations." He begins his article with an approval of the impression of "an enlightened official of New York," who has said that the happiest people in the metropolis live on the East Side. Mr. Martin thinks that this may be very true. He admits that there are more people on the East Side than there ought to be, and that there is a good deal more dirt, although some streets are clean, for streets, and the children are clean, for children who play in the streets. It is good to read Mr. Martin's cheerful though entirely sympathetic description of the pleasures and customs of this great workaday population of New York City, after the harrowing tales which no doubt are necessary and right for the reformers. For Mr. Martin, familiarity with the Hester Street peddlers, the Italians, and the Polish Jews does not breed contempt; neither indifference, but rather increased interest. That the public of the municipality are not unmindful of the needs of washing, housing, and feeding this great collection of citizens is apparent to Mr. Martin from the signs of coöperation for public and private charity that are evident in eastern avenues and cross-streets. The public schools, big, substantial, and often handsome, still insufficient and all the time increasing, the churches, parish houses, libraries, kindergartens, vacation schools, dispensaries, college settlements, hospitals, fresh-air funds, and scores of other enterprises and establishments attest the persistence of the East Side in the public memory. Even without the outside aid Mr. Martin thinks this community can take care of itself. It harbors the greater portion of the manual workers of New York, "and the bulk of its great population is thrifty, industrious, self-respecting, and self-sustaining."

Col. William Ludlow, writing on "The Trans-Isthmian Canal Problem," rehearses the opportunities and difficulties of the proposed Nicaraguan and Panama canals, especially from the engineering point of view, with no final decision except that a thorough investigation and more accurate data are needed for the practical solution of the chief problems. The commission, acting under the act of June 4, 1897, is now making such investigation of the final plans and estimates. Colonel Ludlow thinks that within a year or two it will be possible to decide finally and accurately how the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, what it will cost, and which of the two great rival projects, Panama or Nicaragua, will be the first to get itself completed and "constitute the most notable achievement in the annals of engineering."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE May *Scribner's* gives twenty-four pages of heavily illustrated matter to a description of "Undergraduate Life at Wellesley," by Abbe Carter Goodloe. It is a very excellent description and gives

the best idea, perhaps, of the college-girl life at a typical American woman's college that we have seen.

Altogether the most fascinating feature of this number is the series of "Bicycle Pictures" by A. B. Frost, an artist who combines wonderfully with clever technique and the most veracious brush a thorough and true-blue instinct for sport in every form—not to speak of the inimitable dashes of humor that are apt to creep in everything he does with his pencil or brush.

Aside from these features *Scribner's* is chiefly occupied with the serials, Mr. Richard Harding Davis' story, "The King's Jackal," Thomas Nelson Page's novel, "Red Rock," and Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* publishes a chapter of a document purporting to be an autobiography of Napoleon, which was brought to America in 1817. The editor does not finally vouch for the authenticity of the document, and says that there are a number of points to be cleared up with regard to the history of it which make it desirable to say no more in regard to that history at present. Mr. Walker asks, however, if the new style and matter do not point to Napoleon; and if he did not write it, who could? The regular publication of the so-called autobiography will begin with the next issue of the *Cosmopolitan*. In this number appears a chapter dealing with the period which saw the organization of the continental system—a method which does not give the document the most favorable opportunity in the eyes of the reader. This is a sample paragraph:

"I had to become a legislator after having been a warrior. It was not possible to make the Revolution retrace its steps; for that would have been making the strong submit anew to the weak, which is unnatural. I had, therefore, to seize the spirit of the times and to form an analogous system of legislation. I think I have succeeded—the system will survive me; and I have left Europe an inheritance which can never be alienated."

Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, writes on "Motherhood as a Profession" in the series "On the Choice of a Lifework." He asks, Why should motherhood not be a profession, inasmuch as doctors and lawyers and teachers and clergymen fit themselves to have charge of human lives? Mr. Walker has the courage of his convictions, and he starts his professional career for the mother at once with the consideration of the selection of a husband.

Mr. Henry G. Hawn has an article on a very interesting subject, "The Voice in Conversation." He tells of the almost universal distortion of sounds that the average American is guilty of in his talk, and argues that there is just as much an art of every-day speech as there is an art of elocution; in fact, they are the same thing.

Mr. Walker announces that eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-four students have applied for registration on the rolls of his Cosmopolitan University. He prints a list of well-known American teachers, generally from the universities—Harvard, Bowdoin, Brown, Johns Hopkins, etc.—who are now connected with the departments in working order, and says that these departments are English, philosophy, ethics, pedagogy, science, citizenship, biology, modern languages, Greek, and Latin; while the departments so far unorganized are home economics, the arts, business preparation, and agriculture.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE editors of *McClure's* show the courage of their editorial convictions in the May number by the reproduction of the first of a series of short stories written by Mr. John A. Hill that were printed many years ago in a railroad magazine. Mr. John A. Hill is a railroad man, unknown until now to literary fame. Mr. McClure has run across these stories in an obscure journal, and thinks so highly of them that they will be a prominent feature in the coming numbers of his magazine. This first one is not concerned with railroad matters, but is called "The Polar Zone." As literature it certainly lies over anything we have had from the arctic regions, and quite justifies the rather unusual editorial methods. The capital recital of adventure is illustrated with drawings which almost incline one to the opinion that it is worth while to illustrate works of fiction.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, the journalist, has from the beginning of *McClure's* been a prominent feature in that magazine with his interviews of the people who have had picturesque or useful experiences. He reappears in this number with an interview with John Milne, the "observer of earthquakes." Mr. Milne's earthquake observatory is situated in the center of the Isle of Wight. "Here, on a quiet hill, grown over with old trees and banks of ivy, away from all rush and noise, Professor Milne may be found, as I have found him, working among strange instruments of his own devising, operated by clockwork and electricity, and possessing such sensitiveness that an earthquake shock in Borneo will set them swinging for hours." The results of the professor's observations in this station are so interesting and valuable that it seems certain that in a few months some twenty of these seismic stations will be put in operation in various parts of the globe, all of them equipped with the special instruments that this scientist has perfected for the tracing of earthquake phenomena. Professor Milne is confident that these observatories will make it possible to determine at once the precise location of any important seismic disturbance as soon as it occurs, as well as all the essential facts regarding it. "When it is born in mind," says Mr. Moffett, "that at present 75 per cent. of the whole number of earthquakes occur in the bed of the ocean, the value of such statistics to cable companies is at once apparent." The commercial value of this single department of the earthquake science is apparent when one sees that in the ten years preceding 1894, the cable companies spent three million dollars in investigating the fifteen breaks that occurred in the Atlantic cables alone. With the vast increase in the number of ocean cables that will occur in the next quarter century, the importance of Mr. Milne's observatories will be very great indeed.

The late Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences" of the civil war are occupied this month with the march of Grant and his generals to Petersburg, the panic at Washington, and Early's raid on Washington. The magazine contains a number of fine portaits of Thomas Jefferson, with an introduction by Prof. Charles Henry Hart.

The chief literary feature of the number is a poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "The Destroyers," inspired by the thought of the gigantic force exerted by the torpedo in modern warfare. One can well imagine that Mr. Kipling would be enamored of such a subject and of "the strength of twice three thousand horse."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE May *Bookman* says that Mr. George W. Cable has gone to England, where he will stay for some time, giving readings during his visit, and that his novel, "The Grandissimes," will be republished by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. Most good judges consider this novel his best piece of work. Mr. Barrie will write an introduction. He is a great friend of Mr. Cable's.

Another piece of book news is that there is to be a satisfactory and authorized life of Madame Patti.

The *Bookman* says that it is true that the Messrs. Harmsworth will begin a new monthly magazine in London to be sold at six cents. Advertisers are being guaranteed a circulation of the first number of not less than half a million copies.

Mr. Henry W. Fischer writes on Abraham Lincoln, Ward Hill Lamon, and Eugene Field, from the standpoint of three men who loved children.

The article in the series on "American Bookmen" takes up this month Longfellow and Holmes. M. A. De Wolfe Howe is the author.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. JAMES WEIR, JR., writes in *Lippincott's* for May on "The Faculty of Computing in Animals." He says that the quail lays some twelve or fifteen eggs, and seems to be aware of the fact that some of the eggs are missing when several have been removed from the nest. He gives many more egg instances of this sort of the different fowls, but there is a doubt about the reasoning in this case, for it is possible to find, probably, that the disturbance of the bird does not arise from the fact that she has counted the eggs and found some missing, but from the fact that she is aware, through some sense or senses, of the intruding human hand, and has an aversion to the despoiled home. A different case is with a mule that was employed by a Cincinnati street-railroad company in hauling cars up a steep incline. This animal was hitched in front of the regular team and unhitched as soon as the car arrived at the top of the hill. It made a certain number of trips in the forenoon and a like number in the afternoon, resting an hour at noon. As soon as the mule completed its fiftieth trip it marched away to its stable without orders from its driver. This certainly comes under the head of those matters which are important if true.

Eleanor Whiting, writing on "Woman's Work and Wages," states the theses, first, that it is not to the advantage of the average woman, new or old, to become a direct wage-earner, and, second, that it is not to the advantage of society that she should become a direct wage-earner. The writer claims a large amount of experience, and has come to the conclusion that matrimony is the most lucrative profession for women.

The novel of the month in *Lippincott's* is by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the young negro poet.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE May *Ladies' Home Journal* contains a very pleasant article by Josephine Robb on "Rip Van Winkle as He Is at Home." We always think of Mr. Jefferson as being very venerable, he has so long been dean of the American stage, but this writer tells us that he is only sixty-nine years old, and that if he lives to be a thousand he will never be an old man. He married in March, 1851, when he was but twenty-two years old; his wife was Miss Margaret Lockyer. Of their six children four are now living. This writer says his family life is an ideal one, and the home, "Crow's Nest," at Buzzard's Bay, is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Mr. Jefferson has an exceedingly sympathetic and well-trained sense of the æsthetic. He is an artist himself, as is well known, and has taken the greatest pleasure in gathering about him all the beautiful things that he could procure in the course of his many professional journeys.

There is an interesting page of pictures which tell the life of a trained nurse in the series of photographs taken especially for the *Ladies' Home Journal*. More "Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife" appear, and there are contributions from Mr. Robert J. Burdette and Julia Magruder.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

THE *National Magazine*, of Boston, is in the second number of its eighth volume and shows many signs of enterprise. In the May number there is an article by "Sara Crowquill" called "In London with Charles Dana Gibson," with some reproductions of Gibson's drawings of London subjects.

Caroline A. Powell contributes "Some Memories of Leopold Damrosch," which are interesting in their light on the beginning of real musical opportunities in America.

There is an article by Frederick De L. Booth-Tucker, entitled "Back to the Land," in which he describes the farm colonies of the Salvation Army. He says: "Without any effort on our part [referring to the Salvation Army] more than 1,000 families, consisting of 5,000 souls, have placed themselves at our disposal to be sent forth." It is well known that after the panic of 1873 some 4,000,000 of our population moved out of the cities of their own accord and took up land, starting some 250,000 new farms. The Salvation Army has made a small beginning in California with 100 souls, and another colony is under contemplation in Colorado.

Mr. Thomas W. Steep, described as a field correspondent, gives an interesting account of "A Cuban Insurgent Newspaper," published in a mountain print shop, under the title *El Cubana Libre*. The press is a Washington, of the date of 1854, a hand-press of the earliest pattern. The space cleared for the printing shop is overarched with palms and woodbine, and the woods are filled with parrots that keep up an incessant chatter. A small cave near the present office was the home of the paper before the hut was built. The editorial work is done at the base of the mountain. The editor, Ferrer, and his staff live at the base of the mountain, and the trail leading to the press is kept overgrown with brush and is frequently changed. The shop is quite the official printing office. Mr. Steep says he saw orders for printing from Gomez, Cisneros, and the various secretaries of the Cuban Government. The paper is circulated gratis in the ranks of the insurgent army.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE indefatigable Mr. James L. Ford contributes to the May *Munsey's Magazine* an essay entitled "The Praisemongers," in which he "arraigns" the practice of indiscriminate and insincere commendation and

tells of its disastrous influence in all branches of art, and how flattery has ruined many a career that honest criticism would have helped.

Mr. George G. Bain gives some interesting facts about "America's Big Guns" and their manufacture, and there is a picture of a casting now being forged at Bethlehem Iron Works for a sixteen-inch rifle, the largest gun in the world. This will be sent to the Watervliet Arsenal for finishing and will be ready in 1899. Each shot from the sixteen-inch gun will cost the Government $1,000. The gun will weigh 142 tons. It is not a question with such a rifle as this of penetrating armor; a single shot would smash in the side of a ship. This great gun will only stand about 500 shots at best, as it has a pressure of 20 tons to the square inch in the powder chamber, and it will take much less time to break up than to make.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE May *Atlantic Monthly* begins with the address of Richard Olney on the "International Isolation of the United States." We quote from it in another department.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher discusses "Western Real Estate Booms and After," with no great pessimism aroused by the wholesale slump of values in the great West. The inflated values which collapsed in 1893 were to be looked for as the natural course of things, in Mr. Fletcher's opinion, with the rapidly spreading population over the vast fresh territory, nor does he consider that the hard times which succeeded the period of speculation are necessarily to be regarded as evils if they arrest evil tendencies. "The only means by which a wayward community can be turned back into the right path is the severe lashing of its individuals when they go wrong. Many of the most valuable results of hard times are reaped whether or not the people understand their causes and correctly interpret their lessons. The shifting of population during the last fifteen years is a good illustration of this principle."

Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., has an article on "The Dreyfus and Zola Trials," in which he inquires into the evidence on both sides in that riotous affair, and decides that all the facts known fall very far short of proving Dreyfus' guilt. On the other hand, he does not at all wish to make any affirmative proposition that he is innocent. Mr. Morse's only conclusion is that the affair remains an unsolved mystery, and this, he says, is the only charm of the incident. "If we knew as an absolute fact either that Dreyfus is guilty or that he is innocent, we should forget his case in twenty-four hours."

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg has an argumentative article on "Psychology and the Real Life," not very easy reading, and the more weighty essays of the number are rounded up by Mark H. Liddell's paper on "English Literature and the Vernacular."

THE ARENA.

IN the April *Arena* the Hon. William Jennings Bryan discusses the subject of "Foreign Influence in American Politics" in a brief and vigorous article, devoting attention chiefly to the dangers threatened by foreign syndicates of money-lenders and foreign investments in American securities, with the resulting interest of foreigners in our politics.

Another political article is contributed by the Hon. George Fred. Williams, who enters the usual plea for free silver.

Mr. B. O. Flower writes on "Brookline: A Model Town Under the Referendum." Mr. Flower shows that Brookline is one of the most progressive of American municipalities, and that its business is conducted strictly on the referendum principle.

"It has been argued that the business of a city with a population of 10,000 or more would be cumbersome, that it would be impossible to carry it on expeditiously if all the people had a direct vote on all important measures; yet here this principle has been in practical operation for nearly two centuries without any inconvenience. Though the town has increased until its population is between 15,000 and 20,000, the work is so systematized that there is practically no more difficulty in carrying on the government expeditiously and satisfactorily than in the old days when the population numbered only hundreds."

The May number of the *Arena* opens with an article by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on "The Great Slave Power," which being interpreted for the benefit of readers not familiar with the *Arena* vernacular means the modern money power—"Wall Street," the trusts, the "plutocracy" of the day. Senator Stewart's article is rather more rhetorical than Mr. Bryan's of the preceding month on essentially the same subject.

Mr. William Henry Johnson makes an interesting collocation of the opinions of representative thinkers of the day on the question of immortality.

Camille Flammarion writes a rejoinder to criticisms of his studies in occult phenomena published in recent numbers of the *Arena*.

The eulogy of Miss Willard, by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, is noticed elsewhere.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM the April *North American* we have selected Lady Henry Somerset's tribute to Miss Willard, John E. Redmond's "Ireland Since '98" and Lieutenant Duncan's "Reasons for Increasing the Army" for notice elsewhere.

Mr. Harry P. Robinson, editor of the *Railway Age*, writes on "State Regulation of Railways," frankly extolling the benefits which the railroads expect to derive from the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska rate case.

Miss M. E. J. Kelley contributes an interesting study of "Women and the Labor Movement." She says:

"The labor movement has always stood for greater educational opportunities for the workers, and this phase of the agitation is having its effect on working-women and on the home. Technical training, art education, the teaching of domestic economy, which are gradually being made a part of the public-school system, will have much to do with raising the standard of living. The club movement among women is teaching the value of organization and coöperation, is unconsciously broadening women's sympathies and breaking down false ideas and artificial barriers. The impetus toward all these things was given by the labor movement, and they are gradually bringing women into the labor movement."

Lieutenant Gibbons, U. S. N., writing on "The Great Lakes and the Modern Navy," sums up the situation as follows:

"1. The great lakes region has developed the iron and

steel industry to a degree that enables it to surpass all the rest of the United States in the important industry of shipbuilding.

"2. The improvements in canal-building make it only a question of time when this region will have a deep-water outlet to the sea.

"3. The result of this deep-water way will be the rehabilitation of our merchant marine and the creation of an extensive foreign trade carried in American bottoms.

"4. The expansion of our merchant marine will be followed necessarily by the expansion of the navy.

"5. The great lakes region is debarred by existing treaty relations from contributing *material* for naval warfare, but, containing as it does more than one-third of our entire population, the navy should, as a peace precaution, give immediate encouragement to the naval-militia movement in that part of the United States, thus developing a source of supply for the large increase in our *personnel* that war will render necessary."

Prof. John B. Smith defends Germany's exclusion of American fruits as fully justified by actual danger from the San José scale. Our own government publications and State and federal legislation seem to prove that such a danger exists.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Karl Blind gives an entertaining account of balloon voyages made from Paris during the siege of 1870–71; John P. Young writes on "The Decay of Cobdenism in England;" Dr. Langdon Kain relates some wonderful instances of longevity; and Sir William Howard Russell proceeds with his narration of civil-war recollections.

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the article by Mr. Curtis on the Central American republics, from Mr. Sidney Low's description of "The English Governing Oligarchy," and from Dr. William T. Harris' reply to the question, "Is There Work Enough for All?" appearing in the April *Forum*.

The introductory article of the number is a statement of "The Dangerous Demands of the Interstate Commerce Commission," by Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The amendments to the Interstate Commerce law now before Congress, as Mr. Smith views them, propose to "give the commission the power to regulate, in the most complete and extensive manner imaginable, every detail of interstate railroad traffic; all such regulations to take effect without any resort to judicial tribunals for their enforcement, and, ordinarily, in spite of the pendency of proceedings of review in court."

In an article on England and France in West Africa Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M.P., declares that the time is fully ripe for a settlement of the dispute and that the only danger lies in delay.

General Miles, in discussing "The Political Situation in Europe and the East," says of China:

"Here is a tempting field for the ambitious, both in a political and a commercial sense. And this field will be thoroughly explored with one of two results: (1) A combination of the great powers of Europe, resulting in a division of the Chinese empire—the strongest seizing the lion's share; or (2) a disagreement—much to be desired—among the powers as to this division, in which case the Celestial Kingdom would be allowed to work out its own salvation. In the latter case the empire, stimulated to greater efforts, may eventually reach a high standard of civilization and development."

Mr. John M. Robertson exposes some of the fallacies in the commonly accepted opinion that genius is always superior to conditions, that fame is a sure test of genius, and that a preponderance of genius *per capita* proves a superiority in the race. He decides that "genius is conditioned economically, morally, and socially. Conditions which are partly favorable to it are seen to disappear by economic evolution even in an age of moral progress; and unless to the achieved moral and scientific progress be added a social science which takes intelligent heed of such changes, there may follow manifold retrogression."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Bruno Schrader, a leading Handel disciple, gives an account of the present Handel revival in Germany; Prof. Charles B. Bliss comes to the defense of modern experimental psychology against the attack on it made by Professor Münsterberg in the February *Atlantic;* Mr. Charles Upson Clark describes the great Finnish epic poem, the "Kalevala" and Prof. William P. Trent reviews some of the recent histories of literature.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for April is a good number—a very judicious mixture of politics, literature, and science.

Those who wish to know all about the British navy will find what they want in the article on "The Latest Reconstruction of the Navy," by Sir William H. White. No man in the world is better able to speak about the British fleet of to-day than the man who has practically built it. His article is a model of simplicity and lucidity. We shall not attempt to summarize it here, but merely quote one or two of the striking facts and figures with which it bristles. The total first cost of the fighting ships of the British navy as it stood in 1813, at the end of a long war with France, was £10,000,000. In 1860, just as the ironclad was beginning to come in, the estimated cost of the ships building and built was about £18,000,000. In 1878 the ironclad era had raised it to £28,000,000, and to-day it stands at £97,000,000. In the last eleven years, including ships built and completed, nearly 1,000,000 tons have been added to the navy, which, excluding cost of armament, represents an expenditure of £52,000,000. This is exclusive of torpedo-boat destroyers.

THE QUESTION OF DIET.

Sir Henry Thompson, whose name has been taken in vain as a great scientific authority in favor of vegetarianism, explains at some length his views upon the question of diet. He makes it clear that while he thinks that too much flesh is eaten, he is by no means a flesh abstainer. He puts his foot down in the following emphatic fashion upon the favorite doctrine of the vegetarians:

"The very idea of restricting our resources and supplies is a step backward—a distinct reversion to the rude and distant savagery of the past, a sign of decadence rather than of advance."

There is much in the article of general interest. For instance, he says, speaking of the best food for people who are advanced in life:

"Some persons are stronger and more healthy who

live very largely on vegetables, while there are many others for whom a proportion of animal food appears not merely to be desirable, but absolutely necessary. The question of diet as modified for man in advancing years may appropriately come here. During the term of middle life, when his activity is at its maximum, food may be generous in quality and in quantity, corresponding, of course, to the nature of the force expended. But in later stages of life highly nutritious animal food, especially when containing also much fatty matter, is for the most part very undesirable. When through age man's natural powers fail, so that, no longer capable of walking three or four miles an hour, he finds two or two and a half in one hour suffice to exhaust his forces, he must lessen the supply of proteids and fats."

SCHOOL GARDENS IN ENGLISH COUNTIES.

The Dean of Rochester in a review of Mrs. Earl's "Pot-Pourri" gossips pleasantly concerning gardens and gardening. In the course of his article he says:

"No more excellent work has been undertaken by our County Councils. notably by those of Kent and Surrey, than the establishment of school gardens at selected centers, to be cultivated in plots by boys of thirteen years of age and upward, under a local instructor; the encouragement of cottage gardening and allotments by the lectures and visits of qualified persons, by prizes awarded to successful culture, and by the organization, as at Maidstone and elsewhere, of schools of cookery."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains several articles of interest which are noticed elsewhere.

Professor Westlake, who has apparently been charged with the duty of drawing up a report on the questions at issue between England and France in the basin of the Niger, from the point of view of international law, sets forth his conclusions. His paper is judicial, and will irritate many Englishmen by the generous fashion in which he gives away the contention that the Say-Barua agreement should be interpreted so as to give the Say-Nikki-Busa triangle to Great Britain. But after passing in review the questions of hinterland, effective occupation, treaties with native potentates, and notification, he arrives at the conclusion that the British claims to Borgu are well founded. He says:

"It remains that the question about Borgu is whether England shall be dispossessed of places taken by her under a protectorate publicly notified at the time of its institution, and specifically notified to France before the attempt to dispossess her was made at Boussa. I cannot believe that the best mind of France will desire to pursue such a policy."

GERMAN RULE IN HELIGOLAND.

The writer of the article upon the "Balance of Power" says that the substitution of German for British rule has been by no means an unmixed blessing for the inhabitants of Heligoland:

"The picture of Heligoland as it now is—native populace forbidden to stand in groups; dancing and concert rooms only open twice a week; 2,000 natives superciliously treated by the police and military; bathing visitors coming across from Hamburg rarely and for days, instead of regularly and for months—all this (though Heligoland is not exactly a colony) is typical of the German official's impracticable ideas, and contrasts sadly with the good old days when six unarmed British blue-jackets formed the sole 'force' of the island; when the town swarmed all the season with happy German families enjoying a whole summer's liberty; when the inoffensive inhabitants spent their lives in groups examining the sea with their telescopes, preparing the skins of sea-fowl, taking service as pilots, and enjoying absolute freedom."

IRISH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Edith F. Hogg and Arthur D. Innes are the joint authors of an article on "Irish Elementary Education." The account which they give of the neglected condition of the education of the Irish youth is discouraging. They say:

"The industrial regeneration of the country depends, first of all, upon the reform of its primary education. To raise this out of its present state of deplorable inefficiency and to convert rural opinion to seeing the necessity for a more enlightened system are the problems that face us."

The priests do their best to induce the children to attend school, but the average attendance is far below that of Scotland. In Scotland the average percentage of attendance is 80; in Ireland, 52.

"Although many of the children nominally remain at school until a far later age than is customary in England, they leave still unable to read with sufficient ease to enjoy reading for its own sake, to write a decent or intelligible letter, or to work out the simplest sum correctly. In 1881, 21.4 per cent. of the men and 23.2 per cent. of the women in Ireland who were married signed the register by their mark."

Notwithstanding the importance of agricultural education to a country which is one great farm, only 30 schools out of 8,555 have school gardens attached to them. The condition of the poor-law schools appears to be the worst of all, and is a scandal and a disgrace to the government and to the country in which such things are possible. The one bright feature in the article is the account of the Christian Brothers' Industrial School at Artane.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES.

A writer signing himself "Duncans" discusses the present condition of the bicycle industry in an article which, although full of facts and figures, is full of very interesting reading. He points out how very heavily the trade has been over-capitalized, and deplores the centralization which has been the result of this policy of amalgamation. He looks forward to a time when a reaction will set in against this system, and when bicycles will be put together in the villages throughout the country. Nearly all the component parts of a bicycle are patented and made separately. Hence the business of a bicycle maker is eminently one which can be pursued by individual workers in the country districts. The more the trade is decentralized the greater care will be given to the careful fitting together of the parts in the individual machine. According to the statement of an English manufacturer, the best-made bicycle in the world ought to be put on the market at £13 2s. 6d. ($65.50). How is it, then, that first-class bicycles are sold in England at £28? The answer is that the £14 17s. 6d. represents the advertising expenses, ordinary and extraordinary. In the latter are fees to influential directors and prizes given to racing men.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. A. Hobson describes "Mr. Mallock as a Political Economist." He maintains that "no one of the three cardinal propositions of Mr. Mallock's argument is valid. Ability and labor are not separable productive powers. Industrial progress is not attributable solely to the ability of a few. The labor movement does not aim at dispensing with ability of management."

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes pleasantly about Ferdinand Fabre, the novelist, who died just before he could take his seat in the French Academy, to which he had been elected. Mr. Gosse praises very highly his delineation of the French priest. M. Fabre, he says, understood the French clergy more intimately than any other author.

"Persuade him to speak to you of these, and you will be enchanted; yet never forget that his themes are limited and his mode of delivery monotonous."

Mr. W. R. Lawson writes about "India on a Gold Basis," and Mr. E. Stewart describes crocodile-shooting in India, compared with which rat-catching in sewers would seem to be positively fascinating.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE article entitled "Where Lord Salisbury Has Failed," in the April *Fortnightly*, is noticed elsewhere.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn, writing on "The Posthumous Works of Robert Louis Stevenson," maintains that "Weir of Hermiston," the romance which he left unfinished, is the greatest of all his achievements. Mr. Gwynn says:

"The world, which does not care about fragments, will not often read 'Weir of Hermiston,' but for artists it will remain a monument. Only this is to be said, that enough of it is left to be a high example—enough to prove that Stevenson's lifelong devotion to his art was on the point of being rewarded by such a success as he had always dreamed of; that in the man's nature there was power to conceive scenes of a tragic beauty and intensity unsurpassed in our prose literature, and to create characters not unworthy of his greatest predecessor."

INSURANCE SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN.

The Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson describes the results that have been attained by the "friendly" societies that have been established by women in England. The salient feature of all the statistics which have been quoted by Mr. Wilkinson is that women need to pay on an average 28 per cent. more than men to secure the same benefits. He says:

"It is evident that the practice of allowing women to insure for a sick benefit and charging them in accordance with male rates is very unsound. If a friendly society for women is to be established on a firm financial basis, it must charge its members contributions which will cover the liabilities those members bring. Till the last year or two, with the exception of a few Rechabites and Abstinent Sisters of the Phœnix, the great male affiliated or federated orders uniformly declined to admit females into their ranks and to open lodges and courts for women. The old order has, however, at length given way to new. The Ancient Order of Foresters was the first society to throw open its doors to women and to establish female courts of the order."

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. F. T. Jane, in an article entitled "The 'Maine' Disaster and After," discusses the probable issue of a conflict between the navies of the United States and Spain. His calculations are interesting, and may be read with advantage even by those who do not share his belief that a series of Spanish successes would result in breaking up the American republic into two or three fragments. Mr. Jane says:

"To hold her own Spain must be prepared for a long fight, and one in which guerrilla tactics will be best. She can only beat the American battleships at the cost of all, or nearly all, her own chief units, and America would still be left with a formidable coast defense squadron of ironclads. If wise, she would steadfastly avoid any general action (unless both Argentina and Brazil were with her) and confine herself to a dragged-out campaign, not seeking to effect any grand *coup*, but making isolated efforts with her two best ships and the minor craft; recognizing that these last would eventually be destroyed. The present spirit of Spanish sailors is favorable for such efforts. It is the people and towns upon the American coast that it will best pay Spain to damage."

THE UTILITY OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. M. MacDonagh in an article entitled "Can We Rely on Our War News?" pleads in favor of official recognition of the utility of war correspondents. In the war of 1870 the Germans admitted correspondents freely, while the French refused them all access to their armies. In the Russo-Turkish war the Russians gave the correspondents privilege in position. In the present Egyptian campaign the Sirdar seems to have done his best to deprive the public of the advantage of war correspondents. Mr. MacDonagh says:

"But the public are not likely to tolerate any unreasonable attempt on the part of the War Office to hamper the enterprise of the war correspondents on the field of action. The tardy, meager, incomplete, and cold official reports of the operations of our armies in the field, published weeks and often months after the event, will not satisfy the public. They will insist on having early and vivid and independent newspaper accounts from the seat of war. Indeed, it is astonishing how the War Office can fail to see that these war correspondents' graphic pictures of disasters, as well as victories, help, by the stirring of the patriotic sentiments and love of adventure in our youths, to man the services."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the articles on Russian policy in the *National Review* for April.

In discussing the possibility of Lord Salisbury abandoning one of his two offices, the editor expresses somewhat vehemently his conviction that the House of Commons will not stand another prèmier in the House of Lords:

"It is common knowledge that on more than one occasion since the formation of the Unionist alliance in 1886 Lord Salisbury has sought to intern himself in the Foreign Office, leaving the supremacy of the premier-

ship to the Duke of Devonshire, who has consistently, loyally, and wisely declined this attractive offer. There has latterly been a recrudescence of some such solution among political gossips. The Conservative party are not governed by any petty prejudice against a Liberal Unionist, but there is a strong and general feeling that if, at any time, the premiership is transferred from Lord Salisbury—an event that would be deeply deplored—it should pass, not to another peer, but to a commoner. It is now several years since the House of Commons has contained a premier—Mr. Gladstone having been the last. The House of Commons would be asked to face, but would refuse to face, a permanent disappearance of the premier from their midst if the Devonshire plan were adopted. Commoner should succeed peer as peer may succeed commoner. We devoutly hope that Lord Salisbury will not be moved to relinquish the premiership. Should he do so, his only possible successor at the present juncture is the leader of the House of Commons—Mr. Balfour."

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON BRITAIN AND HER RIVALS.

Professor Vambery writes an article on "Great Britain and Her Rivals in Asia." Taking the standpoint of a European anxious to see European culture promoted in Asia, he discusses the comparative merits of Great Britain and her three rivals, France, Russia, and Germany. He thinks the three allies have not much chance of success, nor will they be able to do the work which Britain is doing until their national character has been ripened by the sun of political freedom. Not until then will they be able to struggle against the overwhelming superiority of the country which, with all its faults, is still the truest representative in Europe of the aims and endeavors of the nineteenth century.

WHAT TOMMY ATKINS WANTS.

The writer of the article on "The Army as a Career" thus sums up the nine reforms which he thinks should be introduced in order to make the lot of the private soldier in the British army more attractive than it is at present:

"1. Trained soldiers to receive a higher rate of pay than recruits.

"2. An annual issue of 'necessaries' and a more liberal allowance of clothing.

"3. The promotion of N. C. O.s to run through both battalions of a regiment, and when N. C. O.s accompany drafts abroad, the returning troop-ship to bring back an equal number of N. C. O.s to the home battalion.

"4. The stoppage for 'washing, marking, hair-cutting, and library' to be totally abolished.

"5. 'Fatigue duties' to be performed only by men under punishment.

"6. 'Hospital stoppages' to be abolished, except where a soldier is under treatment for disease occasioned by his own misconduct.

"7. The cost of discharge by purchase to be reduced with each year's service.

"8. Reservists to be permitted to rejoin the colors at any time, without being required to refund their 'deferred pay.'

"9. A reservist's liability to be 'called up' to be in inverse ratio to his period of service in this force."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., writing on "Our Defeat and Some Morals," gives a plain hint to Lord Salisbury that his attack on the county council did a great deal to lose the election. Mr. Whitmore says:

"The lesson is unmistakable. May it be hoped that those in high places will in the future understand that the general opinion of London on London questions is not to be gathered in West-End clubs, and perhaps not even from political organizers, who are not generally interested in its municipal life or the working of its local institutions."

There are other morals which Mr. Whitmore brings forward. One is that the Moderate members of the county council would do well to stick more to their work instead of leaving the Progressives to put in most of the attendances on committees. Also, he dryly remarks, the character of the Moderate candidates might be improved with advantage. In many cases at the last election the Moderate candidates were evidently thinking more of politics than of sober municipal work. Mr. Whitmore thinks that the defeat of the engineers stimulated the trades unionists to revenge themselves upon the party of the capitalists. Mr. Whitmore does not despair, but he exhorts the government to lose no time in bringing in its municipal bill.

THE CZAR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, says the writer of the "Colonial Chronicle," "being weary of self-government, has decided to deliver itself bodily to a contractor, for we are told that 'Mr. Reid, the railroad contractor, has concluded an agreement with the Newfoundland government to take over and operate the entire railroad system of the colony for fifty years for a subsidy of 2,500 acres of land per mile. Mr. Reid pays $1,000,000 now, which at compound interest in fifty years amounts to $7,000,000. At the end of that period he will own the road. If he fails to fulfill the contract the money and road will be forfeited to the colony. Mr. Reid buys the St. John's dry dock for $320,000 and brings his workshops there and operates the dock. He also builds a new railroad to Topsail, a distance of fifteen miles, for $100,000, and a terminus at the dock. He builds seven new steamers, one to ply to Labrador and on the six largest bays of Newfoundland, at a subsidy of $90,000 per annum. He takes over the government telegraph lines at a subsidy of $12,000 per annum for seven years, when the Anglo-American monopoly expires, then to operate free, and give a uniform tariff of 25 cents all over the island for ten words. He operates in new coal areas and pays a royalty of 10 cents per ton. He builds an electric railroad in St. John's for $140,000 and repairs the Whitbourne Railway for $100,000. This offer passed the House of Assembly by 26 votes to 6, and had been signed by the governor—apparently after some hesitation—and the capacious contractor. "Its completion" is reported to cause "great rejoicings and meets with universal approval."'"

The Rev. Anthony Deane in an article on the religious novel, after preliminary denunciation of Marie Corelli, devotes the rest of his article to criticising Mr. Hall Caine's "Christian." Prof. Harrison Moore, of Melbourne, writes on "Constitution-Making in Australia."

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two March numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are exceptionally interesting from every point of view, but it is significant that absolutely no notice of the Zola case is taken by two of the three leading French reviews.

In the first number M. Liard contributes an interesting analysis of Jules Simon. Like another remarkable Frenchman who certainly influenced to a rare degree his generation, Jules Simon was a Breton by birth, and came of pious, God-fearing people. Unlike Renan, however, he always remained true to his early beliefs and impressions, and yet during his long life he was consistently liberal, holding almost socialistic views as to what should be the laws affecting the working classes of his own and of other countries. Like many Englishmen belonging to the same generation, Jules Simon was inclined to pin his whole faith on the supposed benefit accruing from a universal and comprehensive scheme of education. "The people who rejoice in the possession of the best schools and teachers," he once wrote, "will play a leading part in the world, if not to-day, then to-morrow." It need hardly be said that he was a strong advocate of compulsory and gratuitous education, and he labored hard, on the whole with success, to introduce into French schools a larger measure of physical exercise, better hygienic conditions, and some practical knowledge of foreign languages.

Another biographical article, contributed by D. Halévy, proves how great a place "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has won among continental readers.

A vivid account of the battle of Solferino and of the events which immediately followed is extracted from a forthcoming volume of recollections by General Fleury. These letters, addressed by the general to his wife, give a very clear and striking picture of what went on behind the scenes, and from that point of view form a valuable addition to the diplomatic history of the 60s.

STATE-SUPPORTED THEATERS IN GERMANY.

M. Carré contributes an amusing and exhaustive description of the German and Austrian theatrical world. As was natural, what most struck him as a Frenchman was the extraordinary discipline which apparently reigns in each German theater, where the spirit of militarism seems to have penetrated beyond the footlights. Everything is foreseen, the discipline is perfect, and in most cases the principal theater of a town is under direct royal or municipal patronage. Early in the century the same might be said of most of the Paris theaters; now the *Grand Opéra*, the *Théâtre Francais*, and the *Odéon* alone depend in any way on the state. Every German Grand Duchy has a state-supported stage. The King of Saxony spends $120,000 a year on the two principal Dresden theaters. The Regent of Bavaria spends exactly the same amount on the two Munich theaters, and the German Emperor, in his quality as King of Prussia, is compelled to pay out $100,000 a year to the individual who manages theatrical matters at Wiesbaden, while the great theater at Stuttgart, managed by Baron Putlitz, enjoys a royal subvention of $60,000 a year. Even the Grand Duke of Hesse is compelled to pay out $50,000 a year to his theatrical intendant, Herr Werner.

It is probably owing to this curious state of things that Germans of all ranks and conditions so constantly go to the theaters. The best places are low-priced, six marks being an exception, and when a place is subscribed for by the month or by the year, the subscriber witnesses each performance at an almost nominal cost. Owing to the system of national subvention, each German taxpayer considers himself personally aggrieved if the local theater is not up to a certain standard of excellence, and certainly it cannot be denied that the German stage justifies its maintenance at a comparatively large cost. In one year the Berlin theater produced 60 different works, 52 operas, and 8 ballets; the Grand Theater of Frankfort changed the bill 88 times during the same period, and at Carlsruhe the programme was changed 97 times, there being produced in the course of twelve months 47 operas, 49 comedies, and 1 ballet. Dresden, however, can proudly point to a unique record, that of having produced at the two state theaters 162 completely different pieces, 56 operas, 5 ballets, 4 oratorios, 12 dramas, 36 comedies, and 49 farces. The theatrical and musical literature of the whole world is laid under contribution to produce this result, and every German dramatic author is sure of a hearing.

THE GENESIS OF THE TANNHAUSER LEGEND.

M. Paris, a distinguished folk-lorist, devotes some space in the second number of the *Revue* to the analysis of the Tannhauser legend. He gives several variations of the legend immortalized by Wagner, and he also alludes to the many modern writers who have adapted the most dramatic story, notably Heine and Hoffmann. The first complete history of the knight Tannhauser and of his sojourn in the Venusberg was told in German verse in 1453, and this poem was considered by Heine to be as fine in its own way as the Song of Songs. There was in the thirteenth century a *meistersinger* who was actually called Tannhauser, and who seems to have been a kind of mediæval Verlaine, famous alike for his license and his piety, and no doubt his personality in time became legendary and suggested the well-known mythical story. An Italian variant lays the scene near Rome, the Venusberg being one of the Sibylline Mountains.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE two March numbers of Madame Adam's periodical have more in them than usual, though no article calls for very special remark, and, following the example of the *Revue de Paris*, not a word is said in criticism of the Zola trial.

Those about to visit the Riviera, intent on business or pleasure, will find much that is both amusing and instructive in old Prince Valori's two articles on Nice. The Prince, who was one of the best-known figures of the cosmopolitan society which spends so great a portion of each year in the south of France, first made his home in the town just forty years ago, long before the French annexation. "The English or the Germans," observes the Prince, "would have created an industrial center; we made our new possession into a watering-place. Still, since the annexation the population has trebled, and owing to a variety of circumstances the

town has become one of the wealthiest centers of continental life."

Among other royal personages who early discovered the charms of the French Riviera was Louis of Bavaria, the gallant old King who twice risked his life to save the worthless Lola Montez against his justly incensed people and the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, the grandfather of the Princess of Wales.

During many years one of the most notable patrons of Nice was Lady Caithness, who, according to this her latest biographer, was by turn a Jewess, a Mussulman, a Brahmin, a Buddhist, and a Parsee. Be that as it may, she certainly considered herself the final incarnation of Mary Stuart; but though all the world was always ready to laugh at her eccentricities, she was a woman of real power, and when she gave up her villa at Nice she was very much missed.

In an interesting article concerning the many attempts to solve the secret of the north pole, the writer, M. Roussin, after devoting a certain space to past expeditions, gives an account of the balloon expedition about to be organized by a French aeronaut, Louis Gogort. This inventor, together with a friend, M. Surcouf, a descendant of the famous admiral of that name, is not in any sense an imitator of the ill-fated Andrée. The plan of the two explorers is to approach as near as they can to the north pole with the help of an ordinary vessel. Once there they will each ascend in a balloon, trusting to chance to blow them where they wish to go. Nansen claims to have come within four hundred and twenty miles of the north pole, and according to M. Gogort, had the *Fram* carried a balloon, he might quite conceivably have actually passed over the pole with but very little extra risk.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN PARIS.

All those concerned with the protection of children should read M. D'Almeras' admirable article detailing the French methods of dealing with the difficult problem which Mr. Benjamin Waugh has done so much to solve. The new divorce laws have greatly complicated the question in France, for it seems to be really difficult to persuade a French couple, once the decree absolute has been pronounced, that they are still morally and legally bound to look after their children.

The Paris municipality recognizes that it has certain duties to the children born in the great city, and though there is no workhouse system in France, the question of pauper children is not neglected, and in 1894 eight millions of francs were spent on the forty thousand pauper children wholly dependent for education and sustenance on the state. An elaborate boarding-out system has been formed, the most practical way of dealing with the problem, and works fairly well, inspectors going round the various farms and cottage dwellings and paying frequent surprise visits, in order to see that the children are kindly treated and well looked after by their foster fathers and mothers. The French Society for the Protection of Children, which was started some years ago by Mesdames Barran and Kergomard, is armed with considerable legal powers and has the absolute right to take complete charge of the children of drunkards. Thanks to their efforts, that wretched blot on French civilization, the Children's Prison—"*La Petite Roquette*"—will soon be replaced by a reformatory at Montesson. The French writer declares that in Canada and the United States the protection of children is really intelligently organized.

A LADY ON KLONDIKE.

Mrs. Matilda Shaw contributes an excellent and interesting account of the various roads to Klondike, and unlike many who have made "copy" out of this new Eldorado, Mrs. Shaw seems to have really been there, and she gives a very vivid account of the rough-and-ready justice of Dawson City. She pays a high tribute to the kindness and courtesy of the rough miners to all those women whom duty or a spirit of adventure bring to Klondike, and, on the whole, she gives an encouraging picture of the gold country.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WITH the exception of Captain Reynaud's paper in the second March number on the bump of locality, as it may perhaps be called, in animals, the *Revue* for March is not, it must be confessed, particularly interesting.

M. Lévêque's article on the French School of Archæology at Athens, in the first March number of the *Revue*, is really, though it is not of course intended to be, one long reproach to the indifference of successive English governments. For while the French school at Athens has always, or almost always, been able to rely on state support, it is well known that the British school has had to trust to the generosity of private subscribers and to the already overburdened resources of the great universities. This is not creditable to a country which has for centuries kept alight the flame of Greek learning.

THE IRON IN US.

M. Dastre continues his interesting series of articles on the presence of iron in all kinds of living creatures. Much of his paper is extremely technical, but some curious and perhaps not very well-known facts may be noted. For instance, the liver is the organ in the superior animals which is most concerned with iron, and, singularly enough, it does not place all its iron at the disposal of the blood, but seems to keep a private stock of the metal for its own enjoyment. Thus a baby at the moment of its birth possesses an enormous reserve of iron in its liver, three or four times as great in proportion as the amount to be found there in an adult. This is really a beautiful provision of nature, for the milk which forms the staple food of infants contains a very inadequate supply of iron.

THE BUMP OF LOCALITY IN ANIMALS.

To the second March number Captain Reynaud contributes an interesting paper on the extent to which what we call the bump of locality is found in various animals. As the result of long observation he has come to the conclusion that most four-footed creatures live from choice in a somewhat circumscribed area; thus a stag, when being chased, will turn round within an invisible circle, however large be the forest or park where it is being hunted. On the other hand, take a stag away from its own surroundings and cart it to a new part of the country, and it will, as a rule, make straight away, presumably in the hope of finding its way home.

Horses have a very strong bump of locality. Put the reins on your horse's neck and he will invariably turn round and make his way home by the road he has already traversed to his stable. It is a curious fact that no horse takes a short cut home; he will always retrace as exactly as may be his own steps, and this even in a district of which he knows every road and by-path.

Of course pigeons and cats seem to possess a quite exceptional instinct for "homing." Pussy has been known to make her way back to her old quarters a distance of eighty miles. It has been ascertained that swallows follow year after year exactly the same aërial route, and this, incredible as it may appear, almost to a yard. Thus the same bird will start from the same tree in, say, Dover, will rest on the same roof in Dijon, and take up his winter residence on exactly the same spot in Egypt as he and his forbears did before him; and just as sailors follow an invisible but none the less clearly defined pathway across the sea, so swallows appear to have a clearly traced route through the atmosphere.

This instinct, or sixth sense, as the French writer prefers to call it, is not entirely confined to animals. The red Indians were and are famous for their path-finding qualities; and in China, when a great noble goes hunting in wild and little-known regions, he takes with him a Mongolian, secure that the latter will be able to guide him home, however far they may stray.

THE ZOLA CASE.

M. Brunetière alone has the courage to reopen the Zola controversy. In an article entitled "After the Trial" he may be said to sum up the general view of his countrymen on the case—namely, a deliberate condemnation of Zola and his methods of striving to obtain a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial. The editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* waxes very bitter over the sympathy Zola evoked among the "intellectuals"—in other words, among the more advanced thinkers of the country. "Because they know things we do not know," he cries angrily, "we give them credit for knowledge they do not possess. . . . Finding them so certain when we should hesitate, we are apt to believe that they have reasons for this confidence in their own judgment. This is not so; and when further they try to finally convince us by evoking the scientific method and spirit, it is then that the danger of their pretensions increases." The writer's references to Protestants, Jews, and Free Masons will not be received with any liking by his English-speaking friends. M. Brunetière laments the general decadence of his country, which it is clear he attributes in a great measure to the republican form of government.

OTHER FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE *Revue des Revues* is now quite an independent review—that is to say, its contents are made up of original articles. In the number for March 1 attention may be drawn to the article on the exile of Ranavalona, the last Queen of Madagascar, contributed by Jean Carol; a sketch of Werner von Heidenstam, a Swedish writer, by Jacques de Coussanges; "Molière in Hungary," by Prof. J. Kont; "The Marvels of Grafting in Surgery," by Jean de Loverdo; and "Ludwig Windell, a German Spy in France," by G. Saint-Aubin. In the number for March 15 Henry Bérenger writes on "Religion and France;" Eugène Müntz on the occultism (?) of Leonardo da Vinci; and Raoul Deberdt on George Sand and her grandmother, Marie Verrière. The articles "How Greece was Betrayed" and "The Life and Death of Gracchus of Naples," by Charles Simond, appear in both numbers. This list of important articles, though by no means complete, will give some idea of the amount of original matter in the *Revue*.

Illustrations are rather the exception than the rule in the French reviews. The *Monde Moderne*, ever since it was started, has made its illustrations a leading feature. The interest of the two descriptive articles on Copenhagen and the city of Constantine and its ravines in Algeria in the March number is greatly enhanced by the pictures.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* is another French publication which pays considerable attention to its illustrations.

For some months the *Revue Générale* has been giving a series of papers on Italian painting by Arnold Goffin, illustrated by phototypes after the Italian old masters. In this way there have been interesting studies of Siennese art and the art of Pisa. Pisa is concluded in the March number, and the phototypes are from the frescoes of Gozzoli.

The March number of the *Monde Moderne* has an article on the *Chout*, a Russian periodical, written in Russian and in French. It was founded about twenty years ago, but its present shape is quite new, and the director or editor, M. R. Golicke, seems to have gathered round him a number of excellent artists.

What with economic reviews and articles on economic subjects in the general reviews, the bulk of the contents of the French periodicals might well be classed under the head "Political Economy." We have the *Réforme Sociale* appearing twice a month; the *Humanité Nouvelle*, the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, the *Revue d'Economie Politique*, the *Revue Socialiste*, the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, the *Journal des Economistes*, all monthlies; and the *Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*, appearing every two months. In the February *Humanité Nouvelle* and the March *Revue Socialiste* Mr. Tom Mann has articles on the recent dispute in the English engineering trade. Of the other reviews which pay considerable attention to economic and social problems the *Association Catholique*, the *Correspondant*, the *Université Catholique*, the *Revue Générale*, and the *Revue du Monde Catholique*, all Catholic monthlies, are worthy of mention. Some very valuable articles are published in these reviews. There is also an excellent weekly, the *Monde Economique*.

THE GERMAN REVIEWS.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the German reviews this month is Georg von Plenker's study—some fifty pages in length—of Beatrice Cenci, which appears in the March number of *Nord und Süd*. The story of Beatrice Cenci, "the beautiful parricide," is probably best known in connection with Shelley's tragedy and the alleged portrait by Guido Reni; but Bertolotti has endeavored to prove that the famous picture in the Barberini Gallery at Rome could not have been painted by Guido. This, however, does not deter crowds of enthusiasts and artists with easels from almost barricading the way to the little picture. Georg von Plenker suggests that Guido may have chanced to be in Rome on the day of the execution, and have been one of those who witnessed the procession of the condemned to the scaffold. He may then have made a rough pencil sketch of Beatrice's beautiful face, and have completed the picture some years afterward. In like manner David, the French painter, made his frightful pencil sketch of Marie Antoinette as she was being led to the guillotine.

A similar cloud of doubts hangs over the history of

Beatrice. The biographers of the popes, as well as the newspaper correspondents of the time, say little about the case, and it is not till one hundred and fifty years later that Muratori publishes his annals of Italy with a more detailed account. His narrative remained the accepted one till the beginning of the present century, when several manuscripts came to light representing the father in a distinctly unfavorable light. Enough; here was material for poets! Shelley's drama appeared in 1819, and Niccolini, the Italian dramatist, followed with another. Byron considered the story better adapted to fiction, and Marie Henri Beyle ("Stendhal") published a list of the numerous romances founded on the story. Nor has Nietzsche been behind in the matter. In his psychological study of the Cenci he professes to have had access to hitherto unknown documents.

The most important of the new Cenci literature is Guerrazzi's novel (1854), a picture of hatred of the Pope and enthusiasm for freedom and humanity. The book had such an enormous success that clerical scholars were induced to take up the subject in defense of the Church, and several works were produced with varying success, till Bertolotti's great work on Francesco Cenci and his family made its appearance in 1877. Bertolotti, who defends the father rather than Beatrice, says that in his investigations he has consulted thousands of documents; but Georg von Plenker is of opinion that these documents represent only one side of the case, and he complains that though three centuries have elapsed since the great tragedy was enacted, the Church is still very shy about permitting access to its archives relating to this question.

FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

In the March number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* Dr. Julius Rodenberg begins another chapter of reminiscences with the first installment of an article devoted to Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German poet. Freiligrath was born at Detmold in 1810; in 1838 he published his collected "Poems," and was granted a pension. In 1844, when he was drawn into the revolutionary movement, he wrote his "*Glaubensbekenntniss*," or "Confession of Faith," and gave up his pension on account of his democratic opinions. He fled first to Belgium and in 1846 to London, and in 1848 he published his revolutionary poems "*Die Revolution*" and "*Februarklänge*." These did not prevent his being included in the amnesty of March 19, and he returned to Germany to publish another poem, "*Die Todten an die Lebenden*" ("The Dead to the Living"). For this he was impeached, tried, and acquitted, but in 1851 another prosecution caused him to take refuge in London again, where he remained till about 1868. He died at Cannstadt in 1876. It was as a boy of fourteen that Dr. Rodenberg, through a sympathetic teacher, first came under the spell of Freiligrath's poems, and by 1848 Freiligrath was the poet of his heart. But Dr. Rodenberg had to wait till 1856 to make the personal acquaintance of the poet, who was then an exile in London.

ANTON VON WERNER.

The March *Deutsche Revue* contains a number of articles of general interest. Ottomar Beta, who writes on Anton von Werner, the German military and historical painter, records many of the artist's views on art gathered from conversations with him. Werner, who is now fifty-five, is also well known as a writer on art, and he is a musician of no mean order. At Versailles, in the campaign of 1870–71, he would often play on the 'cello the Bach-Gounod "*Ave Maria*" in the headquarters of the Crown Prince. He has the most delightful remembrance of the quartette evenings of Berlin, when, with Karl Becker, E. Teschendorff, and T. Rehbaum, he played quartettes once a week for nearly twenty years. Later, Frau L. Knaus, the pianist, joined the music party, and with the additional assistance of P. Meyerheim, Reinhold Begas, Kapellmeister Radecke, and others, the musicians made themselves familiar with most of the chamber music, ancient and modern, that had been written. The meetings took place every Thursday, and each member took it in turn, German fashion, to have the "evening" at his house.

THE ELZEVIR "REPUBLICS."

The *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde* for March contains an interesting article, by Georg Frick, on the Elzevir family of printers, publishers, and booksellers, with special reference to the series of "*Petites Républiques*" issued from their press. Louis Elzevir (1540–1617), the founder of the house, opened a small book shop at Leyden, near the university, and the first book which he published was an edition of Eutropius, the Latin historian, edited by P. Merula, in 1592. When Louis died the business was in a flourishing condition, and his work was held in high repute outside Holland. Five sons seem to have followed him in the business at Leyden, Amsterdam, and other cities, but after a century the firm may be said to have reached its zenith, and henceforth it gradually declined. Louis' son Bonaventura, and Abraham, Bonaventura's nephew, issued the famous series of beautiful historical and political works called "*Petites Républiques*." Between 1625 and 1649 thirty-four numbers had been produced.

In Heft 5 of the *Gesellschaft* F. A. Geissler has an article entitled "Wagner and Bungert." The subject, however, is August Bungert, the composer of a cycle of six operas founded on the Homeric stories and known as "The Homeric World," "Circe," "The Return of Odysseus," etc.; and his patrons have proposed to have a theater built at Godesberg for the performance of his Homeric music dramas.

The *Preussische Jahrbücher* for March contains the complete text of a lecture, by A. Schröer, on "The Future of the German Language," which was delivered before the Academic Society at Freiburg im Breisgau. The writer thinks it hopeless to attempt to compete with the use of English and French, but he would have the Germans take greater pride in their language and literature.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Industrial Democracy. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 957. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $8.

This country is honored just now by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb of London, who arrived last month for a vacation sojourn of some weeks in the United States. Our readers will not be unfamiliar with the name of Mr. Sidney Webb, for he is one of London's foremost municipal statesmen. He has served with high efficiency for a number of years on the London County Council in the capacity of chairman of the Committee on Education; and only a few weeks ago in the great London election he was triumphantly returned for another term, with a heartiness of support from men who were once afraid of his radical views that gave the highest possible testimony to the practical value of his public services. Mr. Webb is an admirable writer who has contributed much to economic literature, and is a conspicuous advocate of the extension of governmental functions. His wife, as Miss Beatrice Potter, had before her marriage become well known as a writer upon industrial coöperation and other subjects of an economic character. For the past six years Mr. and Mrs. Webb have together devoted themselves to a profound study of English industrial life and organization. A preliminary volume, published some time ago, has now been followed by a monumental work in two large volumes entitled "Industrial Democracy." The book is a masterpiece in several senses. No one can doubt the unequaled grasp of these writers upon the facts with which their volumes deal; and upon the scientific side, therefore, they have made an enduring contribution to the history and theory of social economics. Further than that, they have achieved a literary triumph, in view of the artistic unity of the method they have employed, and the lucidity and charm of their style and treatment. This strong and learned study of a great theme is worth careful and thorough reading, because it carries one by methods of sure and clear analysis into the very heart of the structure of the democracy of our own generation. At another time we hope to present to our readers some of the important generalizations and specific conclusions to be found in these volumes.

The Science of Political Economy. By Henry George. 8vo, pp. 584. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.50.

The last seven years of Henry George's life were mainly devoted to the writing of this book. When Mr. George entered the fatal New York mayoralty campaign last fall he had nearly completed the work; what he regarded as the essential features were in the form in which he wished them to be published. The readers of "Progress and Poverty" are conversant with the fundamental principles of Mr. George's system of economics, but in that work it was impossible to give an exposition of the system as a logical whole. "Progress and Poverty" was controversial rather than constructive. It was Mr. George's desire to leave behind him a treatise which should embody the great truths of his reconstructed science of political economy, stated in their logical sequence and perspective. Such a treatise is the work just published. It is marked by the same literary style which made "Progress and Poverty" one of the most widely read books of the century—a style unapproached by any other economic writer in the English language. The book is neatly printed and well indexed. It has an excellent photogravure portrait as a frontispiece.

Outlines of Sociology. By Lester F. Ward. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Professor Ward's "Outlines" is to be numbered among the most important of the recent American contributions to the comparatively new science of sociology. Its value, to a great extent, lies in the author's clear delimitation of the province of sociological investigation. Merely to mark off the field of this science in a way satisfactory to all investigators is a feat that no writer has yet accomplished. Yet it is obviously one of the primary tasks of the sociologist. It cannot be asserted that Professor Ward has done this work to the full satisfaction of all the schools, but if we mistake not he has made a distinct advance in this direction. In his exposition of what sociology is not, he clears the ground of much unnecessary rubbish, and in his positive statement of what sociology is, he deals with vital and enduring principles.

Various Fragments. By Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The "fragments" of Mr. Spencer's voluminous writings brought together in this volume are chiefly concerned with social and political topics. Some of these utterances were called out by reviews of the author's "Sociology." The copyright question is discussed at some length.

Aristocracy and Evolution: A Study of the Rights, the Origin, and the Social Functions of the Wealthier Classes. By W. H. Mallock. 8vo, pp. 418. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

In this volume the leading English opponent of modern socialism enters into an exhaustive argument to show the place of aristocracy, or rather, as the author explains his use of the term, of "the exceptionally gifted and efficient minority," in the social organism. This argument will be read with great interest by the opponents as well as by the indorsers of Mr. Mallock's views. The present volume, however, does not attempt a complete answer to the question in dispute between "the masses and the classes." It aims at establishing the social rights and functions of the minority, but it takes no account of the minority's duties to society. The author promises to deal with that part of the problem later.

The Statesman's Year-Book: Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1898. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 1196. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

It is always a pleasure to receive the new volume of the Statesman's Year-Book. Dr. J. Scott Keltie's compilation for 1898 has all the merits of its long line of predecessors, while this new issue, like each of its recent companions in the series, has some excellent features of its own in the way of maps and special tables. No other compilation of like character can compare with the Statesman's Year-Book for accuracy and completeness in statistical and governmental information about all the countries and political divisions of the planet.

A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897. Published by Authority of Congress. By James D. Richardson. Octavo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Hon. James D. Richardson, a well-known member of Congress from Tennessee, has thought out and carried through a most interesting and useful publication. Of the nine volumes, nearly all have made their appearance. They contain the annual and special messages of all the presidents to Congress, and other important papers of an official character by our chief magistrates. If the collection is not quite exhaustively complete, very little of importance will be found wanting; and the volumes will prove of great con-

venience for reference. Its preparation has involved much labor, and is a credit to Mr. Richardson's intelligence and industry. The volumes are much more handsomely gotten up than the average specimen of bookmaking that comes out of the public printing office at Washington.

Cartoons by Homer C. Davenport. With an Introduction by Hon. John J. Ingalls. Folio, pp. 94. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.75.

Very many of Mr. Homer Davenport's cartoons have been placed upon permanent record in the bound volumes of this magazine, and they will not escape the notice of the future historian when he searches in the public libraries for a knowledge of American politics in the closing years of the present century. Mr. Davenport is above all else a caricaturist. The present volume, in which his work is reproduced, consists in large part of portrait caricatures of individual men. These show an extraordinary ability, and establish for Mr. Davenport an extremely high place among the fifteen or twenty foremost political caricaturists and cartoonists of the whole world. The volume is very handsomely printed, and is a good thing to keep. Every copy of it will have a high value a few years hence.

Open Mints and Free Banking. By William Brough. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. William Brough maintains in this work the position taken in his essay on "The Natural Law of Money," in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, and of the virtual abdication by the government of the business of banking and of any form of control of the currency. This, he holds, might be done without disturbance to business and without such injustice to individuals as would assuredly follow a suspension of gold payment under our present monetary laws.

The Bargain Theory of Wages. By John Davidson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The author of this monograph, who holds the chair of political economy in the University of New Brunswick, has attempted to reconcile the theory of wages held by the late General Walker with the doctrine of the wages fund which General Walker himself so strenuously opposed. He finds some aid toward this attempt in the Austrian theory of value. As a convenient historical statement of the various theories on the subject of wages, the book will serve a useful purpose.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cheerful Yesterdays. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Among living Americans there are few indeed whose lives have been richer in interesting incident, fewer still who can write more gracefully of "Cheerful Yesterdays," than Colonel Higginson. With the exception of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Colonel Higginson is the sole survivor of that group of brilliant writers which accomplished the transition from the early "transcendental" movement in New England to the anti-slavery propaganda represented by the *Atlantic Monthly* of the *ante-bellum* period. The chapter on "The Birth of a Literature" gives pleasing glimpses of the personal relations that existed between the most famous members of the *Atlantic* school. Then follow chapters on "Kansas and John Brown" and "Civil War," dealing with episodes less fitly grouped among the "Cheerful Yesterdays," perhaps, and yet not lacking in humorous suggestion. Hardly less entertaining are Colonel Higginson's reminiscences of his own participation in public affairs since the war.

Memoirs and Letters of James Kent, LL.D., Late Chancellor of the State of New York. By William Kent. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

It seems strange that the publication of the memoirs of Chancellor Kent, "the American Blackstone," should have been delayed for more than fifty years after that distinguished jurist's death. In the annals of the American bench and bar probably no name commands more general respect than that of the author of "Commentaries on American Law." Judge William Kent, son of the chancellor, had collected much of the material now included in this volume, but he died before it was ready for publication, and the work of editing was left to his grandson. Chancellor Kent's acquaintance with Alexander Hamilton and other public men of his day enhances the interest of his memoirs for the general reader. To the legal profession the book appeals with peculiar force; for Kent may almost be regarded as the founder of our system of jurisprudence.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend, 1861–1880. 12mo, pp. 142. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

This little volume contains the forty-eight letters and parts of letters addressed by General Grant to the Hon. E. B. Washburne during a period of nineteen years, beginning in 1861. An introduction and notes are supplied by Gen. James Grant Wilson. Some of these letters were published last year in the *North American Review*, where they aroused much interest. They form a unique contribution to history.

James Macdonell, Journalist. By W. Robertson Nicoll. 8vo, pp. 428. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.75.

This biography of a British journalist is not likely to appeal to a wide and curious audience, but those who read it will be thankful that it was written, and will recommend it to their friends. Mr. James Macdonell died nearly twenty years ago, and the first English edition of this book appeared nine or ten years ago; but it is not too late even now to offer the book in a new edition te American readers. Macdonell was a Scotchman who served his journalistic apprenticeship in Edinburgh, and by stages advanced through the provincial press to important positions in London. For a good while he was in Paris as the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, and afterward he was a member of the staff of the London *Times*. His talents were great and his work of a high order. He was admired and respected by many of the most eminent public men of England, and few journalists have ever been more thoroughly esteemed by their professional contemporaries.

The Wound Dresser: A Series of Letters Written from the Hospitals in Washington During the War of the Rebellion by Walt Whitman. Edited by Richard Maurice Bucke, M.D. 16mo, pp. 206. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

These letters give an insight into army hospital life that has distinctive value, quite apart from the writer's own unique personality. The judgment of most readers will fully coincide with that of the editor of the volume in the opinion that the letters are not in any true sense literature.

John Wesley as a Social Reformer. By D. D. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

This work treats briefly of Wesley as "the apostle to the poor," his influence on the social life of England, his opposition to slavery, his influence in America, and on the labor movement.

Sir Thomas Maitland; The Mastery of the Mediterranean. By Walter Frewen Lord. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In the series of "Builders of Greater Britain" Sir Thomas Maitland has a place as "the only Mediterranean statesman that England ever produced." Living in the Napoleonic era, when the map of Europe was undergoing radical changes, Sir Thomas Maitland made it his chief endeavor to see to it that, so far as the Mediterranean was concerned, no change should be prejudicial to British interests.

Napoleon III. and his Court. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. 12mo, pp. 407. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In this volume M. Saint-Amand exhibits the second French Emperor at his best. In the years 1853-56 Louis Napoleon was on dress parade. That was the period of his triumph. Among the important international events of those years were the Crimean War and the Paris Exposition. M. Saint-Amand writes with full personal knowledge of the period.

The Letters of Victor Hugo, from Exile, and After the Fall of the Empire. Edited by Paul Meurice. 8vo, pp. 249. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

This volume is the second of the series edited by M. Meurice; it is made up of letters written by Victor Hugo to various persons between the years 1836 and 1882—a period covering such important episodes in French history as the Revolution of 1848, the Coup d'État of Napoleon III., the fall of the second Empire, and the establishment of the present republic. Many of the letters, especially those addressed to Mme. Hugo, have an intense personal interest.

Pasteur. By Percy Frankland and Mrs. Percy Frankland. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

This volume in the "Century Science Series" performs a useful service in telling such facts as the public chiefly cares to know about the life of the man who of all the scientists of the age has made discoveries most profoundly affecting our every-day existence. Although written by original investigators in Pasteur's field of research, the book is not of a technical character. It is remarkably successful in making clear the practical bearings of Pasteur's contributions to science.

Chambers' Biographical Dictionary: The Great of all Times and Nations. Edited by David Patrick, LL.D., and Francis Hindes Groome. 8vo, pp. 1002. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

This new edition of Chambers' Biographical Dictionary will be welcomed by all who have occasion to note facts in the lives of the world's great men. The revision has been brought down to the month of October last, and much new material has been incorporated, in one form or another.

The Canadian Men and Women of the Time: A Handbook of Canadian Biography. Edited by Henry James Morgan. 12mo, pp. 1130. Toronto: William Briggs. $3.

The first feeling on taking up Mr. Morgan's "Canadian Men and Women of the Time" is likely to be one of mild wonderment at the bulkiness of the volume. Here are more than three thousand biographical sketches. Surely Canada is to be congratulated on having so many eminent citizens within her bounds. The chief features of the English "Men and Women of the Time" are adopted in this publication, and in addition Mr. Morgan has taken the trouble to incorporate in some of the sketches the subjects' opinions on the public questions of the day, and to supply the post-office address of each person represented. The work seems to have been compiled with much care.

HISTORY AND TRAVEL.

Marching with Gomez: A War Correspondent's Field Note-Book kept Four Months with the Cuban Army. By Grover Flint. With an introduction by John Fiske. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Flint gives us by far the best description of the Cuban insurgents and their operations that has yet appeared. Mr. Flint was qualified by former experience in the United States Army on the great plains of the West to make an intelligent study of military movements, and residence in Spain had made him familiar with the language and modes of thought of the Spanish race. The introduction, contributed by Mr. John Fiske, is an admirable summary of Cuba's unhappy history under Spanish rule.

The Pilgrims in their Three Homes, England, Holland, America. By William Elliot Griffis. 16mo, pp. 300. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Dr. Griffis writes most entertainingly of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers in their social life, before and after the founding of Plymouth Colony. He emphasizes more than most historians the value of the Dutch influence. His book was suggested by the movement among American Congregationalists to commemorate at Delfshaven the twelve-years' residence of the Pilgrims in Holland prior to their sailing to New England in 1620.

A Literary History of India. By R. W. Frazer, LL.B. 8vo, pp. 474. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

The first volume in the "Library of Literary History" covers ground that to most American readers, at least, is comparatively unfamiliar. The monumental series of "Sacred Books of the East" is accessible to the scholars among us, it is true, and a few popular histories of India have been published in English, but we now have for the first time a connected history of the country worked out from literary evidences exclusively. The writer has long been one of the foremost authorities on matters connected with Indian literature, philosophy, and history.

Through South Africa. By Henry M. Stanley. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Any one at all interested in South Africa will be glad to get the impressions of so experienced a traveler as Mr. Stanley, who for many years has been the highest authority on other portions of the Dark Continent. This volume is made up of a series of newspaper letters written by Mr. Stanley during November, 1897, from Bulawayo, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. The book is provided with a good map.

LITERATURE.

Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Bliss Perry. 18mo, pp. 185. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

In the series of "Little Masterpieces" now coming from the Doubleday & McClure press a book of extracts from the writings of Benjamin Franklin has wisely been included. Selections from the "Autobiography," "Poor Richard's Almanac," and a few of the genial philosopher's essays and letters are presented in this convenient form. As to Franklin's place in American literature, Professor Perry's judgment seems to us eminently sound: "We have had plenty of gloomy, stormy geniuses since Franklin's day, but we have had very few men who could write a better page of English prose."

Daniel Webster: Representative Speeches. Edited by Bliss Perry. 18mo, pp. 183. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents

The Websterian contribution to "Little Masterpieces" consists of the eulogy of Adams and Jefferson and the "Reply to Hayne." While these speeches fully justify the title of the book, it seems peculiarly unfortunate that the Plymouth address, the Bunker Hill oration, and the argument in the Dartmouth College case should not be represented even by brief selections.

BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

The Meaning of Education, and Other Essays and Addresses. By Nicholas Murray Butler. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Several of the most important of Dr. Butler's recent contributions to the discussion of educational problems are included in this volume. "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?" "Is there a New Education?" "Democracy and Education," "The American College and the American University," "The Function of the Secondary School," and "The Reform of Secondary Education in the United States" are the titles of these papers, some of which have already appeared as magazine articles, while others have been read at meetings of educational associations. We are sure that

the teachers of the country will be glad to have these articles and addresses brought together in a single volume. On all that pertains to the science of education no writer more readily commands assent than Dr. Butler.

Thoughts and Theories of Life and Education. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo, pp. 236. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

As an essayist on educational subjects Bishop Spalding has been universally commended. There are few American writers who combine such breadth of view with a like facility of expression.

The Children of the Future. By Nora Archibald Smith. 16mo, pp. 165. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Heretofore Miss Smith has been chiefly known to the reading public through her collaboration with Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin in the authorship of "The Story Hour," "Children's Rights," and "The Republic of Childhood," a charming series of books dealing with various phases of the kindergarten, though several of the essays included in the present volume have appeared in the *Outlook* and *Table Talk*. These essays are addressed primarily to mothers, and have been written in a most helpful spirit.

The Common School and the New Education. By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Ph.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 46. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Undine: A Tale. By Frederick Baron de la Motte Fouqué. Translated by Abby L. Alger. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

The Princess. By Afred Lord Tennyson. With introduction and notes. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

Selections from "Paradise Lost." With introduction and glossary. Edited by Albert P. Walker. 16mo, pp. 270. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

The Silver Series of English Classics: Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, Macaulay's Essay on Milton, De Quincey's Revolt of the Tartars, Burke's Speech on Conciliation, Southey's Life of Nelson, Coleridge's Rime of the Ancient Mariner, Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley Papers, Macaulay's Essay on Addison, Shakespeare's Macbeth. Paper, 12mo. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Science of Discourse: A Rhetoric for High Schools and Colleges. By Arnold Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 363. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

Teaching as a Business: Four Addresses. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo, pp. 154. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

The Study of Mediæval History by the Library Method, for High Schools. By M. S. Getchell. 12mo, pp. 79. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Lycidas. By John Milton. Edited by John Phelps Fruit. 12mo, pp. 45. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Reading Courses in American Literature. Fred Lewis Pattee. 12mo, pp. 55. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. 36 cents.

Light and Shade, with Chapters on Charcoal, Pencil, and Brush Drawing. A Manual for Teachers and Students. By Anson K. Cross. Octavo, pp. 188. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

The Finch Primer. By Adelaide V. Finch. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

Selections from Pierre Loti. Edited, with notes, by A. Guyot Cameron, Ph.D. Authorized edition. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

Die Nonna. By Rudolf Baumbach. Paper, 12mo, pp. 107. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Materials for German Composition, Based on "Höher als die Kirche." By James Taft Hatfield. Paper, 12mo, pp. 27. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 12 cents.

Outlines of Electricity and Magnetism. By Charles A. Perkins. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Selections from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold. Edited, with notes, by Lewis E. Gates. 16mo, pp. 439. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

Via Latina: An Easy Latin Reader. By William C. Collar. With vocabulary by Clarence W. Gleason. 16mo, pp. 203. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

La Poudre aux Yeux: A Comedy in Two Acts. By Labiche and Martin. Edited, with notes, by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 86. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Drei Kleine Lustspiele. Edited, with notes, by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 121. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

The Fifth Book of Xenophon's Anabasis. Edited by Alfred G. Rolfe. 16mo, pp. 115. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

First Spanish Readings. Selected and edited, with notes, by John E. Matzke, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

Doña Perfecta. By Benito Pérez Galdós. With an introduction and notes by A. R. Marsh. 12mo, pp. 284. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

A Complete Manual of the Pitman System of Phonography. By Norman P. Heffley. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

Stories of Long Ago in a New Dress. By Grace H. Kupfer. 12mo, pp. 98. :Boston D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

Elementary Arithmetic. By William W. Speer. 12mo, pp. 334. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Stories from English History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Edited by Albert F. Blaisdell. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

The Principles of Vocal Science. By Edward A. Hayes. Paper, 8vo, pp. 83. New York: The Vocalist Publishing Company.

En Route. By S. A. Steel. Paper, 18mo, pp. 224. Nashville, Tenn.: Barbee & Smith. 30 cents.

Training for Citizenship: Suggestions on Teaching Civics. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 64. Chicago: Werner School Book Company. 10 cents.

Elements of Chemistry. By Rufus P. Williams. 12mo, pp. 418. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.20.

A Practical Physiology: A Text-Book for Higher Schools. By Albert F. Blaisdell, M.D. 12mo, pp. 448. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.30.

Flowers and Their Friends. By Margaret Warner Morley. Octavo, pp. 255. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Higher Arithmetic. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, pp. 207.

French Practical Course. By Jules Magnenat. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAY MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. May.

The Great Slave Power. William M. Stewart.
Immortality: Its Place in the Thought of To-day. W. H. Johnson.
An Open Letter to the Monetary Commission. George A. Groot.
A Graveyard with a History. B. O. Flower.
Multiple-Standard Money. Henry Winn.
Unknown Natural Forces. Camille Flammarion.
Frances E. Willard. Mary Lowe Dickinson.
The Novel-Reading Habit. George Clark.
Humorous Characteristics of the Scot. Andrew W. Cross.
President McKinley and the Waldorf-Astorian Revel. J. C. Ridpath.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. May.

International Isolation of the United States. Richard Olney.
The Dreyfus and Zola Trials. John T. Morse, Jr.
Psychology and Real Life. Hugo Münsterberg.
English Literature and the Vernacular. Mark H. Liddell.
A Nook in the Alleghanies.—II. Bradford Torrey.
Washington Reminiscences. A. R. Spofford.
Great Explorers of the Southern Heavens. T. J. J. See.
Western Real Estate Booms, and After. H. J. Fletcher.
The Evolution of the Gentleman. S. M. Crothers.

The Bookman.—New York. May.

Lincoln, Lamon, and Eugene Field. Henry W. Fischer.
American Bookmen.—XII.: Longfellow and Holmes. M. A. DeW. Howe.

Century Magazine.—New York. May.

The Beethoven Museum at Bonn. H. E. Krehbiel.
Ascent of the Enchanted Mesa. F. W. Hodge.
Notes on Old Mesa Life. Fernand Lungren.
Submarine Photography. Prof. Louis Boutan.
The Secret Language of Childhood. Oscar Chrisman.
The Scramble for the Upper Nile. R. Dorsey Mohun.
An Outline of Japanese Art. Ernest F. Fenollosa.
An Effort to Rescue Jefferson Davis. Joseph Wheeler.
Railway Crossings in Europe and America. F. B. Locke.
The Seven Wonders of the World. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
A Statesman of Russia: Constantine Pobedonostzeff. Andrew D. White.
After-Dinner Oratory. Brander Matthews.
Club and Salon.—I. Amelia Gere Mason.
What Are the X-Rays? John Trowbridge.
The Mother City of Greater New York. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. May.

On the Great Lakes. F. W. Fitzpatrick.
The Wistaria Shrine of Kameido. T. Wores.
A Family of Engineers. T. C. Martin.
The Coronation of Wilhelmina of Holland. C. Childe.
The Wilderness We Bought from France. C. F. Manderson.
Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Motherhood as a Profession. John Brisben Walker.
Regarding the Voice in Conversation. H. G. Hawn.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.

Frances E. Willard. T. A. DeWeese.
French Women in Old Age. Harriet Monroe.
Spring's Opening Days. Helen Ingersoll.
Some Interesting Neighbors on the Pacific Coast. J. T. Conner.
The New York School of Applied Design. Carolyn Halsted.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. May.

Naval Warfare of To-day. Frederick S. Danie.
The National Congress of Mothers. Augusta Reese Shuford.
Andrew Jackson: His Life, Times, and Compatriots.—VII. F. W. Doughty.
The City of St. Pierre. J. G. Tucker.
The Reform Church in America. David J. Burrell.
Bacon's Rebellion. Lewis R. Harley.
Galveston, the "Island City" of Texas. Charles T. Logan.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Life on the Canal. Ethel Belle Appel.
Art in Oriental Rugs. H. K. Samuelian.
Old California Missions. Frederic Reddall.
Some Microscopic House Builders. Mary Treat.
Leonardo da Vinci. C. I. T. Mathews.
The American Rabbi as He Is. Clifton H. Levy.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

Awakened Russia. Julian Ralph.
The Trans-Isthmian Canal Problem. Col. William Ludlow, U. S. A.
East-Side Considerations. E. S. Martin.
Varallo and the Val Sesia. Edwin Lord Weeks.
Some Byways of the Brain.—II. Andrew Wilson, M.D.
University Life in the Middle Ages. Prof. W. T. Hewett.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

Rip Van Winkle as He Is at Home. Josephine Robb.
My Kindergarten of Fifty Years. Robert J. Burdette.
The Life of a Trained Nurse. Elizabeth R. Scovel.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. May.

Woman's Work and Wages. Eleanor Whiting.
The Faculty of Computing in Animals. James Weir, Jr.
The Indian Afoot. William T. Larned.
The Sacred Flower. Marvin Dana.
Do Animals Drink? William S. Walsh.
Blunders in Bird-Nesting. Charles C. Abbott.
The Literature of Japan. Joslyn Z. Smith.
The Book-Loves of Statesmen. Frank G. Carpenter.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

John Milne: Observer of Earthquakes. Cleveland Moffett.
Reminiscences of the Civil War.—VII. C. A. Dana.
Life Portraits of Thomas Jefferson.
At Sea with the Circus. C. T. Murray.
Ulysses Grant—His Last Year. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Civil-Service Reform. Lyman J. Gage.
The Praisemongers. James L. Ford.
Cottage Life on the St. Lawrence. Edwin Wildman.
America's Big Guns. George Grantham Bain.
Getting On in Journalism. Frank A. Munsey.
A Parisian Etcher.
Daniel Chester French, Sculptor.
An American Cathedral. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.

National Magazine.—Boston. May.

In London with Charles Dana Gibson. Sara Crowquill.
Some Memories of Leopold Damrosch. Caroline A. Powell.
Back to the Land; or, The Farm Colonies of the Salvation Army. F. De L. Booth-Tucker.
Enlisting in the United States Navy To-day. Joseph L. French.
A Cuban Insurgent Newspaper. Thomas W. Steep.
With Gomez in the Cuban Skirmishes. Joseph L. French.
A Daughter of Moab. Charles A. Dickinson, D.D.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May.

Municipal Art in the Netherlands. Allen French.
Samuell Gorton, of Rhode Island. Lewis G. James.
The Spy of the Neutral Ground. Harry E. Miller.
Education in Art for Children. Charles. N. Flagg.
Some Professional Swimmers. William E. Cram.
The City of Chicopee. Collins G. Burnham.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.

Undergraduate Life at Wellesley. Abbe Carter Goodloc.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Workers—The West.—II. Walter A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

Annual Meeting of the American Historical Society.
The Study of History at Paris. C. H. Haskins.
Features of the New History. E. W. Dow.
Did Cabot Return from His Second Voyage? H. Harrisse.
Early History of the Ballot in England. Charles Gross.
Present Status of the Königsmark Question. E. F. Henderson.
Early Political Uses of the Word Convention. J. F. Jameson.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. April.

Political Germany. Theodor Barth.
Does Cosmopolitan Life Lead to International Friendliness? Baron de Coubertin.
Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Albert Shaw.
The Golden Heart of the Sierra Madre. H. D. Slater.
The Referendum and the Swiss Railroads. J. R. Macdonald.
Bacchylides, the Risen Bard. J. Irving Manatt.

American Journal of Theology.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) April.

The Pauline Doctrine of Sin. Orello Cone.
The Theology of Albrecht Ritschl. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.
The Interpretation of Parables. Shailer Mathews.
Original Character of the Hebrew Sabbath. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
Prologue to the Acts of the Apostles.

The Art Amateur.—New York. April.

Leonardo da Vinci. R. Riordan.
Painting in Oils, Old and Modern.
Stained Glass.
Figure Painting. W. P. Amsden.

Art Interchange.—New York. April.

George Inness, Jr. Carlotta N. Smith.
Picture-Making and Picture-Judging. J. C. Vandyke.
Industrial Art Education and Manual Training. Professor Ladd.

Atalanta.—London. April.

In Thuringia, Germany. Katherine Elwes.
Photography as a Profession for Women. Ruth Young.

Badminton Magazine.—London. April.

Harrow Cricket. Horace Hutchinson.
A Day with the Spanish Hill Partridges. Henry Goodale.
Bermuda Dingey-Racing. Charles E. Eldred.
With the Gun in New South Wales. William Redmond.
Rounding Up Birds. W. Paine.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. April.

Loans of the United States.
A New Currency Bill.
Credit as an Instrument of Commerce.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. April.

The Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
Currency and the Money Market in India.
Electric Railway Finance. W. R. Lawson.
The Bonus Year. Archibald Hewat.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.

Creation; or, The Transmutation of Energy. Jacob Cooper.
The New Chronology of Paul's Life. George H. Gilbert.
Religious Significance of Recent English Verse. E. M. Chapman.
Modern Lights on the Reformation. James Lindsay.
Early Religion of the Hindus. H. W. Magoun.
The Problem of the Currency. Charles S. Walker.
The Pilgrim Fathers and the Message of Puritanism. N. D. Hillis.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. April.

Life and Death in the Niger Delta.
Progress in Ireland.
The Town of the Renegades: Agurai. W. B. Harris.
Mrs. Oliphant as a Biographer.
Memoirs of a Highland Lady.
The Guerrillero.
The Chinese Imbroglio.
The Democracy and Wars.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March.

Warning to Exporters of British Goods to Brazil.
The Development of Persian Trade. With Maps.
American Competition in Europe.
Trade Regulations and Taxes in the Congo Free State.
The Progress of British Central Africa.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.

Rome During Holy Week. Constance R. Boulton.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—VI. J. G. Bourinot.
Mural Decoration. G. A. Reid.
The Anglican Church in Canada.—III. T. E. Champion.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.

Horatio D. Davies; the Lord Mayor and the Mansion House.
All About Gondoliers. Alfred T. Story.
Vienna; a Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Magazines in the Madhouse. J. M. Bulloch.
After Elephants in Africa. Herbert Ward.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.

The United States Ironclad "Monitor." F. M. Bennett.
The Liverpool Overhead Railway and Docks. S. B. Cottrell.
Trade Unions and Political Economy. Francis G. Burton.
Crushing and Pulverizing Machines. James Douglas.
Car-Ferrying on American Lakes. A. S. Chapman.
Inventing for a Living. George E. Walsh.
Across the Chilkoot Pass by Wire Cable. William Hewitt.

Catholic University Bulletin.—Washington. (Quarterly.) April.

Was the Poet Sedulius an Irishman? T. J. Shahan.
The Human Element in Scripture. C. P. Grannan.
Geometry of Fluids in Motion. René de Saussare.
Historical Method and Documents of the Hextateuch. Baron von Hügel.
European Congresses of 1897. T. Bouquillon.

Catholic World.—New York. April.

Mr. Ward's Cardinal Wiseman. Charles A. L. Morse.
The Catholic Life of Boston. A. A. McGinley.
The Huguenots. George McDermot.
Ludwig Pastor, the Great German Historian. M. L. Mitchell.
Easter Scenes in Jerusalem. C. C. Svendsen.
The New Leaven in Modern Life. Henry O'Keeffe.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. April.

Mine-Salting.
Küstendie; a Roumanian Brindisi. D. T. Timins.
Liverpool; Its Privateers and Its Slave-Trade.
The Wasted Wind.

Charities Review.—New York. April.

Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction. W. S. Ufford.
Sanitary Hints for Institutions. Charles F. Wingate.
Child-Saving in New Jersey. Homer Folks.
Industrial Insurance.
Studies in the Life of the Poor.—II.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

The Failure of Our Foreign Policy.
Some Notes on the Zola Case. David Christie Murray.
India on a Gold Basis. W. R. Lawson.
Ferdinand Fabre. Edmund Gosse.
Mr. Mallock as Political Economist. J. A. Hobson.
The Differentia of Christianity. John Robson.
Irish Elementary Education. Edith F. Hogg and A. D. Innes.
England and France in West Africa. Professor Westlake.
The Balance of Power. "Quorum Pars Fui."

Cornhill Magazine.—London. April.

Rodney and De Grasse at the Battle of the Saints, April, 1782. W. H. Fitchett.
An Unconscious Revolution. Alfred Hopkinson.
Henry Grattan, Patriot and Imperialist. Lord Castletown.
Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton. Sidney Lee.
Concerning Correspondence. E. V. Lucas.
The Training of Housewives. Mrs. St. Loe Strachey.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. April.

The Annunciation Lily in Art. Mary A. Fanton.
French Women in Middle Life. Harriet Monroe.

The Dial.—Chicago.

March 16.

The Plight of the Bookseller.

April 1.

The Problem of the Adequate.
In Regard to Poetry. Charles L. Moore.

Education.—Boston. April.

Physical Conditions in Education. C. F. Carroll.
Medical Inspection of Schools. W. B. Powell.
The College or University—Which? Hiram Orcutt.
Grading of Schools. W. J. Shearer.
Educational Value of Constructive Work. F. Eby.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

Practical Methods of Teaching History.
English Sources for History Teaching. E. Barnes, Mary S. Barnes.
Private Education in Virginia. William Baird.
University Study at Berlin and at Oxford. S. H. Bishop.
Continuous Sessions of Normal Schools. Irwin Shepard.
The Culture-Epoch Theory. N. C. Vandewalker.

Educational Review.—London. April.

Pupil Teachers. Editor.
How Compulsory Education Fails. John Gibson.
The Seamy Side of School Board Work. Continued. Mary Dendy.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. April.

The Shifting Site of National Industrial Supremacy. J. S. Jeans.
European Sea-Going Dredges and Deep-Water Dredging. E. L. Corthell.
Systems and Apparatus for Steam Heating. J. J. Blackmore.
Mining the Gold Ores of the Witwatersrand. H. H. Webb, P. Yeatman.
Tank Irrigation in Central India. George Palmer.
Interpretation of Sanitary Water Analyses. Floyd Davis.
An Effective System of Finding and Keeping Shop-Costs. H. Roland.
Notable Speed-Trials of British Locomotives. C. Rous-Marten.
The Steam Engine and the Dynamo. C. T. Child.
The Gas-Engine in American Practice. George Richmond.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

The Long-Sought Flying Machine. A. P. Teros.
Inside a Beggar's Museum at the London Mendicity Society.
Napoleon I.; the Great Adventurer.
The Battle of Plassey: How We Won India.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

Where Lord Salisbury Has Failed.
The Broken Gates of Death. W. B. Yeats.
Liquor Traffic with West Africa. Mary Kingsley.
The Posthumous Works of Robert Louis Stevenson. S. Gwynn.
The French on the Niger. With Map. F. A. Edwards.
Books on Big Game. Theodore Roosevelt.
Can We Rely on Our War News? Michael MacDonagh.
Juvenile Reformatories in France. E. Spearman.
The "Maine" Disaster and After. Fred. T. Jane.
Henry Harland, the Story-Teller at Large. Henry James.
Friendly Societies for Women. J. F. Wilkinson.
British Trade and the Integrity of China. Holt S. Hallett.

The Forum.—New York. April.

Dangerous Demands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. M. H. Smith.
England and France in West Africa. Thomas G. Bowles.
The Political Situation in Europe and the East. Nelson A. Miles.
Central America: Its Resources and Commerce. William E. Curtis.
The Economics of Genius. John M. Robertson.
The Handel Revival in Germany. Bruno Schrader.
The English Governing Oligarchy. Sidney Low.
Professor Münsterberg's Attack on Experimental Psychology. C. B. Bliss.
Is There Work Enough for All? William T. Harris.
The Kalevala. Charles U. Clark.
Recent Histories of Literature. William P. Trent.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

Loch Shiel. M. G. Watkins.
Confucius. E. H. Parker.
Worcestershire Seed Farms. James Cassidy.
Some Vanished Victorian Institutions. W. J. Kechie.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Velasquez and His Work. Mary E. J. Kelley.
The New England Primer. Elizabeth G. Neel.
The Army Medical Library and Museum. Joanna R. N. Kyle.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Henry Laurens Clinton.
Harbor Obstructions and Submarine Explosives. J. H. Fow.
Suicide and the Law. Lawrence Irwell.
Some Morals for the Pen of the Judiciary.
Some Virginia Lawyers of the Past and Present.—IV.
The Power of Removal from Federal Offices. J. W. Stillman.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. April.

Factory Labor in the South.
Is Newspaper Influence Declining? H. H. Robbins.
Industrial Arbitration in Congress. Carroll D. Wright.
Wage Changes in England.
Foreign Labor Statistics Criticised.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. April.

The Building of the Ship. Minna Irving.
A New Submarine Boat. Henry Hale.
Strategic Importance of the Nicaragua Canal. W. V. Alford.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

Present Relation of Archeology to the Higher Criticism. A. H. Sayce.
Preparation for Preaching Extemporaneously. Wayland Hoyt.
Recent Reconstructions of Theology.—II. Frank H. Foster.
Advantages of Professional Evangelism. L. W. Munhall.
The Limitations of Professional Evangelism. J. W. Chapman.
Oriental Discoveries and the Contents of the Bible. J. F McCurdy.

International.—Chicago. April.

The Monuments of Chicago. Ellye H. Glover.
London as Seen Through Danish Eyes. Georg Brandes.
Holy Week in Seville. G. von Beaulieu.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption. Jane Addams.
Theory and Practice. J. B. Billie.
Self-Realization as a Working Moral Principle. Henry Sturt.
The Moral Value of Silence. Felix Adler.
The Social Question in the Light of Philosophy.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. February.

Holding Power of Nails. Frank Soulé.
Modern Gas Engineering. M. S. Greenough.
History of the Stone Arch. Malverd A. Howe.

The Journal of Finance.—London. April.

Recent American Railway Reorganizations.
Mr. Bottomley's Bantlings. Andrew Still.
Lord Dudley's Companies' Bill.
Monetary Statistics of Leading Countries. O. Haupt.
The Remonetization of the Mule. A. E. Stilwell.

Knowledge.—London. April.

Economic Botany. John R. Jackson.
The Structure of Ireland. Grenville A. J. Cole.
The Sea-Otter and Its Extermination. R. Lydekker.
British Bees. Continued. Fred. Enock.
In the Moon's Northern Regions. Arthur Mee.
The Level of Sun-Spots. Rev. Arthur East.
The Evolution of the Venom-Fang. Lionel Jervis.

Leisure Hour.—London. April.

The Port and City of Bristol. W. J. Gordon.
The Great Avalanche on the Gemmi in 1895. E. Whymper.
Greenwich Observatory. Continued. E. Walter Maunder.
Churches and Mission Work in Australia. C. H. Irwin.

Longman's Magazine.—London. April.

Angelo's "Reminiscences." Austin Dobson.
The Angler's Birds. George A. B. Dewar.
A Gentle Art of Georgian England. Mrs. C. Parsons.
Untrodden Ways. H. C. Trollope.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.

History of the Lutheran Church in New Jersey. A. Hiller.
The Nurture of the Unconfirmed. G. W. McSherry.
Influence of the Theory of Evolution on the Theory of Ethics. M. H. Valentine.
Education, Christian and Non-Christian. C. W. Heisler.
The Value and Right Use of the Natural. S. A. Ort.
The Whence and the Whither. S. G. Hefelbower.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. April.

The Oldest Guide Book in the World. Charles Whibley.
On Circuit at the Cape.
The Spanish Bull-Fight in France. H. A. Kennedy.
Recollections of a Black Brunswicker. J. A. S. M.
Mirabeau in London. W. B. Duffield.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. April.

Abbé Henri Grégoire. M. Ellinger.
The Jews as Patriots. M. Kayserling.
Jew-Baiting: Its Real Cause.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. April.

The Design of Nature. C. S. Wake.
Counterparts the Basis of Harmony. M. A. Clancy.
Is Man the Architect of His Own Destiny? C. G. Oyston.
The Symbolism of Nirvana. Harriet B. Bradbury.
Sophists, Socrates, and "Being."—XXVII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Reincarnation. A. B. Allen
Dogma of Incarnation. Henry Frank.
Astrological Symbolism.—I. J. Hazelrigg.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. April.

A Trip to Mobile and Otherwise. E. S. Gardner.
Some Statesmen's Wives in Washington. Juliette M. Babitt.
Israels and the Dutch Painters. Mary A. Kirkup.
Grant's Life in the West.—XIX. John W. Emerson.

Personal Recollections of General Grant. Hoyt Sherman.
The Life Element in American Fiction. Kate Corkhill.
Drake University. Mary A. Carpenter.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. April.

The Sorrows of India.
A Model Church in India. J. K. Greene.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. April.

Links Between Givers and the Mission Field. A. T. Pierson.
The Condition of Women in India. Edward Storrow.
The Knights of the Broom. T. J. Scott.
Devotees—Hindu and Christian. Lucy E. Guinness.
Bible Study for Native Agents. Alonzo Bunker.
The Great Burmese Pagoda. H. G. Guinness.
Brighter Days in Madagascar. W. C. Cousins.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) April.

Evolution and Ethics. John Dewey.
"Lebenslust." Woods Hutchinson.
An Aspect of Attention. E. E. C. Jones.
Regressive Phenomena in Evolution. Cesare Lombroso.
The Causes of Infectious Disease. Ferdinand Hueppe.
The Unmateriality of Soul and God. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. April.

The Anglican Archbishops and the "Vindication."
Mary Stuart and Recent Research. J. H. Pollen.
Contributions Toward a Life of Father Henry Garnet.
The Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Classes.
St. George's Day in Munich. M. Maskell.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) March.

Public Art in American Cities.
Popular Art in Belgium.
The City's Plan. J. F. Harder.
Civic Architecture from Its Constructive Side. C. R. Lamb.
Municipal Sculpture. Karl Bitter.
Mural Painting. E. H. Blashfield.
Civic Treatment of Color. F. S. Lamb.

Music.—Chicago. April.

Filippo Pedrell and Spanish Lyric Drama. G. Tebeldini.
The Making of a Song Book. C. Moffet.
The Music of the Ghetto. Naphtali H. Imber.
The Poles in Music. Maurice Aronson.

National Geographic Magazine.—Washington. April.

The Northwest Passes to the Yukon. Eliza R. Scidmore.
Overland Routes to the Klondike. Hamlin Garland.
The Future of the Yukon Goldfields. William H. Dall.
Notes on the Wild Fowl and Game Animals of Alaska. E. W. Nelson.
Climatic Conditions of Alaska. A. W. Greely.
Alaska and Its Mineral Resources. S. F. Emmons.
The Civil Government of Alaska. G. C. Perkins.
Agriculture in Alaska. Walter H. Evans.

National Review.—London. April.

Great Britain and Her Rivals in Asia. A. Vambéry.
The Policy of Russia. A. V. Markoff.
Russia's Sinews of War. W. R. Lawson.
The Army as a Career. T. Atkins.
The "Religious" Novel. Anthony Deane.
Constitution-Making in Australia. W. H. Moore.
Should Inebriates Be Imprisoned? A. Shadwell.
Front-Bench Invertebrates. H. W. Wilson.

New Century Review.—London. April.

Hungary and the Eastern Question. J. W. Gambier.
Sir John Moore: A Great Commander. William Toynbee.
Life in China. Edward H. Parker.
Plotinus. W. B. Wallace.
A Theory of Junius. N. W. Sibley.
Polar Exploration. C. M. Aikman.
Some Reflections of the Stage and Clement Scott.
Three Decades, 1851-81: Behind the Political Scenes.

The New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) April.

The Philosophy of Fire. W. H. Buss.
Series and Degrees from the Scientific Point of View. G. W. Worcester.
The Bible Sacrifices. C. G. Hubbell.
Traces of the Ancient Church and Ancient Word in Tartary. G. Hawkes.

New England Magazine.—Boston. April.

William James Linton. Burton J. Hendrick.
Bibles in Stone. Barr Ferree.
A Study in Community Life. J. L. M. Curry.
Rutland, Vermont. Julia C. R. Dorr.
Boston's Pauper Institutions. William I. Cole.
Old-Time Factory Life in New England. A. K. Fiske.

Nineteenth Century.—London. April.

France and England. Francis de Pressensé.
The Latest Reconstruction of the Navy. William H. White.
British Ships in Foreign Navies. Archibald S. Hurd.
Why "Vegetarian?" Henry Thompson.
French Ignorance of English Literature in Tudor Times.
The Conservative Party and Municipal Elections. J. R. Diggle.
The Centenary of 1798. John E. Redmond.
Cottage Homes for the Aged Poor. John Hutton.
The Philosophical Radicals. Herbert Paul.
When Europe was on the Brink of the Seven Years' War.
Deaths Under Chloroform.
A Study in Trade Unionism. Benj. Taylor.

North American Review.—New York. April.

Ireland Since '98. John E. Redmond.
State Regulation of Railways. Harry P. Robinson.
Women and the Labor Movement. M. E. J. Kelley.
The Decay of Cobdenism in England. John P. Young.
Frances Elizabeth Willard. Lady Henry Somerset.
The Great Lakes and the Navy. J. H. Gibbons.
Some Reasons for Increasing the Army. George B. Duncan.
Germany's Exclusion of American Fruits. J. B. Smith.
Man's Span of Life. Langdon Kain.
The Siege of Paris and the Air-Ships. Karl Blind.
Recollections of the Civil War.—III. W. H. Russell.
Senator Henderson and Pan-American Arbitration. M. Romero.

The Open Court.—Chicago. April.

Courage the Chief Virtue. Woods Hutchinson.
The Wives of Solomon. Moncure D. Conway.
Parallels Between Theology and Science. Edmund Noble.
The Great Social Need. I. W. Howerth.
The Heart of Man as Mirrored in Religious Art. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. April.

Columbia's Athletics. J. Parmly Paret.
Camp and Cycle in Yellowstone Park. Wade W. Thayer.
Taxidermy for Sportsmen. Ed. W. Sandys.
The Building of Lawn Tennis Courts.
With the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. H. C. Thompson.

The Outlook.—New York. April.

The Naval Defenses of the Nation. Elbert F. Baldwin.
Easters and Easters. Alida von Krockow.
Getting About New York. Ernest Ingersoll.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends.—VII. Edward E. Hale.
The Innuit of Alaska. Anna N. Benjamin.
A Day in the Escorial. Poultney Bigelow.
The Life and Letters of Paul.—XIV. Lyman Abbott.
English Child Life. Clifton Johnson.
Why the Ward Boss Rules. Jane Addams.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.

The Ascent of Mount St. Elias. C. W. Thornton.
Old-Time Stage Drivers of the West Coast.—II. B. C. Truman.
Cape Flattery and Its Light. James G. McCurdy.
A Vanishing Island. Mrs. M. B. Williamson.
Mark Twain as a Prospective Classic. T. de Laguna.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. April.

Rufford Abbey. Lord Savile.
The Evolution of Comfort in Railway Traveling in England.
The Record of the Gurkhas. Continued. Fred. P. Gibbon.
South London. Continued. Walter Besant.
Five Weeks in Jerusalem. Mildred Beresford-Hope.

Photo-American.—New York. April.

A Lesson on Lenses.
Restrainers. C. G. Cutter.
Stepping-Stones to Photography. E. W. Newcomb.

The Photographic Times.—New York. April.

Frilling, Blistering, and Running of Dry-Plate Films. W. K. Burton.
Notes on the Gum-Bichromate Process. Robert Demachy.
Flash-Light Photography. C. Mills.
Naturalistic Photography.—VI. P. H. Emerson.
Washing Plates and Films After Fixing. C. H. Bothamley.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) April.

Two Æsthetic Moods. T. Cleveland, Jr.
Evolution of Woman in English Literature. Alice Groff.
Was Othello a Negro? W. J. Rolfe.
Frederick Tennyson and His Poetry. W. Winthrop.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. March.

The Referendum in California. S. E. Moffett.
The Consular Service, 1776-1792. E. R. Johnson.

The American Revolution. H. L. Osgood.
Gold Monometallism in Japan. J. Soyeda.
Capitalism on Trial in Russia. N. I. Stone.
Discount Rates in the United States. R. M. Breckenridge.
Meitzen's Siedelung und Agrarwesen. W. J. Ashley.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Columbia, S. C. April.

The New Pneumatology. R. A. Webb.
The Ancient Hebrew Polity. B. M. Palmer.
The Diatessaron of Tatian. P. P. Flournoy.
The Comings of Our Lord. W. A. Alexander.
The Religious Element in Education—Parochial Schools. R. P. Kerr.
Two Famous Christian Days—496 and 800. E. D. Warfield.
Was Homer a Poetic Myth? E. L. Patton.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

Dr. McGiffert on Apostolic Christianity. James Orr.
Recent Criticism of the Early Prophets. G. Vos.
The Character of the Westminster Confession. J. Macpherson.
Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics. W. B. Greene, Jr.
John of Barneveldt, Martyr or Traitor. H. E. Dosker.

Review of Reviews.—London. April.

George Müller, of Bristol.
The Jubilee of the Awakening of 1848.
The Jubilee in Germany.

Review of Reviews.—Melbourne. February.

With Stoddart's Team in Australia.—IV. Prince Raujitsinhji.
Sir Richard Grenville and the "Revenge." W. H. Fitchett.
The Autobiography of Joseph Arch.—I. W. T. Stead.
John Ruskin: Poet, Painter, and Prophet. L. Taverner.

The Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. April.

The Porziuncula and the Death of St. Francis. B. O'Reilly.
Holy Week in Japan. Annie G. Peck.
Padre Guglielmotti. M. O'Riordan.
A Benedictine Princess—Louise de Conde.—III.

The Sanitarian.—New York. April.

Proper Disposal of Sewage. C. E. Grunsky.
Sewage Consumption in New Jersey. Samuel Phillips.
Spontaneous Combustion of Coal. J. L. Howard.
Railroad Accidents. H. G. Prout.
Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation. H. R. Storer.
Climate of the Hawaiian Islands. A. B. Lyon.
National Quarantine. A. N. Bell.
Recent Developments in School Sanitation. A. N. Bell.

The School Review.—Chicago. April.

Secondary Education in the United States.—II. Elmer E. Brown.
The Growth of Mind as a Real.—III. S. S. Laurie.
Latin Composition in the Preparatory Schools. Henry Preble.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. April.

Poetry: An Appreciation. Adam Smail.
Sir Edwin Arnold. John Hogben.
Schir William Wallace. Continued. Kenneth Mathieson

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) April.

Glimpses of Nature.—IX.: A Frozen World. Grant Allen.
A Metal Balloon. James W. Smith.
Old Jest-Books.
From Cairo to Cataract. George Newnes.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. April.

Judgment: Human and Divine. George Jackson.
Lilies and "Lilies." Bernard Jones.
William Fiddian Moulton. Percy William Bunting.
The Small People of the Pavement. Margaretta Byrde.
Help on the Field of Battle. W. F. Stevenson.
Peterborough Cathedral.—I. W. C. Ingram.

Temple Bar.—London. April.

Sydney Smith, the Primate of the Wits.
Birds of a Herefordshire Parish.
Socotra. S. E. Saville.

Theological Quarterly.—St. Louis. April.

Theology.
Higher Criticism Betrays the Master with a Kiss.
The Gospel of Easter Sunday.
Evolution in History.
Medicina Pastoralis.

United Service Magazine.—London. April.

The Employment of the British Soldier in Peace.
Sidelights on Indian History. Francis H. Candy.
Drill in Attack and Counter-Attack. S. L. Murray.
Ximenés, the Fighting Cardinal.
The Failure in Army Medical Administration.
Paymasters in the Navy.
The Armies of Our Empire: A Suggestion.
A Welsh Order of Chivalry: Fiat Justitia. Captain Salusbury.

The Westminster Review.—London. April.

Leadership and Premiership. James Sykes.
Backward "Liberal Forwards." Arthur Withy.
Reading at Sight for Illiterates. R. W. Leftwich.
Forms and Signs of the Cross.—II. J. F. Hewitt.
Revolution in Money Matters. Robert Ewen.
Heredity and the House of Lords. Robert Murison.
Stewart Clark.
The State Church. Dudley S. A. Cosby.
Protective and Natural Selection. G. W. Bullman.
Mary Astell: A Seventeenth-Century Women's Advocate.
Undogmatic Religion. G. W. Boag.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. April.

Acetylene for Portraiture.
Alkaline Carbonates and Control in Development. W. B. Bolton.
The Falk Studio, New York.
Portraiture. Mr. Priestly.
The Best Side of the Face.
Lighting the Landscape. Edward Dunmore.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 5.

Club Life in England. G. von Alvensleben.

March 12.

Kaio-Chau. With Map. K. F. Müller.
The Revolution of 1848 and the March Days in Berlin. E. Heyck.

March 19.

The Warhound of the Garde-Jäger Battalion in Potsdam. F. Hugo.
The Revolution of 1848. Concluded.

March 26.

Hoffmann von Fallersleben. With Portrait. R. Fuchs.
Roland Monuments. F. Stahl.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 8.

Luise Hensel. With Portraits. E. M. Hamann.
The Far Eastern Question. P. Friedrich.
Bishop Klein of Limburg. With Portrait.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. March.

International Espionage: The Dreyfus Case.
Coquelin Cadet. Bruno Petzold.
Bismarck and Georg Freiherr von Werthern and Graf Berchem.
The Real Bastille. Continued. Frantz Funck-Brentano.
Sir Peter Le Page Renouf. Georg Ebers.
Public Opinion and the Administration of the Law. L. Oppenheim.
Conversations with Anton von Werner. Ottomar Beta.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

The Berlin March Days, 1848. K. Frenzel.
The Literature of the Berlin March Days. A. Buchholtz.
Jacob Burckhardt. C. Neumann.
Ferdinand Freiligrath. Julius Rodenberg.
Maupertuis and Frederick the Great. H. Diels.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. March.

Recollections of Gleyre. F. Berthond.
In German Africa. Concluded. M. Delines.
Queen Hortense and Switzerland, 1815–1837. E. de Budé.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

March 1.

Society at Nice. Prince Valori.
The Explorers of the North Pole. A. Roussin.
The Protectors of Childhood. H. d'Almeras.
The Island of Hainan. F. Mury.

March 15.

Recollections of the War (1870–71). T. F. Brentano.
Society at Nice. Prince Valori.
On the Way to Klondike.—I. Mrs. M. Shaw.
Italian Politics. H. Montecorboli.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

March 1.

The Tax on Religious Associations in France. M. de Sablemont.
Sunday Labor in Belgium. A. Julin.
The Agrarian Crisis in Germany. E. Dubois.

March 16.

Juvenile Crime. Henri Joly.
Gardens for Workmen. L. Rivière and Others.
Sunday Labor in Belgium. Continued. A. Julin.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

March 5.

Public Peace. J. P. Laffitte.
The Science of Economics. E. Levasseur.
Madame de Staël in 1796 and the Directoire. P. Gautier.
Camille Saint-Saëns and Contemporary Music. J. du Tillet.

March 12.

The Poet of the Future. A. Fogazzaro.
Chateaubriand and His Friends. H. Buffenoir.
The Science of Economics. Continued. E. Levasseur.

March 19.

Women During the French Revolution. F. A. Aulard.
Chateaubriand and His Friends. Concluded. H. Buffenoir.

March 26.

The Two Years' Military Service. Colonel Patry.
Adolphe Monod. Emile Faguet.
The Niger Question. With Maps. Ch. Geraudeau.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

March 1.

Napoleon III.—II. E. Ollivier.
The Foundation of the French College at Athens. C. Leveque.
One of Sudermann's Tragedies. E. Rod.
Our Precursors in Tunis.
The Marches of Joan of Arc, February 24, 1428, and May 30, 1431.
Scientific Questions, Iron and Physiology. A. Dastre.
General Bartieri and the War in Abyssinia. G. Valbert.

March 15.

Napoleon III.—III. E. Ollivier.
Siberia and the Trans-Siberian Railway. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Painter of the Engadine, Giovanni Segantini. R. de la Sizeranne.
Dumas Fils.—I., His Origin and His Début. N. Spronck.
After the Zola Trial. F. Brunetière.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.

March 5.

Roumanian Poetry. O. Neuschotz de Jassy.
The French Army. A. Latour.

March 12.

Paul and Victor Margueritte. H. Lepauze.
French Law. R. Gestin.

March 19.

Politics in Russia in Central Asia, 1890–97. L. Meillac.
Marine Zoölogy. G. Darboux.

March 26.

Classical Studies and Modern Education. Jules Lemaître.
Musée de l'École des Beaux-Arts, Paris. E. Müntz.
Swiss Politics. G. Regelsperger.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. March.

Pisa. Arnold Goffin.
The Agrarian Situation in Germany. G. van den Bossche.
Lieutenant-Colonel Chanzy in the Holy Land. Commandant Grandin.
Professional Unions and the French Chamber. Ed. van der Smissen.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

March 1.

Jules Simon. L. Liard.
After Solferino. General Fleury.
Recollections of 1872 and 1876. Blowitz.
Italian Life, Rome and Umbria. Brada.

March 15.

A. Daudet.—I. L. Daudet.
The Legend of Tannhäuser. G. Paris.
The Germans at Constantinople. G. Gaulis.
Algerian Problems. An Algerian.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. March 10.

On the Eve of the Elections in France. J. Dracke.
Two Points of the Republican Programme of Legislative Elections. L. Bondenoot.
Paul Louis Courier, 1820–1822. G. Desternes and G. Galland.
The Woman Movement in Australia. M. S. Wolstenhome.
The Penal Colonization of New Caledonia. Continued. L. Beauchet.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

March 1.

The Betrayal of Greece.
The Exile of the Last Queen of Madagascar. J. Carol.
Werner von Heidenstam. J. de Coussanges.
Grafting in Surgery. J. de Loverdo.
Molière in Hungary. J. Kont.
Ludwig Windell; a German Spy in France. G. Saint-Aubin.
The Life and Death of Gracchus of Naples. C. Simond.

March 15.

The Church in France. H. Bérenger.
The Betrayal of Greece. Concluded.
Leonardo da Vinci and Occultism. E. Müntz.
Horned Men and Women. Jean Finot.
The Literary Movement in Italy. Continued. U. Ojetti.
The Life and Death of Gracchus of Naples. Concluded. C. Simond.
The Early Inhabitants of the Antilles. E. Lacordaire.
George Sand and Her Grandmother. R. Deberdt.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

March 5.

The Burial of Voltaire and Rousseau. M. Berthelot.
The Chinese Calendar. Paul d'Enjoy.

March 12.

Amœboism of the Nervous System and the Sleep Theory.
Arabian Horsemanship. Théodore Fix.

March 19.

Natural History and Medicine. R. Blanchard.
Seismology. J. Milne.

March 26.

Agriculture on the Congo. Émile Laurent.
Orientation. A. Thauziès.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. March.

The Engineers' Dispute and the Evolution of the Workman in England. Tom Mann.
The Ideal Family. E. Fournière.
The French Socialist Party in Parliament, 1893–98. P. Louis.
The Manifesto of the Communist Party. E. Vandervelde.
The Military and Religious Agitation in France. G. Rouanet.

OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Civilta Cattolica.—Rome.

March 5.

The Transformation of the Papacy.
Economic and Social Conditions of the Day.
An Insult to the Pope.

March 19.

Buddhism in Europe.
The Hittite-Pelasgians in Italy. Continued.
The Legal Iniquity of Dueling.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

March 1.

Sky Photography. P. G. Giovannozzi.
Socialism and Catholicism. G. Rocchi.
Capitalism in Germany. G. Molinari.
Paolina Ranieri. Emma B. Conigliani.

March 10.

In Memoriam: Senator A. Rossi. F. Lampertico.
Military Virtues. G. Fortebracci.

The Ambassador of Christ. Cardinal Gibbons.
An Unpublished Letter of Savonarola. M. Foreri.
The New Compensation for Accidents Law. G. P. A.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

March 1.

King Charles Albert and the Statute. L. Ferraris.
China and Japan—Port Arthur and Wei-hai-Wei.
Phylloxera and Natural Economics. D. Sciacca della Scala.
S. Ile du Diable. A. Rossi.

March 10.

Our Culture. Prof. A. Graf.
The English Mission to Menelik. Count Gleichen.

Espana Moderna.—Madrid. March.

The Elmira Reformatory. P. Dorado.
The Gloria Portico of the Cathedral of Orense. B. F. Alonso.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

February 28.

The Genesis of St. Augustine. Angel Rodriguez.
Spain Versus the French Republic in 1793. J. P. de Guzman.
The Thickness and Rigidity of the Earth's Crust. Rafael Barrett.

March 15.

The Ancient Philosophers and Their Explanation of Life. G. Hahn.
The Cavalry Officer and His Training. M. C. Labadia.
Madrid Thirty Years Ago. Eusebio Blasco.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the April numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Adobe, Fort, The Essentials at, Frederic Remington, Harp.
Africa:
  The French on the Niger, F. A. Edwards, FR.
  Life and Death in the Niger Delta, Black.
  Progress of British Central Africa, BTJ, March.
  England and France in West Africa, T. G. Bowles, F.; CR.
  Liquor Traffic with West Africa, Mary Kingsley, FR.
  Trade Regulations and Taxes in Congo, BTJ, March.
Agurai, the Town of the Renegades, Black.
Air-Ships, The Siege of Paris and the, Karl Blind, NAR.
Aldershot, Wanted, an American, James Parker, Harp.
Alleghanies, A Nook in the—I., Bradford Torrey, AM.
America a Power, Stinson Jarvis, A.
American Historical Association, Annual Meeting of the, AHR.
Angelo's Reminiscences, Austin Dobson, Long.
Apologetics, Christian, Metaphysics of, W. B. Greene, Jr., PRR.
Apostolic Christianity, Dr. McGiffert on, J. Orr, PRR.
Appomattox Court-House, The Closing Scene at, G. W. Forsyth, Harp.
Arbitration, Industrial, in Congress, C. D. Wright, GMag.
Arbitration, Pan-American, Senator Henderson and, NAR.
Architecture: Bibles in Stone, Barr Ferree, NEM.
Architecture, Civic, from Its Constructive Side, MunA, March.
Arch, Joseph, Autobiography of—I., W. T. Stead, RRM.
Arch, History of the Stone, M. A. Howe, JAES, Feb.
Archeology, Relation of, to the Higher Criticism, HomR.
Army, Some Reasons for Increasing the, G. B. Duncan, NAR.
Army Medical Library and Museum, The, Joanna R. N. Kyle, G.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, John Hogben, Scots.
Art, Public, in American Cities, MunA, March.
Art, Relation of, to Morality, Marie C. Remick, A.
Astrological Symbolism—I., J. Hazelrigg, MetM.
Athletics, Columbia's, J. P. Paret, O.
Attention, An Aspect of, E. E. C. Jones, Mon.
Australia, Constitution-Making in, W. H. Moore, NatR.
Australian Camp, In an, H. W. French, Lipp.
Bacchylides, the Risen Bard, J. Irving Manatt, AMRR.
Balloon, A Metal. J. W. Smith, Str.
Ballot in England, Early History of the, C. Gross, AHR.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Barneveldt, John of, Martyr or Traitor, H. E. Dosker, PRR.
Benedictine Princess, A—III., R.
Bible, Oriental Discoveries and the Contents of the, HomR.
Bicycling:
  The League of American, A. C. Morrison, FrL.
  How to Cycle in Europe, Joseph Pennell, Harp.
  Over the Alps on a Bicycle, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
Björnsen and Ibsen, Personal Impressions of, W. H. Schofield, AM.
Boston, Catholic Life of, A. A. McGinley, CW.
Brain, Some Byways of the—I., Andrew Wilson, Harp.
Bristol, The Port and City of, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Brookline: A Model Town Under the Referendnm, B. O. Flower, A.
Cabot: Did Cabot Return from His Second Voyage? H. Harrisse, AHR.
California, The Referendum in, S. E. Moffett, PSQ.
Canada: Makers of the Dominion of Canada—VI., J. G. Bourinot, CanM.
Canada: The Anglican Church in Canada—III., T. E. Champion, CanM.
Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, With the, O.
Canal, The Great Drainage, of Mexico, Blanche G. Hunt Cos.
Cape Flattery and Its Light, J. G. McCurdy, OM.
Capitalism on Trial in Russia, N. I. Stone, PSQ.
Catholic Life of Boston, A. A. McGinley, CW.
Central America: Its Resources and Commerce, W. E. Curtis, F.
Charities and Correction, Twenty-fifth National Conference of, CRev.
Child Life, English, Clifton Johnson, Out.
Child-Saving in New Jersey, Homer Folks, CRev.
Chilkoot Pass, Across the, by Wire Cable, W. Hewitt, CasM.
China, Life in, E. H. Parker, NCR.
China, British Trade and the Integrity of, H. S. Hallett, FR.
Chinese Imbroglio, The, Black.
Chloroform, Deaths Under, NC.
Christ, The Last Week in the Life of, A. H. Bradford, LHJ.
Christian Days, Two Famous—496 and 800, E. D. Warfield, PQ.
Church in Canada, The Anglican—III., T. E. Champion, CanM.
Christianity, The Differentia of, J. Robson, CR.
Civil War, Recollections of the—III., W. H. Russell, NAR.
Clinton, Henry Laurens, GBag.
Coast Defense, Our, Winslow Bates, NatM.
Coastguard of England, The, FrL.
Coal, Anthracite, Supply of, in Pennsylvania, E. W. Parker, CM.
Coal is King, Edward Atkinson, CM.
Cobdenism in England, The Decay of, J. P. Young, NAR.
Coke Country, The, H. P. Snyder, Chaut.
College or University—Which? Ed.
Colliery Village, A Pennsylvania, H. E. Rood, CM.
Colorado River: The Strangest River in America, Lipp.
Community Life, A Study in, J. L. M. Curry, NEM.
Consular Service, 1776-1792, The, E. R. Johnson, PSQ.
Convention, Early Political Uses of the Word, J. F. Jameson, AHR.
Convict Labor in Massachusetts, Employment of, A.
Correspondence, Concerning, E. V. Lucas, C.
Corruption, Municipal, Ethical Survivals in, Jane Addams, IJE; Out.
Cosmopolitan Life: Does It Lead to Friendliness? P. de Coubertin, AMRR.
Coubertin, Baron Pierre de, Albert Shaw, AMRR.
Courage the Chief Virtue, W. Hutchinson, OC.
Creation; or, Transmutation of Energy, J. Cooper, BSac.
Credit as an Instrument of Commerce, BankNY.
Cricket: Stoddart's Team in Australia—IV., RRM.
Cricket: Harrow Cricket, H. Hutchinson, Bad.
Critic, The Superfluous, Aline Gorran, CM.
Cross, Forms and Signs of the—II., J. F. Hewitt, WR.
Culture-Epoch Theory, The, N. C. Vandewalker, EdRNY.
Currency, The Problem of the, C. S. Walker, BSac.
Drainage Canal of Mexico, The Great, Blanche G. Hunt, Cos.
De Grasse and Rodney at the Battle of the Saints, April, 1782, C.
Democracy and Men, Three Epochs of, J. C. Ridpath, A.
Democracy and Wars, The, Black.
Devotees—Hindu and Christian, Lucy E. Guinness, MisR.
Discount Rates in the United States, R. M. Breckenridge, PSQ.
Drama, The Conventions of the, Brander Matthews, Scrib.
Dreams and Reality, C. Mélinand, Chaut.
Dredges, Sea-Going, and Deep-Water Dredging, EngM.
Easters and Easters, Alida von Krockow, Out.

Easter Scenes in Jerusalem, C. C. Svendsen, CW.
Edison, The Anecdotal Side of, LHJ.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev.
Irish Elementary Education, CR.
How Compulsory Education Fails, J. Gibson, EdRL.
The Religious Element in Education, R. P. Kerr, PQ.
Christian and Non-Christian Education, C. W. Heisler, LuthQ.
Egypt: From Cairo to Cataract, George Newnes, Str.
England and Germany, Sidney Whitman, Harp.
English, On the Teaching of, M. H. Liddell, AM.
English? What Is Good, Harry T. Peck, Bkman.
Episcopalians, The, W. S. Perry, FrL.
Europe and the East, Political Situation in, N. A. Miles, F.
Evangelism, Advantages of Professional, L. W. Munhall, HomR.
Evolution and Ethics, John Dewey, Mon.
Evolution, A Regressive Phenomena in, C. Lombroso, Mon.
Evolution, Influence of, on the Theory of Ethics, LuthQ.
Explosives, Submarine, Harbor Obstructions and, J. H. Fow, GBag.
Factory Life in New England, Old-Time, A. K. Fiske.
Farming: A Florida Farm, F. Whitmore, AM.
Fear, The Conquest of, Thomas B. Reed, Cos.
Fellaheen, An Artist Among the, R. T. Kelly, CM.
Ferrying, Car, on American Lakes, A. S. Chapman, CasM.
Florida Farm, A, F. Whitmore, AM.
Flying-Machine, The Long-Sought, A. P. Teros, EI.
France and England, F. de Pressensé, NC.
Gas-Engine in American Practice, G. Richmond, EngM.
Genius, The Economics of, J. M. Robertson, F.
Germany, England and, Sidney Whitman, Harp.
Germany, Political, Theodor Barth, AMRR.
Germany's Exclusion of American Fruits, J. B. Smith, NAR.
Gold-Mining in British Columbia, FrL.
Gondoliers, All About, A. T. Story, CFM.
Gordon Highlanders, Stories of the, C. Lowe, McCl.
Government, Studies of Our—I., John Brisben Walker, Cos.
Grant, Personal Recollections of, Hoyt Sherman, MidM.
Grant & Ward Failure, The, Hamlin Garland, McCl.
Grant's Life in the West—XIX., John W. Emerson, MidM.
Grattan, Henry, Patriot and Imperialist, Lord Castletown, C.
Great Britain and Her Rivals in Asia, A. Vambéry, NatR.
Grégoire, Abbé Henri, M. Ellinger, Men.
Grenville, Sir Richard, and the "Revenge," W. H. Fitchett, RRM.
Guatemala: An Island City, T. R. Dawley, Jr., Harp.
Guerrillero, The, Black.
Guide Book, The Oldest, in the World, Mac.
Gurkhas, The Record of the, F. P. Gibbon, PMM.
Handel Revival in Germany, The, B. Schrader, F.
Harbor Obstructions and Submarine Explosives, J. H. Fow. GBag.
Harbors on Our Seaboard, Great, C. C. Adams, Chaut.
Harp, The, Theodore Dreiser, Cos.
Hawaiian Islands, Climate of the, A. B. Lyon, San.
Hebrew Polity, The Ancient, B. M. Palmer, PQ.
Heredity and the House of Lords, R. Murison, WR.
Henry VIII., The Six Queens of, MM.
Hindus, Early Religion of the, H. W. Magoun, BSac.
History, The Study of, at Paris, C. H. Haskins, AHR.
History, Features of the New, E. W. Dow, AHR.
History, Practical Methods of Teaching, EdRNY.
Holy Week in Japan, Annie G. Peck, R.
Holy Season in Russia, Eleanor Hodgens, Chaut.
Holy Week, Rome During, Constance R. Boulton, CanM.
Holy Week in Seville, G. von Beaulieu, Inter.
Homer: Was Homer a Poetic Myth? E. L. Patton, PQ.
Housewives, The Training of, Mrs. St. L. Strachey, C.
Huguenots, The, George McDermott, CW.
Hungary and the Eastern Question, J. W. Gambier, NCR.
Illiterates, Reading at Sight for, R. W. Leftwich, WR.
Incarnation, Dogma of, Henry Frank, MetM.
India: The Knights of the Broom, T. J. Scott, MisR.
India: The Battle of Plassey, EI.
India, Man-Hunting in, Charles Johnston, Cos.
Indian History, Sidelights on, F. H. Candy, USM.
Industrial Supremacy, Shifting Site of National, EngM.
Inebriates: Should They Be Imprisoned? A. Shadwell, NatR.
Infectious Disease, The Causes of, F. Hueppe, Mon.
Innuit of Alaska, The, Anna N. Benjamin, Out.
Insurance, Industrial, CRev.
Interstate Commerce Commission, Dangerous Demands of the, F.
Inventing for a Living, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
Ireland, Progress in, Black.
Ireland, The Structure of, G. A. J. Cole, K.
Ireland Since '98, John E. Redmond, NAR.
Irrigation in Central India, Tank, G. Palmer, EngM.
Island, A Vanishing, Mrs. M. B. Williamson, OM.
Jackson, Andrew—VI., James H. Kyle, FrL.
Japan, Gold Monometallism in, J. Soyeda, PSQ.
Japan, Holy Week in, Annie G. Peck, R.
Japanese Court at New Year's, With the, Florence B. Hayes, Cos.
Jest-Books, Old, Str.
Jerusalem, Easter Scenes in, C. C. Svendsen, CW.
Jerusalem, Five Weeks in, PMM.
Jew-Baiting: Its Real Cause, Men.
Jews as Patriots, M. Kayserling, Men.
Jubilee of the Awakening in 1848, RRL.
Judgment: Human and Divine, G. Jackson, SunM.
Junius, A Theory of, N. W. Sibley, NCR.
Kalevala, The, C. U. Clark, F.
Kipling's View of Americans, Bkman.
Klondike: Across Chilcoot Pass by Wire Cable, CasM.
Königsmark Question, Present Status of the, E. F. Henderson, AHR.
Körner, Theodor, The Romance of, E. H. Nason, Cos.
Labor:
Wage Changes in England, GMag.
Factory Labor in the South, GMag.
Is There Work Enough for All? W. T. Harris, F.
Foreign Labor Statistics Criticised, GMag.
The Workers—The West—II., W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
Employment of Convict Labor in Massachusetts, A.
Industrial Arbitration in Congress, C. D. Wright, GMag.
Lakes, The Great, and the Navy, J. H. Gibbons, NAR.
Law and Lawyers: See contents of GBag.
Lawn-Tennis Courts, The Building of, O.
Letter-Writing: A Gentle Art of Georgian England, Long.
Letriers, Brittany, Cecilia Waern, Scrib.
Life, Man's Span of, Langdon Kain, NAR.
Live-Saving Service, Heroes of the, G. Kobbé, CM.
Lincoln, Abraham: A Study from Life, H. C. Whitney, A.
Lincoln and His Cabinet, C. A. Dana, McCl.
Linton, William James, B. J. Hendrick, NEM.
Literary Shrines of Manhattan—IV., T. F. Wolfe, Lipp.
Literature, Recent Histories of, W. P. Trent, F.
Liquor Traffic with West Africa, Mary Kingsley, FR.
Liverpool: Its Privateers and Its Slave Trade, CJ.
Loans of the United States, BankNY.
London as Seen Through Danish Eyes, G. Brandes, Inter.
London, South, PMM.
Lord, The Comings of Our, W. A. Alesander, PQ.
Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends—VII., E. E. Hale, Out.
Lutheran Church in New Jersey, History of the, LuthQ.
Madagascar, Brighter Days in, W. C. Cousins, MisR.
Mallock, Mr., as a Political Economist, J. A. Hobson, CR.
Man, The Making of, H. B. Bashore, Lipp.
Martinique, The Island of, Julius G. Tucker, FrL.
Mary Stuart and Recent Research, J. H. Pollen, M.
Maximilian, The Fall of, Sara Y. Stevenson, CM.
Medical Ignorance, Protection Against, W. R. Fisher, A.
Medical Inspection of Schools, Ed.
Medical Library and Museum, The Army, Joanna R. N. Kyle, G.
Medical Trust, The, T. A. Bland, A.
Midland Types, A Study of, Jane L. Boulden, NatM.
Mind as a Real, The Growth of—III., S. S. Laurie, SRev.
Mine-Salting, CJ; C. M. Dobson, Cos.
Mining the Gold Ores of the Witwatersrand, EngM.
Mirabeau in London, W. B. Duffield, Mac.
Missions: See contents of MisH; MisR.
Mission Work in Australia, C. H. Irwin, LH.
Mobile, A Trip to, E. S. Gardner, MidM.
Modern Life, The New Leaven in, H. O'Keefe, CW.
"Monitor," The United States Ironclad, F.M. Bennett, CasM.
Monometallism, Gold, in Japan, J. Soyeda, PSQ.
Monuments of Chicago, The, E. H. Glover, Inter.
Moore, Sir John, a Great Commander, W. Toynbee, NCR.
Municipal Affairs: See contents of MunA, March.
Municipal Corruption, Ethical Survivals in, Jane Addams, IJE; Out.
Müller, George, of Bristol, RRL.
Mural Decoration, G. A. Reid, CanM.
Music: See contents of Mus.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer, EI.
Nature, Glimpses of—IX., Grant Allen, Str.
Nature, The Design of, C. S. Wake, MetM.
Navy, Latest Reconstruction of the British, W. H. White, NC.
Naval Defenses of the Nation, The, E. F. Baldwin, Out.
Navy Yard, The New York, MM.
New England Primer, The, Elizabeth G. Neel, G.
Newspaper Influence, Is It Declining? H. H. Robbins, GMag.
New York, Old, MM.
New York, Getting About, Ernest Ingersoll, Out.
Nicaragua Canal, Strategic Importance of the, W. V. Alford, HM.
Nirvana, The Symbolism of, Harriet B. Bradbury, MetM.
Oliphant, Mrs., as a Biographer, Black.
Orators, Roman, C. J. Little, Chaut.
Othello: Was Othello a Negro? W. J. Rolfe, PL.
Otter, The Sea, and Its Extermination, R. Lydekker, K.
Pagoda, The Great Burmese, H. G. Guinness, MisR.
Panama Canal, Commercial Aspects of the, W. C. Ford, Harp.
Pastor, Ludwig, the Great German Historian, CW.
Paul, Life and Letters of—XIV., Lyman Abbott, Out.
Paul's Life, the New Chronology of, G. H. Gilbert, BSac.

Pauper Institutions of Boston, W. I. Cole, NEM.
Persian Trade, Development of, BTJ, March.
Peterborough Cathedral—I., W. C. Ingram, SunM.
Photography: See contents of AA; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Photography as a Profession for Women, Ruth Young, Ata.
Photographing a Wounded African Buffalo, A. C. Humbert, Harp.
Pigeon, Carrier, Flight of the, W. J. Lautz, Cos.
Pilgrim Fathers and the Message of Puritanism, N. D. Hillis, BSac.
Pneumatology, The New, R. A. Webb, PQ.
Polar Exploration, C. M. Aikman, NCR.
Police, With the Canadian Northwest Mounted, O.
Politics, Foreign Influence in, W. J. Bryan, A.
Poor, Cottage Homes for the Aged, John Hutton, NC.
Poor, Studies in the Life of the—II., CRev.
Primer, The New England, Elizabeth G. Neel, G.
Prophets, Recent Criticism of the Early, G. Vos, PRR.
Psychology, Experimental, Professor Münsterberg's Attack on, F.
Puritanism, The Pilgrim Fathers and the Message of, BSac.
Quarantine, National, A. N. Bell, San.
Radicals, The Philosophical, Herbert Paul, NC.
Railroads:
  Railroad Accidents, H. G. Prout, San.
  The Nation's Railroads, G. B. Waldron, McCl.
  State Regulations of Railways, H. P. Robinson, NAR.
  Notable Speed-Trials of British Locomotives, EngM.
  A Decade of Federal Railroad Regulation, H. C. Adams, AM.
  The Referendum and the Swiss Railroads, J. R. Macdonald, AMRR.
  Evolution of Comfort in Railway Traveling in England, PMM.
  The Liverpool Overhead Railway and Docks, S. B. Cottrell, CasM.
Reincarnation, A. B. Allen, MetM.
Referendum in California, The, S. E. Moffett, PSQ.
Referendum and the Swiss Railroads, J. R. Macdonald, AMRR.
Reformation, Modern Lights on the, J. Lindsay, BSac.
Reformatories, Juvenile, in France, E. Spearman, FR.
Religion, Undogmatic, G. W. Boag, WR.
Removal from Federal Offices, The Power of, GBag.
Revolution, The American, H. L. Osgood, PSQ.
Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
Rodney and De Grasse at the Battle of the Saints, April, 1782, C.
Rome During Holy Week, Constance R. Boulton, CanM.
Ruskin, John: Poet, Painter, and Prophet, L. Taverner, RRM.
Russia:
  The Holy Season in Russia, Eleanor Hodgens, Chaut.
  Capitalism on Trial in Russia, N. I. Stone, PSQ.
  Russia's Sinews of War, W. R. Lawson, NatR.
  The Policy of Russia, A. V. Markoff, NatR.
Rutland, Vermont, Julia C. R. Dorr, NEM.
St. Elias, Mount, Ascent of, C. W. Thornton, OM.
Twain, Mark, as a Prospective Classic, T. de Laguna, OM.
Universities: Drake University, Mary A. Carpenter, MidM.
University Study at Berlin and Oxford, S. H. Bishop, EdRNY.
Valasquez and His Work, Mary E. J. Keiley, G.
Vienna: A Capital at Play, B. F. Robinson, CFM.
Vinci, Leonardo da, R. Riordan, AA.
Wallace, Schir William, K. Mathieson, Scots.
Water Analyses, Interpretation of Sanitary, F. Davis, EngM.
Westminster Confession, Character of the, J. Macpherson, PRR.
Whitman, Walt, Man and Poet, R. M. Bucke, NatM.
Willard, Frances E., C. J. Little, Chaut.
Willard, Frances Elizabeth, Lady Henry Somerset, NAR.
Wiseman, Cardinal, Mr. Ward's, C. A. L. Morse, CW.
Witwatersrand, Mining the Gold Ores of the, EngM.
Women:
  Memoirs of a Highland Lady, Black.
  The Wives of Solomon, M. D. Conway, OC.
  Friendly Societies for Women, J. F. Wilkinson, FR.
  Women and the Labor Movement, M. E. J. Kelley, NAR.
  The Condition of Women in India, E. Storrow, MisR.
  French Women in Middle Life, Harriet Monroe, Dem.
  A Woman's Chance of Marriage, J. H. Schooling, Str.
  Photograahy as a Profession for Women, Ruth Young, Ata.
  Evolution of Women in English Literature, Alice Groff, PL.
Wonders of the World, The Seven, B. I. Wheeler, CM.
Working Classes, Encyclical on the Condition of the, M.
Ximinés, the Fighting Cardinal, USM.
Yellowstone National Park, The, John Muir, AM.
Zangwill, Mr. Israel, Isidore Harris, Bkman.
Zola Case, Some Notes on the, David C. Murray, CR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine (New York).
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Inter.	International.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
Met.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MunA.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NCR.	New Century Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RRM.	Review of Reviews (Melbourne).
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SR.	Sewanee Review.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1898.

The late William Ewart Gladstone.... Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Our War in Two Hemispheres..... 643
Spain's Elusive Naval Tactics..... 643
That Remarkable News from Cadiz..... 644
Cadiz News and our Military Programme 645
Martinique, Not Cadiz 645
Cervera in the Caribbean..... 646
Sampson's Cruise to Porto Rico..... 646
Bombardment of San Juan..... 647
Naval Plans as Affected by News of Cervera's Presence 647
Spanish Dodging and American Delay..... 648
Dewey's Victory at Manila..... 648
Dewey's Need of Troops..... 649
Our Tardy Expedition..... 649
Spanish Relief for Manila 650
"First Catch Your Hare"..... 650
Novelty of Our Philippine Adventure..... 651
More Light on Spanish Character..... 652
Our Task and Duty at Manila..... 652
As to Annexation..... 653
We Shall Have to Stay Awhile..... 653
Our Sole Justification for the War..... 653
Hawaii in the Present Crisis 654
A Ship Canal as a Consequence of the War..... 654
Cabinet Changes 654
Two Assistant Secretaryships..... 655
Roosevelt's Successor..... 656
Our New Major-Generals..... 656
The Three Civilian Generals..... 657
What Congress Has Been Doing..... 657
War Financiering..... 657
The Bond Question..... 658
England and America in May..... 658
Europe and America in May..... 659
Why an Alliance is Not in Order..... 659
Mr. Gladstone as a Bond of Sympathy..... 659
Spanish Cabinet Changes..... 660
France—Her Republican Stability..... 660
Italy—Her Strifes and Perils..... 661
Germany—Her Emperor and Her Socialists..... 661
A Half-Dozen Royal Anniversaries..... 661
Greece—The Departing Turk and the Indemnity 661
Kitchener, Rhodes, and the African Trunk Railway..... 662
Prosperous British Finances 662

With portraits of Admiral Cervera y Topete, Rear-Admiral Sampson, Vice-Admiral Churruca, Admiral Montojo, Captain Gridley, Major-General Merritt, William R. Day, John B. Moore, Charles H. Allen, Major-General Wheeler, Major-General Wilson, General Kitchener, a map of Oceanica, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 663

With portraits of Ramon de Carranza y Regufra, Ensign Worth Bagley, Don Carlos, Paul Brouardel, and the late Senator Edward C. Walthall, and other illustrations.

Cartoon Comments—Chiefly Foreign—on Our War 668

With reproductions from American and foreign periodicals.

Admiral Dewey: A Character Sketch..... 676

By Winston Churchill.

With portraits of Admiral Dewey, his father, a map, and other illustrations.

What an American Saw in the Philippines... 689

By Joseph T. Mannix.

With a portrait of Andreas Bonifacio, and other illustrations.

The Philippines in History..... 698

By Charles Johnston.
With illustrations.

Spain and the Caroline Islands..... 706

By E. E. Strong.

With a portrait of Rev. C. J. Doane, a map of Micronesia, and other illustrations.

Vacation Schools in the United States..... 710

By Katherine A. Jones.
With illustrations.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The War with Spain and After 717
The Cost of Carrying on a War..... 718
The Costliness of the Volunteer System..... 719
Captain Mahan on Current Naval Fallacies.... 719
What will the Battleship Do in Battle?..... 721
The Torpedo-Boat Destroyer of To-day..... 722
Blockade-Chasing Before Havana..... 723
Surprise in War..... 724
How Could We Officer a Million Soldiers?..... 725
The Independence of the Military System 726
A Review of Cuban Diplomacy..... 727
Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on General Blanco..... 728
The United States and Europe 729
A Democratic Queen 730
One Result of the War in Cuba..... 730
Manila as Seen by an American..... 731
On the Duties of Neutrals..... 731
The Grandeur and the Decay of War..... 732
An Anglo-American Understanding..... 733
England in China..... 736
What to Do with the Russian Jews..... 738
Liquid Air, the Newest Wonder of Science..... 739
A New England College in the West..... 740

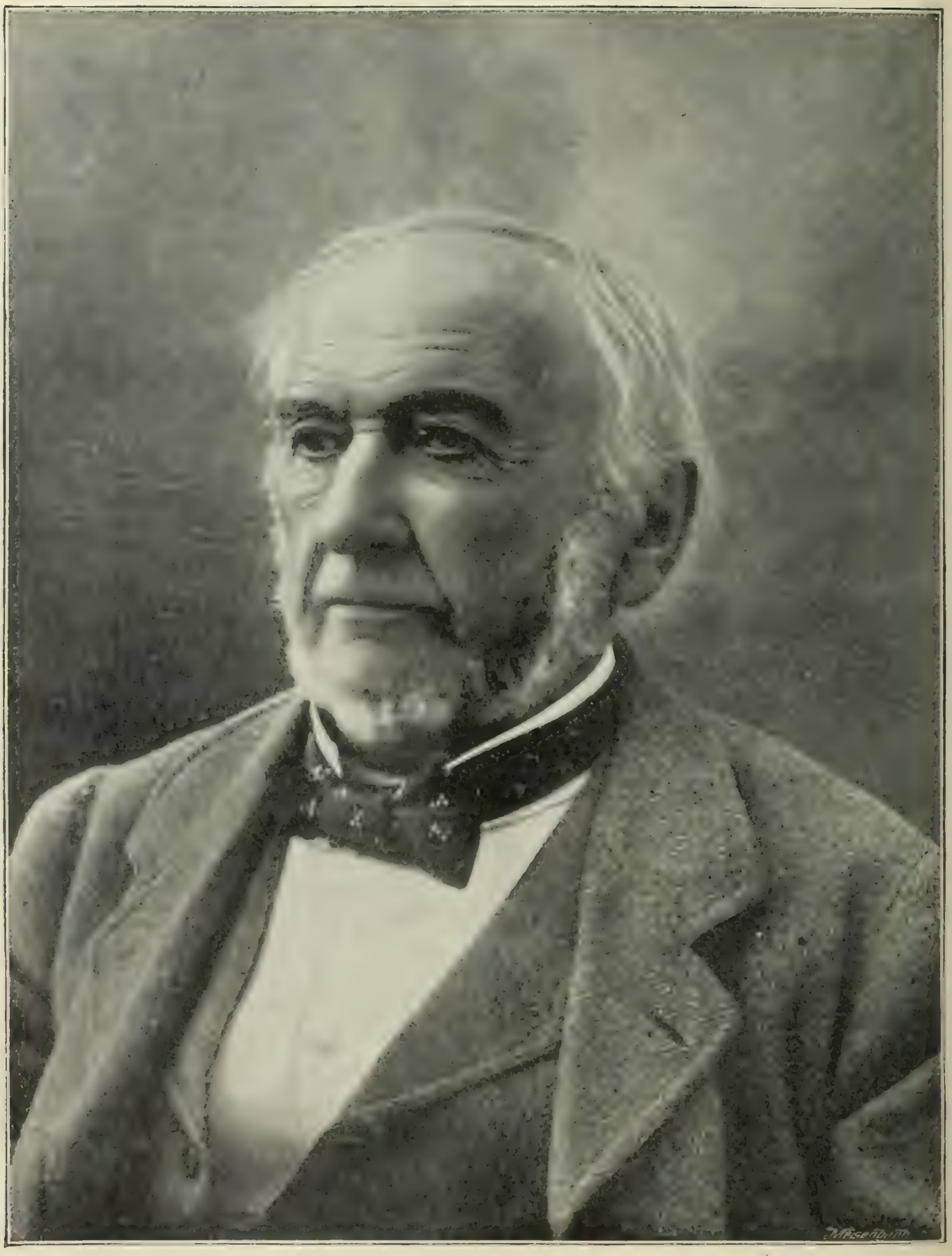
The Periodicals Reviewed..... 743

The New Books 754

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 760

Index to Periodicals..... 766

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



THE LATE WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

From a new photograph by Numa Blanc Fils, Cannes (France).

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVII. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1898. No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Our War in Two Hemispheres.

Very few people in the United States, in Spain, or anywhere else, in the discussion that preceded the actual outbreak of the war, had for a moment supposed that armed intervention for the pacification of Cuba would begin with a campaign for the conquest of the Philippine Islands, which lie in the Pacific Ocean between Hong Kong and New Guinea. We Americans adapt ourselves to new conditions rather readily; but even yet the average man is somewhat mystified by the Philippine campaign. It had been the declared purpose of our Government to extend a helping hand on strictly humanitarian grounds to the starving *reconcentrados* in Cuba. This of course involved incidentally the carrying on of a war with Spain. We began the war by establishing a so-called "pacific blockade" of Havana and a part of the northern Cuban coast. All this was managed in a calm, leisurely fashion, with the result of shutting off outside food supplies not only from the *reconcentrados*, but from all other elements of the Cuban population. Thus we were, with the best of intentions, making it certain that we should have little future expense or trouble in caring for the *reconcentrados*—inasmuch as the vast majority of them would probably be dead before July. Ever since last December the Spanish policy has been to play one game after another upon Uncle Sam to prevent the invasion of Cuba before the beginning of the rainy season. We were better prepared, relatively, last winter for dealing swiftly with the Cuban situation than we are now. We have seemed at various times within the past five weeks to be on the point of really beginning our armed intervention in the island of Cuba, but as often as we have planned prompt invasion we have shuddered on the brink and drawn back. It is not likely that we shall attempt to carry out our plans on any conclusive scale until next fall. In any case, the Spaniards have succeeded perfectly in their policy of keeping the Cuban gates closed against us until their chief ally, the deadly rainy season, had duly arrived.

Spain's Elusive Naval Tactics.

Even though a second-rate power and frightfully distracted by conditions at home, the Spaniards thus far have been more than a match for us, not only in diplomacy, but also in their naval strategy, which consists of dodging, under cover of misleading reports. At the time when our Government last December was fully apprised of those conditions in Cuba which made intervention our duty, the Spanish navy was not ready for action, and we could probably have dealt a prompt and effective blow. We waited, however, until nearly the opening of May, and allowed the Spaniards to get their ships in readiness. The maneuvering of their fleet and its marvelous success in veiling its movements in mystery wholly baffled our Government for many days in May. A powerful armored squadron under Admiral Cervera proceeded early in April from the Canary Islands and other Spanish waters to the Cape Verde Islands, which belong to Portugal, and there rendezvoused for a good many days. At length Portugal dared no longer flagrantly to disregard the obligations of neutrality, and the Spanish fleet was requested to sail away from St. Vincent, the great harbor and coaling station of the Cape Verde Islands. On April 29 the fleet actually sailed. It took a westward course. Although our Government seems to have had no plans for scouting upon its movements, the newspapers were enterprising enough to have it followed for a number of hours. As last seen, it was still moving toward the West Indies. Whereupon the newspapers were filled with great accounts of the tremendous battle that was about to occur. The vicinity of Porto Rico was selected by the strategists of the press, and the date arranged for this fight was about May 9. Rear-Admiral Sampson was ordered by the authorities at Washington to intercept the Spanish fleet and to capture or destroy it. Nobody seemed to have the slightest doubt as to the outcome. The momentous date arrived, however, and the great fight failed to come off as per schedule. Nothing had been



ADMIRAL PASCUAL CERVERA Y TOPETE.

seen or heard of the Spanish fleet. Several days more elapsed, and nobody was able to answer the question that everybody was asking as to the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera. The New England coast became panic-stricken, because it was reported that Cervera's ships had been sighted off Nova Scotia and were heading for Portland, Maine. Key West became acutely anxious because it was reported that Cervera had sailed southward and was going to attack Florida. The authorities at Washington, however, had a totally different theory. They were said to be convinced that Cervera had taken his fleet across to the coast of Brazil in order to intercept our battleship the *Oregon*, which, as our readers will remember, had in March left San Francisco to join our fleet in West Indian waters. For some days, therefore, the newspapers followed the lead of the Washington strategists, and all attention was concentrated upon the whereabouts of the *Oregon*. There was some slight anxiety expressed; but, upon the whole, there was a cheerful consensus of American opinion to the effect that the *Oregon*, single-handed, could vanquish any number of Spanish warships, no matter how powerful, by virtue of innate American superiority. News from Brazil was breathlessly awaited.

That Remarkable News from Cadiz.

All this was changed, however, by the surprising announcement on May 10 that Admiral Cervera's entire squadron had turned up in the great seaport of Cadiz, on the coast of Spain. As the newspapers agreed in putting it, in enormous head-lines, the Spanish fleet had "turned tail." Cervera had been afraid, after all, to cross the Atlantic, and had been skulking about, avoiding the frequented lanes of ocean commerce, so that nobody might tell tales of his cowardice; and at length, being hungry, thirsty, and in need of fuel, he had been compelled to swallow his pride, face his shame, and to go home to Cadiz. This report was accepted without a particle of skepticism by the newspapers and confirmed by the Government's advices. Our alert ambassador at the court of St. James, Mr. Hay, cabled his assurances to the State Department at Washington



CRUISER "CRISTOBAL COLON," OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

that he had unquestioned private information from Cadiz to the effect that Admiral Cervera's big ironclads were lying in plain sight in the harbor. Cadiz, it should be remembered, is a large town, and the commerce of the world was passing freely in and out of the port, while travelers of all nations, including correspondents of the press, were coming and going at their pleasure. It would not appear to have been a much more difficult matter to verify the report that Admiral Cervera was at Cadiz than to test the accuracy of a rumor to the effect that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor had disappeared beneath the waves, or that St. Paul's Cathedral in London had been blown up and totally destroyed by dynamite. Nevertheless, our enterprising newspapers and our authorities at Washington rested for several days—namely, from May 10 to May 13—upon the undoubted theory that Admiral Cervera, with his big armored cruisers, the *Vizcaya*, *Maria Teresa*, *Cristobal Colon*, and *Almirante Oquendo*, was recuperating in the Cadiz harbor.

Cadiz News and Our Military Programme.

On the strength of this assurance that the Spanish fleet had wholly deserted Cuba, Porto Rico, and the western side of the Atlantic Ocean, it became the accepted opinion at Washington that Spain had virtually given up the war, and that the best thing to do was to proceed at once to occupy Cuba with a large force of men. A few days previously the plan had been to begin occupation with a small advance guard—a few regiments of regular troops, with perhaps a cowboy regiment or two of volunteers—these troops to coöperate with General Gomez and the Cuban insurgents, to whom also it was intended to send a large quantity of repeating rifles, ammunition, and other supplies. Now, however, there was a total change in the whole programme. Great preparations had been made to receive the larger part of the volunteer troops at Chickamauga, with no intention to use them for immediate service in Cuba. But Chickamauga was abandoned, and urgent instructions were given to muster in the volunteers and send them to Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, and other points on the seaboard, for immediate transportation to Cuba. This order was given on May 10. It had been supposed that General Wesley Merritt would be the leader of the forces in Cuba, but it was now announced that for some reason he would stay at home, and General Miles himself would go to Cuba as general in chief. It was expected at once to throw twenty thousand troops into the island, and a concerted land and naval attack was to be made at the earliest possible moment upon Havana. The utmost speed was enjoined by the Washington authorities upon the States in the preparation of their quotas of volunteers for active service. All this was done upon the theory that Admiral Cervera's squadron of armored cruisers was lying at anchor in the harbor of Cadiz, as widely advertised by Spain.

Martinique, Not Cadiz.

This item of news, however, turned out to be fraudulent. When Admiral Cervera left the Cape Verde Islands on April 29 he took a westerly course, because he had a westerly destination. He had not, after all, "turned tail." His squadron did not, in fact, enter the harbor of Cadiz on May 10. Our enterprising representatives abroad were mistaken when they assured our Government at Washington that Cervera's fleet had returned home and was lying in the shadow of the fortification guns of the Spanish coast. On May 12, after a sail of fourteen days from the Cape Verde Islands, Admiral Cervera's fleet touched at the French island of Martinique, in the Lesser Antilles, otherwise known as the Caribbee or Windward Islands, which form the eastern fringe that incloses the



Copyright by Pearson Pub. Co., New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

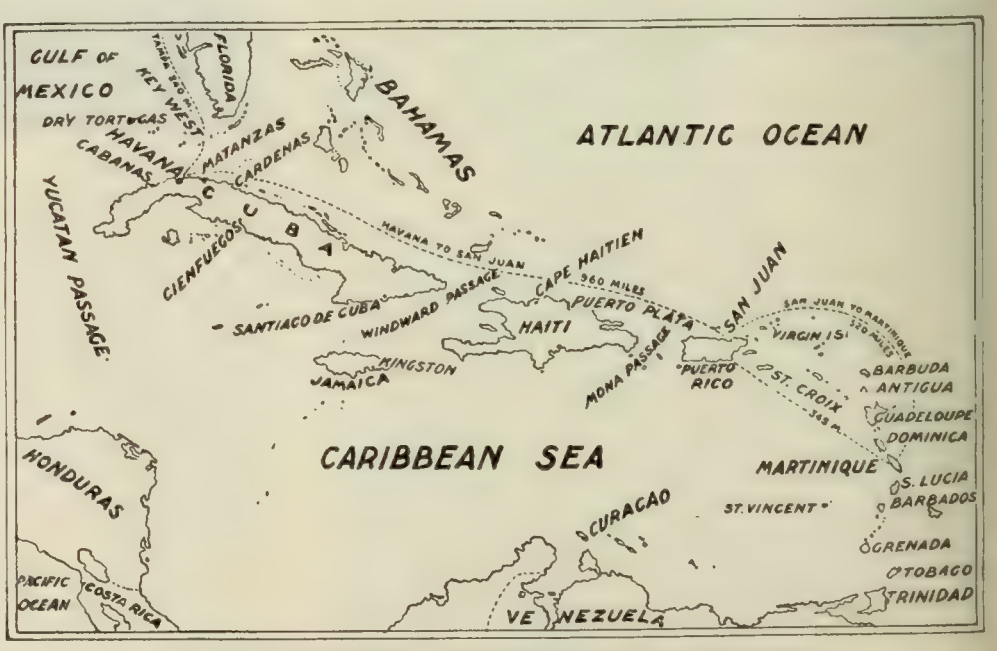
Caribbean Sea. Martinique has good cable connections, and Admiral Cervera was at once in communication with Madrid, and also presumably with the very active Spanish agency that Señor Polo had been maintaining across our border in Canada after his retirement from service as Spanish minister at Washington. Admiral Cervera's dispatches that had been received and held for him by the Spanish consul at Fort de France, the Martinique port, duly informed him of the fact that Admiral Sampson had called for him at Porto Rico, and had incidentally shelled the fortifications at San Juan on that very same morning of May 12. He had the advantage of knowing exactly the condition of the Cuban blockade, the whereabouts of Sampson's heavy but exceedingly slow squadron, and also the whereabouts of Schley's swift but unarmored and light-armed collection of cruisers.

Cervera in the Caribbean.

We were better served with news from Martinique than we had been from Cadiz. Nevertheless, the Martinique news had not come with a swiftness that made the wires hot. It was reported to Washington by Captain Cotton, of the *Harvard*. This cruiser of our auxiliary navy, having been on scout duty, had injured her machinery and was lying at a Martinique port for a few days making repairs. Captain Cotton's cablegram was delayed twenty-four hours before it was transmitted. Meanwhile, the Spanish fleet had taken on a supply of provisions, a certain amount of coal, and, above all, a full complement of advices, and had departed, again moving westward. This was on the night of May 12. The authorities at Washington thereupon abandoned their great plans for the invasion of Cuba, and once more Chickamauga was declared to be the general rendezvous for volunteers. Nobody had the slightest idea where the Spanish fleet was going or what it was intending to attempt. But Admiral Cervera on May 14 again gratified our American curiosity by touching at the Dutch island of Curaçao, which is about 600 miles further west than Martinique and about three degrees further south. Curaçao is about 50 miles from the coast of Venezuela and 400 miles due south of San Domingo. At Curaçao Admiral Cervera seems to have secured once more an ample supply of information and a moderate quantity of coal and provisions. It was reported that he had proceeded due west, having disappeared from Curaçao on May 15.

Sampson's Cruise to Porto Rico.

Rear-Admiral Sampson had left the Cuban blockade in charge of Commodore Watson and had on May 4 set sail for Porto Rico, where it was thought that he might meet the Spanish fleet. His powerful squadron consisted of the two magnificent battleships, *Iowa* and *Indiana*, the two huge monitors *Terror* and *Amphitrite*, and the cruisers *New York*, *Detroit*, and *Montgomery*. For bombardment or for actual fighting this fleet was of a most formidable character; but for cruising or for maneuvering it was painfully handicapped by the fact that the monitors are as slow as canal-boat mules in dog-days. Obviously the speed of a squadron is precisely that of its slowest member; and the monitors average about four knots an hour unless towed by faster ships. It is easy, unless one studies the maps, to get the impression that Cuba's sister island, Porto Rico, lies near at hand, and that to sail with a fleet from off the Havana blockade to San Juan, Porto Rico, is something like taking the New York South Ferry from the Battery to Staten Island—a matter of a pleasant thirty-minute sail. As a mere matter of statistics, however, it is almost 1,000 miles from Havana to San Juan, Porto Rico, as the bird flies, and ships do not sail those seas on mathematically straight lines. The sailing course is considerably longer. Sampson's voyage from our coast to Porto Rico, therefore, was fully equal to one-third the distance from New York to the coast of Ireland. He arrived in the vicinity

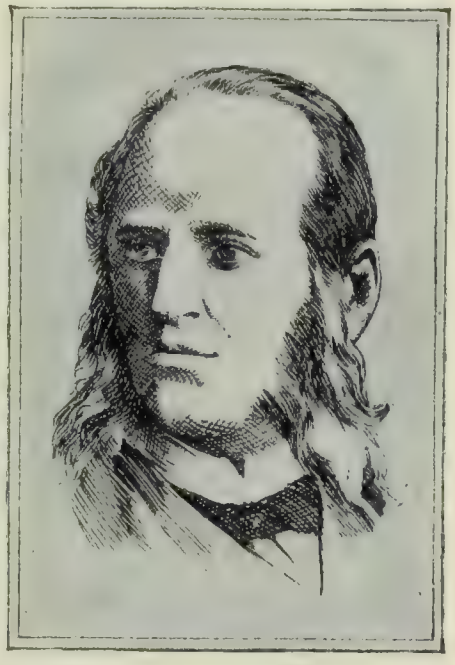


MAP TO ILLUSTRATE LAST MONTH'S NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

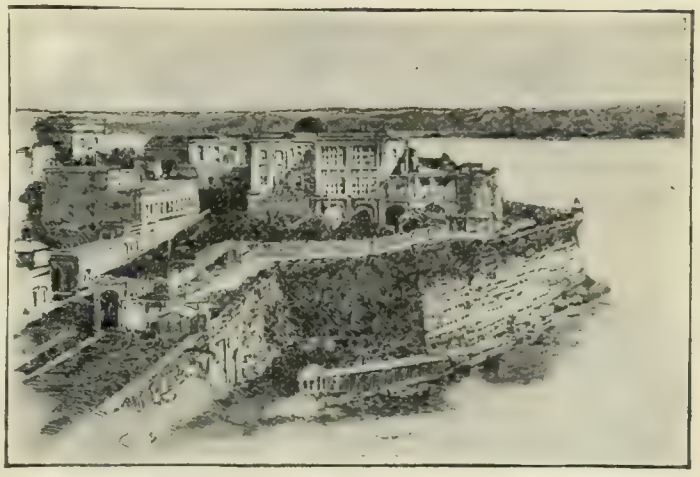
on May 11, after eight days of sailing, and was able to get his news readily enough by means of swift scout yachts and torpedo-boats, which had access to the cable office at St. Thomas.

Bombardment of San Juan.

Thus he was informed of the report that Admiral Cervera and the Spanish fleet had returned to Cadiz. In the exercise of his discretion he bombarded the fortifications of the port of San Juan on Thursday morning, May 12. His object seems to have been to make use of the opportunity, while in the neighborhood, to dismount the batteries and render it less easy for the Spanish fleet at some later day to find safe refuge in the Porto Rican harbor. After three or four hours of vigorous cannonading, in which the American ships suffered no particular damage, while a good deal of harm seems to have been inflicted upon the fortifications of San Juan, the American fleet withdrew from the harbor. The San Juan batteries are on uncommonly high ground, which gave the Spaniards a great advantage of position; but they made very ill use of the excellent opportunity that Sampson gave them. It is said that the admirable gunnery of our ships was rendered difficult by the fact that they were not supplied with smokeless powder, such as all European navies adopted several years ago. The immense clouds of dense smoke produced by the firing of heavy guns with ordinary powder may obviously nullify the remarkable skill of our American gunners. Admiral Sampson's bombardment of the Porto Rican fortifications was simply his manner of saying farewell. Having been informed that the Spanish fleet was hugging the coast of Spain, and that our Government at Washington had decided immediately to send a great army into Cuba, it became Admiral Sampson's duty to return to Havana, in order to take part in the operations which were to reduce that stronghold.



ALEJANDRO CHURRUCA,
Vice-Admiral of the Spanish squadron now in the Atlantic.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Naval Plans as Affected by News of Cervera's Presence.

He was returning, therefore, along the north coast of San Domingo, when, on May 14, the torpedo-boat *Porter* ran into the harbor of Porto Plata for the news. It quickly returned to Admiral Sampson's flagship with the startling information that the Spanish fleet was not, after all, at Cadiz, but had turned up at Martinique. Since the slowest vessel in the Spanish fleet was easily able to make eighteen or twenty knots an hour, it was obviously impossible for Admiral Sampson to adopt the plan of pursuit. Until further information concerning the Spanish movements was received, there seemed nothing for the heavy American squadron to do but to continue its westerly course, and then occupy the Windward Passage, between Haiti and Cuba, in order to intercept the Spanish fleet in case it should attempt to reach the north coast of Cuba by that route. Admiral Schley's flying squadron, meanwhile, had been sent southward on May 13, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and its policy seemed to be to block the channel between the west end of Cuba and the projecting point of the Yucatan peninsula. With the two principal American squadrons stationed the one at the far eastern end of Cuba and the other at the far western end, there would have seemed to the ordinary student of the map to be nothing to prevent Admiral Cervera from doing precisely the things he would naturally desire to do. His first object was supposed to be to land various munitions of war for General Blanco and the Spanish army in Cuba. For this purpose no port could be more convenient than Cienfuegos, on the south coast, joined by rail with Havana. Having delivered his supplies, Cervera would readily obtain at least a limited amount of coal, and all this could be done before either Schley's or Sampson's fleet could get anywhere near him. On the 20th it was generally reported that Cervera had gone to Santiago de Cuba, instead of to

Cienfuegos, probably because of too short a coal supply to make the more distant port. It would seem easy after a brief stay at this Cuban port to evade Sampson and to sail, by one course or by another, to Porto Rico, where he might perhaps spend several days in recuperating and in taking on a full supply of coal—unless, indeed, Sampson had left his monitors off the entrance to San Juan. It is supposed that the defenses of Porto Rico were not by any means permanently destroyed on May 12, and in any case it might take Sampson the better part of a week to return.

Spanish Dodging and American Delay.

Within that time Cervera could presumably have made the sort of mysterious disappearance to which we were treated after his departure from the Cape Verde Islands. So long as his whereabouts were uncertain the American army of occupation would remain safe and comfortable at Chickamauga, and there would seem to be no reason why Cervera's baffling tactics should exhaust themselves in the course of two or three weeks. At least it would seem easy enough for him to keep the American army from entering Cuba before the very height of the rainy season, which of course would mean the delay of military operations until next fall. Meanwhile the Spaniards, whose position looked so hopeless that to make war against them seemed like attacking a man on his deathbed, had been reviving wonderfully in their spirits. A very weak power can make a formidable defensive fight, if only it has had plenty of notice and its adversary carefully avoids all precipitancy. Cuba is still in the hands of the Spaniards, and we had not, up to the time of sending this number to press, late in May, seemed to be able even to land guns and supplies for the insurgents in any appreciable quantity. The blame is not President McKinley's. It belongs to Congress and to the country. Possibly Cervera may have been trapped, and Cuba invaded, before this number is printed. On the 23d, when these sentences were written, the country was in a state of eager expectancy.

Dewey's Victory at Manila.

The redeeming incident in the war thus far has been Admiral Dewey's brilliant success at Manila. Dewey, it will be remembered, had since January been in command of our Asiatic squadron, and when the war clouds began to gather he assembled such forces as he was able to command at Hong Kong. He is said to have spent a year or two in personal study and preparation for the very thing that it fell to his lot to do on May day. His principal ship was the first-class protected cruiser *Olympia*. His other vessels were the cruisers *Raleigh*, *Baltimore*, and *Boston*, the gunboats *Concord* and *Petrel*, and the dispatch boat *McCulloch*, with colliers bought by him at Hong Kong. He was instructed, on the outbreak of the war, to proceed at once to the Philippines and either to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. The Spanish naval forces were in command of Admiral Montojo. His principal vessels were the *Reina Christina*, *Castilla*, and *Don Antonio de Ulloa*. His other ships were considerable in number, but most of them were old-fashioned, and their armament was lacking in modern rifled guns. Admiral Dewey sailed from Hong Kong April 26; and very early on Sunday morning, May 1, daylight found him with his whole fleet safely inside Manila harbor. Admiral Montojo, instead of meeting him outside, had taken his ships well under the shelter of the shore batteries at Cavité, which protected the mouth of the harbor. The engagement began at 5 o'clock. The American vessels rapidly destroyed the Spanish squadron.



ADMIRAL PATRICIO MONTOJO Y PASARON.



CAPT. CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

(Who commanded the *Olympia* in Dewey's fleet.)

and soon silenced the Cavite forts. It will suffice here to allude in this summary way to the engagement in view of the fact that a more ample account of it appears in our character sketch of Admiral Dewey, printed in this number. Mr. Winston Churchill, who writes the character sketch, is himself a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, and better qualified, therefore, than a layman to describe the fight. The Spaniards fought with desperate bravery, and apparently with something of the fatalism of Turkish soldiers; but recklessness is no substitute for coolness and skill. The Spanish tactics were bad, while Admiral Dewey's tactics were superb. His conduct throughout was admirable in the highest degree. The news of his brilliant victory came first in the grudging and rather ambiguous dispatches that the Spaniards themselves sent to Madrid. Before we had received a definite account, Commodore Dewey had cut the cable line. Some days later full reports were received by way of Hong Kong, whither they had been sent by Dewey's dispatch boat, the *McCulloch*. He had completely annihilated the Spanish fleet and had taken possession of Cavite. The Spanish loss had been about three hundred killed and more than twice as many wounded. The Americans had not lost a single man, and their ships had incurred nothing more than trifling damage.

Dewey's Need of Troops.

Dewey had not taken possession of the town of Manila, which still remained in the control of the Spanish governor-general. He reported that he could bombard and occupy Manila at any moment, but that it would be useless to do this until troops had been sent as an occupying force and we were prepared to assume control and jurisdiction. To have bombarded Manila would have been to provoke anarchy. Dewey could only, therefore, report what he had done and ask that an expedition be immediately sent out to establish American authority on land. There had never been any doubt about Commodore Dewey's naval superiority over Admiral Montojo. Otherwise the battleship *Oregon* would not have been withdrawn from the Pacific, but would have been sent to reënforce our Asiatic squadron. It was also of course perfectly understood at Washington that Admiral Dewey's little fleet could not spare any men to take possession of a great country like the Philippines and administer the government. Plans began, therefore, to be discussed, just as soon as war became certain, for the dispatch of a land force to coöperate with the Asiatic squadron. No active steps of any kind, however, were taken until after the news of Dewey's victory had been fully confirmed. Meanwhile it was evident that conditions in the Philippines might go from bad to worse, and that if the United States were not very energetic in following up its victory by sending forces to maintain order, there might be very much more than a nominal excuse afforded to the great powers to land men at Manila and take our obligations and our opportunity off our hands. For all the European powers, almost without exception, had sent warships to Manila from their China squadrons long before we were prepared to start the first ship for Dewey's reënforcement.

Our Philippine Expedition.

Fully three weeks had elapsed after Dewey's victory before troops for his support were actually embarked; and the more nearly we approached the dates set for the sailing of troop-ships, the more strikingly apparent became the fact that we were entering upon a very difficult undertaking. The number of men to be sent was gradually in-



Photo. by Steffens, Chicago.

MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.
(Appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.)

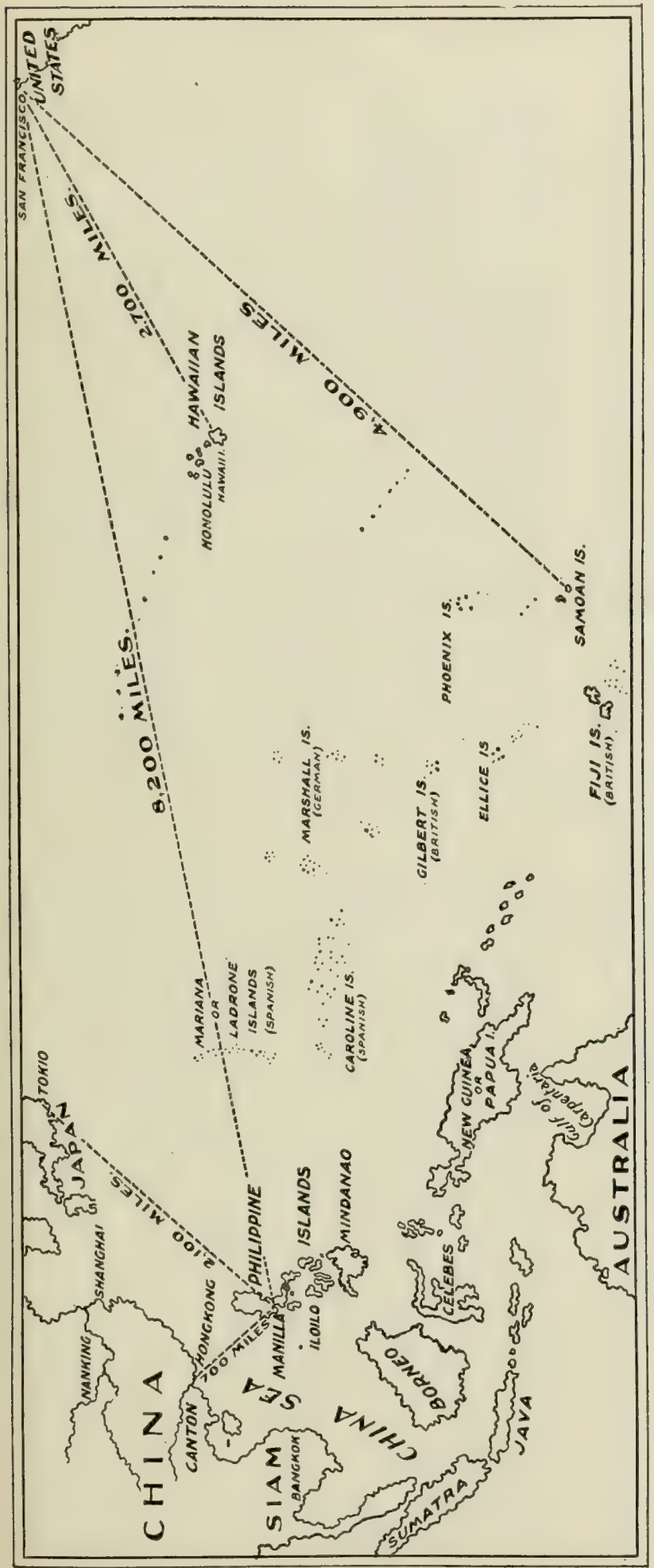
creased. At first it was to be five thousand, then ten, and at length fifteen. On about May 16 it was reported that as many as thirty thousand might be needed. About that time also it was officially announced that Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East and stationed at New York, would be put in command of the expedition. A day or two later, however, General Merritt was quoted in all the newspapers as engaged in an argument with the authorities at Washington over the question how many regular troops he should have. If, it was said, the allotted one thousand regulars were not increased to five thousand he would stay at home and let somebody else have the glory of taking undrilled volunteers from our Northwestern States into the tropical jungles of Malaysia. More regulars were willingly accorded him, and the week beginning May 22 was destined to see several thousand of our men embarked for Manila.

Spanish Relief for Manila.

Meanwhile, the Spaniards themselves were recruiting an expedition at Cadiz to carry relief and reënforcements to their captain-general in the Philippines. Their plans were commented upon with much disdain in the United States, and it was at first said by all the newspapers and by all the strategists at Washington that the idea of a Spanish expedition to the Philippines was too hopeless even to be contemplated. It was not, however, nearly so hopeless as these gentlemen supposed. The Spanish preparations were going forward apparently with more briskness and businesslike energy than our own preparations for reënforcing Dewey. Spain was proposing to send, with ten thousand men, the warships *Vitoria*, *Numancia*, *Lepanto*, and *Alfonso XIII.* Indeed, there was some prospect that the whole situation in the Philippines might be changed by European intervention. For it must be remembered that all of the European powers have their consular establishments and their commercial interests in the Philippine Islands; and, furthermore—since we have taken it upon ourselves to proceed thither, destroying the Spanish fleet and attacking the Spanish sovereignty—we have incurred the highest kind of obligations for the protection of all foreign residents and interests. The destruction of the Spanish fleet of course encouraged the revolutionists who had been making Spain so much trouble for a year or two, and the revolutionary movement promptly broke out again. It is therefore not impossible that the European powers may be compelled to take an active hand in Philippine affairs a good while before we shall have appeared upon the scene with our Northwestern volunteers. The European powers and Japan were strongly represented in the harbor of Manila early in May; while all appearances in the latter part of May indicated that our projected military expedition would not actually reach Manila in full strength until some time in July. The European warships, it would seem, could hardly do otherwise than support the only civil authority actually existing in the islands—namely, that of the Spanish governor-general. If, therefore, supplies and relief should have arrived from Spain for the governor-general, it is not at all impossible that the European powers might decide that Dewey is not to be permitted to destroy the Spanish expedition. Might it not have been wise to order Dewey's whole fleet to Honolulu or San Francisco, immediately after the victory of May 1? The climate is going to be bad for our Western boys.

"First, Catch Your Hare."

In view of the fact that we have in no sense as yet conquered or taken possession of the Philippines, the elaborate discussion carried on, throughout the month of May, over what we should do with our so-called "new possessions" on the borders of the China Sea was, to say the least, needlessly anticipatory. The Spaniards have a very considerable army of well-sea-



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE AMERICA'S NEW INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

soned peninsular troops in the Philippines, besides which they have a still larger native army, officered by Spaniards, quite on the plan of England's native regiments in India. The islands produce abundant food supplies; and to have destroyed Montojo's fleet is by no means to have secured possession of the country. It is, of course, reasonably probable that our expedition, when there in full force, will have no serious difficulty in effecting an occupation. The town of Manila is the commanding point in the islands; and Admiral Dewey can at any time bombard it and enable American troops to take possession. This, however, is upon the assumption that the fleets of the European powers, which are already on the ground in much greater force than Dewey's fleet, will permit us to do as we please. If we had acted instantly, there would have been no prospect of outside interference. Our apparent unreadiness to follow up Dewey's victory in a decisive manner, rendered it at least very possible that we should never, even temporarily, obtain jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands. We must then first catch our hare—after which there will be time to dispose of it. Meanwhile, Dewey's victory has been valuable in this, that it has made our Pacific coast reasonably secure against any Spanish attacks during the present war.

Novelty of Our Philippine Adventure.

Whether or not we are destined to have any decisive part in answering the question what shall be the political future of the Philippines, that particular group of islands has at the present moment a very legitimate claim upon our interest. A few weeks ago the great majority of the people of the United States knew nothing about the Philippines except in the vaguest possible way. Our recent interest in Cuban affairs had stimulated somewhat our disposition to find out about the other Spanish colonies; but otherwise the Philippines have been quite as remotely connected with our public life as the Celebes or Borneo. Within the past month, however, not only the Pacific coast, but all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River have become acutely aware of the existence of the Philippine Islands, for

the simple reason that their young men were volunteering for service in the army of the United States, and were notified that they might expect within a very few days to be placed on transport ships bound for Manila. And on May 18 even a Pennsylvania regiment was ordered to join the excursion. An expedition of this sort would create the most intense interest even in a European country, where colonial extensions and military adventures in distant regions are not so novel. The French some years ago were profoundly stirred by their Tonquin expedition, and more recently by their Madagascar campaign. Italy entered with much excitement and considerable enthusiasm upon the Abyssinian campaign which ended so disastrously two years ago, and to which the present unhappy condition of affairs in Italy may in no small part be traced. Our English friends generally have one or more of these expeditions on their hands, and they are always wild with enthusiasm over every success at arms, whether on the Nile, on the Indian frontier, or elsewhere. With us, however, the dispatch of such an expedition as the one that has been preparing to go to Manila is all the more absorbing an affair for the reason that it is absolutely without any precedent in our national history. It is true that we pushed the Mexican War all the way to the City of Mexico, and that in an earlier day we carried on a picturesque little naval war against the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean. But our Mexican campaign was a continuous land march, and an easier affair than we should have found it at that same period to send an army through the hostile Indian country to the Yellowstone Valley; while the Mediterranean exploit was a purely naval affair.

More Light on Spanish Character.

We have thought the Philippines interesting enough to devote a good deal of space to them this month, and our Western readers in particular will hardly fail to concur in our view of the subject. We present elsewhere two articles, both written in New York late in May, one by Mr. Charles Johnston, who prepared our recent character sketch of the new Russian war minister, Kuropàtkin, and who, although now resident in New York, was for a long time in the British civil service in India, and is especially conversant with conditions and affairs in all parts of the far East. The other article is by Mr. Joseph Mannix, a Minneapolis newspaper writer, who has within a few days reached New York, returning by way of the Suez Canal from a very interesting sojourn of a year or two in Japan, China, and the regions adjacent to the China Sea. He was for a considerable time in the Philippines, where he made a study of the revolution against the Spanish authorities, and had various interesting experiences of his own. Mr. Mannix throws some very instructive side lights upon the nature of Spanish colonial administration, and also upon Spanish war-making as exemplified in the recent campaign against the Philippine insurgents. Nothing could better illustrate the cruelty of the Spanish character than the account Mr. Mannix gives of the delight taken by the Spanish ladies of Manila in attending, as gala performances, the diabolical execution scenes that have been a regular feature of the Spanish dealing with insurgents. The Inquisition and the national institution of bull-fighting have left their indelible imprint upon the Spanish character. The hideousness of Spain's conduct in Cuba could be borne no longer by the people of the United States when the facts became clearly understood; but the Philippines were so far distant that we had known practically nothing about the maltreatment of the gentle, good-tempered Malay races whom the Spaniards have robbed and tortured for so many years with impunity. The kindly characteristics of those races are amply shown by Mr. Mannix and Mr. Johnston. They are not people well adapted, as for example the Japanese are, to play their own independent part in our modern life. For security and well-being they need simply a just and enlightened administration.

Our Task and Duty at Manila.

It must be remembered that whereas in Cuba there is not the slightest surviving remnant of any native race, it is wholly otherwise in the Philippines, where practically the population is made up of the native Malaysian tribes, except for a large infusion of people of Chinese stock. The Spaniards resident in the Philippines, including their white descendants, could probably all be carried off in one or two large passenger steamships. This estimate, of course, does not include the regiments of Spanish troops sent out to quell the rebellion, but only the colonial population. In considering the future of the Philippines, therefore, we need make no account of the Spanish population, nor yet of any other European element, although we must make large account of the Chinese. It is not a region where the white races flourish, and the people to be considered are the natives. While we did not enter upon the present war with Spain primarily for the sake of the rescue of the long-suffering Philippinos, we shall have done an exceedingly creditable thing if we drive the Spaniards permanently out of those islands and help to install a decent *régime*. Germany and the other European powers that have begun to express themselves as rather deeply concerned about the question, have

in point of fact no rights that we need to consider. We shall be justified in postponing altogether the question of the permanent future of the Philippines until we have actually conquered them and erected in them an efficient temporary administration. There should be no haste whatever on our part to disavow the intention to hold the Philippines for all time. We are engaged in open warfare with Spain, and are under no obligation to settle the results of the war with the European powers. England's military occupation of Egypt, although always declared to be of a temporary nature and to involve no purpose of annexation, has been fraught with the highest benefit to the Egyptian people. Our occupation of the Philippines should, to some extent at least, be modeled upon England's beneficent services in the land of the Nile. President McKinley, in good conscience, both in his message to Congress and in his ultimatum to Spain, made it plain that the purpose of the United States toward Cuba was to secure the establishment of just, responsible, and modern administration. Now that it has fallen to our providential lot to drive the cruel Spaniards out of the Philippines as well as out of the West Indies, President McKinley will undoubtedly take the true position that it is our task to provide a just system of administration for the natives and a wholly unwonted freedom for the world's commerce in the Philippines.

As to Annexation.

We need not trouble our minds with either the metaphysical or the practical aspects of the relation of this military occupation of the Philippines to our constitutional system. It will not hurt the Constitution of the United States in the smallest degree if we shall enter without hesitation upon the duty of improving the condition of the Philippines. As for making those islands a part of our national domain, in the sense in which Alaska has been added to the United States, that is a very different affair. If the question of annexing the Philippines were one which had to be answered immediately with a yes or a no, there could be only one answer, and that a most emphatic negative. But the question does not require immediate answer. The President of the United States has already determined upon a military occupation. That, of necessity, must mean, throughout the Philippines, an American administration to succeed the administration now carried on under the Spanish governor-general, who is at once a civil and a military authority. The completion of our conquest and the establishment of a military rule, under General Wesley Merritt, must require some little time, no matter how successful the expedition may be.

We Shall Have to Stay Awhile.

In the nature of the case, an American government thus established in the Philippines cannot be speedily withdrawn, because it would have to control the situation until something should be agreed upon to take its place. When one pauses for a moment to remember that the powers of Europe have really been in earnest about trying to establish an administration for the island of Crete, and yet—after constant efforts extending over more than two years—they have not been able to give effect to their plans, it is easy to understand that an American administration once installed in the Philippines will not be readily replaced by anything else, even though we might be exceedingly thankful to have some kind of international relief from our self-imposed but undesirable task. In the very nature of the case, therefore, we are likely—unless the Spaniards, either unaided or with European assistance, should defeat our expedition—to hold the Philippines, not for a few weeks, but for several years. It is not in the least an agreeable undertaking to contemplate. The light-heartedness with which many people have rejoiced over the great naval victory in Manila harbor, and the flippancy with which they have spoken of the Philippines as a valuable prize certain to contribute to our joint and several prosperity, simply illustrate the sort of overweening self-confidence that will disappear in the sober light of the experiences that are surely in store for us in the near future.

Our Sole Justification for the War.

The war must be faced with courage and resolution, and ought to be pushed with desperate energy. But the country will learn before this war is ended to sympathize with the intense desire felt by President McKinley that the bitter cup might pass from his lips and that of the nation. There was, in fact, no honorable escape from the war; but for us it is a grievous and a fearful thing, not a jaunty and inspiriting enterprise. Its sole justification, as matters now stand, must be found in great contributions to the moral and material progress of the world. We must see that Cuba and Porto Rico are delivered from the incubus of mediævalism, and it must be our task to leave our beneficial impress permanently upon the fate of the Philippinos. What American missionaries had done for the Micronesians will indicate the possibility of American usefulness to the kindred inhabitants of the Philippines. Our article on America and Spain in the Caroline group, contributed at our request by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Boston, and found in another part of this number, is important and timely in the highest sense. We believe it will convince all of our

readers that while giving good government to the Philippines, it is also our imperative duty to turn the Spaniards out of the Caroline Islands and to restore and guarantee the happy conditions which had been produced by many years of noble American effort before the Spaniards laid their blighting hand upon that island group.

Hawaii in the Present Crisis.

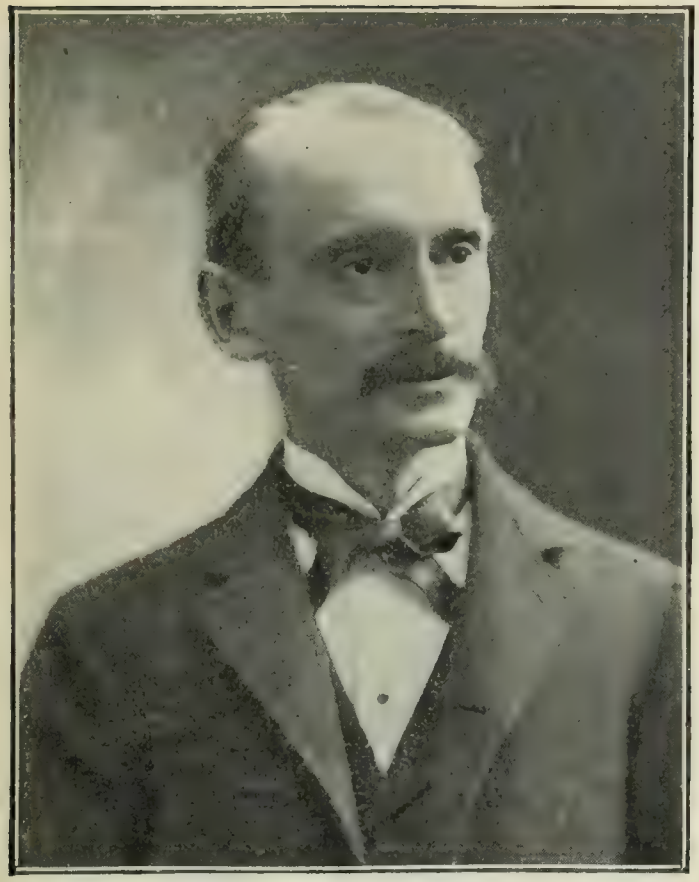
Whatever slurs may have been cast upon the missionaries and the "sons of missionaries" in the Hawaiian Islands, we beg to assert that this country has produced no group of men of whom we have better reason to be proud than the men who are to-day controlling and administering the Hawaiian republic. The Sandwich Islands have been added to Christendom and civilization by American efforts. Whether we annex those islands or not, their peculiarly intimate connection with the United States must have been made a permanent fact as a result of the present war. They have long needed us for the sake of a stable domestic equilibrium. We now perceive that we need them as a strategic outpost. The gentlemen who have been so bitterly opposed to Hawaiian annexation are now facing what seems to them the more dreadful bogie of Philippine annexation. We would modestly suggest to them that inasmuch as compromises are the necessary rule of practical statesmanship, they might do well to abandon their opposition so far as the Hawaiian group and the Caroline group are concerned—both groups having actually been transformed from savagery to civilization by American effort. Their antagonism to Hawaii has been so violent, and in some respects so unreasonable, that it has not only overreached itself, but has really provoked a reaction of public opinion under which we may be led a great deal too far in the opposite direction of annexing everything we can lay hands upon. The predominant opinion of thoughtful men now seems to be that we want to hold the Hawaiian Islands as a permanent possession, but that we want to get out of the Philippines as soon as we can safely and honorably withdraw.

A Ship Canal as a Consequence of the War.

The energy awakened by our early wars against England gave us the Erie canal, the national pike, and the development of Western river navigation. The Civil War gave us our great trans-continental railroads. The present war with Spain must, if its logic is heeded, give us a trans-isthmian ship canal. The Pacific is to be the theater of great events and of a rapidly expanding commerce in the years to come. We need the Nicaragua Canal in order to give our Eastern seaboard a fair opportunity in the Oriental trade. We need it also for our trade with our own Pacific coast and with the western coast of South America. It is now evident, moreover, that we need the Nicaragua Canal as a defense measure. The naval situation in the West Indies last month showed how much might possibly have depended upon the prompt arrival of the *Oregon*, which has required some ten weeks to proceed by way of Cape Horn from San Francisco to Key West. On the other hand, the naval situation in the Philippines showed how, under certain contingencies, it might have been necessary to send a relief expedition to Admiral Dewey from the Atlantic coast. The United States Government could readily afford to take the financial risk of the Nicaragua Canal purely on grounds of public defense. The canal would probably pay its own way out of the tolls upon commerce; but even if there were some annual deficiency to be met, it would be the most economical part of our annual naval bill. Thus far, the war has shown that we need a coaling station or two in the West Indies, that we need the Hawaiian Islands, and that we need the Nicaragua Canal as an out-and-out territorial possession of the United States. The canal ought to be built as a direct governmental undertaking, and ought to be cut through a strip of ground owned by the United States as absolutely as our Government owns the District of Columbia. No other plan will suffice.

Cabinet Changes.

The exigencies of war have led to a partial reorganization of both the American and Spanish cabinets. We were able last month as we went to press barely to announce the retirement of Postmaster-General Gary and the appointment in his place of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia. Mr. Gary's retirement was due to the fact that his health was not equal to the very severe strain to which the war crisis had subjected all of the President's advisers. Mr. Smith, who has long been known as the able editor of the Philadelphia *Press* and as one of our most brilliant political orators, was Minister to Russia during the administration of President Harrison. He possesses high general qualifications for membership in the President's official family. The Hon. John Sherman, when appointed Secretary of State fifteen months ago, had already begun to show signs of failing strength and vigor, after about half a century of uninterrupted and conspicuous public service. It was feared that his health would not be found by any means equal to the extremely important work that was in store for the chief of the Department of State. And these fears, unfortunately, were verified. The every-day management of the Department of State was assumed



HON. WILLIAM R. DAY, OF OHIO,
Secretary of State.

by the Assistant Secretary, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, and special expert talent was freely employed to take charge of particular questions. In ordinary times the Department might perhaps have run on in this way for another year; but the outbreak of war brought a whole flood of new and difficult problems, and men in the full vigor of their strength were imperatively needed. Mr. Sherman accordingly withdrew, and it is scarcely probable that he will again figure actively in our public life. It is to be regretted that he had permitted himself, against his preference and better judgment, to leave his place in the Senate and enter the Cabinet. His eminent career will not be overlooked by future historians. His place in the Cabinet was promptly filled by the promotion of Judge Day, whose services in the Department had confirmed the President's good opinion of his Ohio neighbor and friend. It is to be added that almost every one in public life at Washington seems to share the President's confidence in the ability and sound judgment of the new Secretary.

Two Assistant Secretaryships.

In times of war the work of government is so enormously increased that the assistant secretaryships assume an importance many fold greater than, in times of peace. Judge Day's place as Assistant Secretary of State was offered to Prof. John B. Moore, professor of international law in Columbia University, New York, who entered immediately upon his duties. Professor Moore had formerly served in the State Department, and his services were desired because of his authoritative grasp upon the theory and practice of such doctrines of international law as, for example, neutrality. In the Navy Department a great gap was left by the retirement of the Assistant Secretary, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's capacity for executive work is simply prodigious; and in that respect it is probably true that no other man connected with Mr. McKinley's administration has been his equal. Mr. Roosevelt believed when the war broke out that other men could do as well as he at Washington, and no amount of persuasion availed to alter his determination to join the army. He could, of course, have had almost any possible staff position, or could have had the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment. What he chose was to promote the formation of an exceedingly picturesque regiment of Western cowboys and rough riders, recruited from Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and that part of the country in general. Instead of taking the command himself, he expressed his preference for



HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, OF NEW YORK,
Assistant Secretary of State.

service under Dr. Leonard Wood, who, although a surgeon in the army, had made a marvelously brilliant record as an Indian fighter in the Apache country. The regiment was rapidly recruited, and on or about May 14 Mr. Roosevelt left Washington to join it at San Antonio, Texas, its point of rendezvous. A good many well-known young men from the East joined this regiment as privates. In every case they were skilled in horsemanship and had in other ways proved themselves fit for any kind of service. To the "rattling good fellows," brave and manly, who have gone into the make-up of regiments like Roosevelt's, and to the more than one hundred thousand young men who have—most of them at a considerable sacrifice—stepped forward into the ranks of the volunteer regiments already mustered into Uncle Sam's service, the heart of the country goes out with warm admiration and anxious solicitude. When these pages reach our readers some of these volunteer regiments will be on the high seas sailing toward the distant Philippines. Others will be in readiness for that long voyage, willing to face the perils that await their arrival. Possibly some of these regiments may have embarked for Cuba; while the great majority of them will probably have been concentrated at Chickamauga and other Southern points.

Roosevelt's Successor.

Mr. Roosevelt's place as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, Mass. It is to be assumed that the new Assistant Secretary, whose name has not been known to the country, was selected by reason of exceptional qualifications for executive work. It had been rather expected that a retired naval officer might be given this appointment; but the Department is not without the constant presence of expert naval advisers of the highest qualifications. Captain Mahan, Admiral Sicard, and other eminent officers are now aiding the administration by serving on the Naval Strategy Board or otherwise.



HON. CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

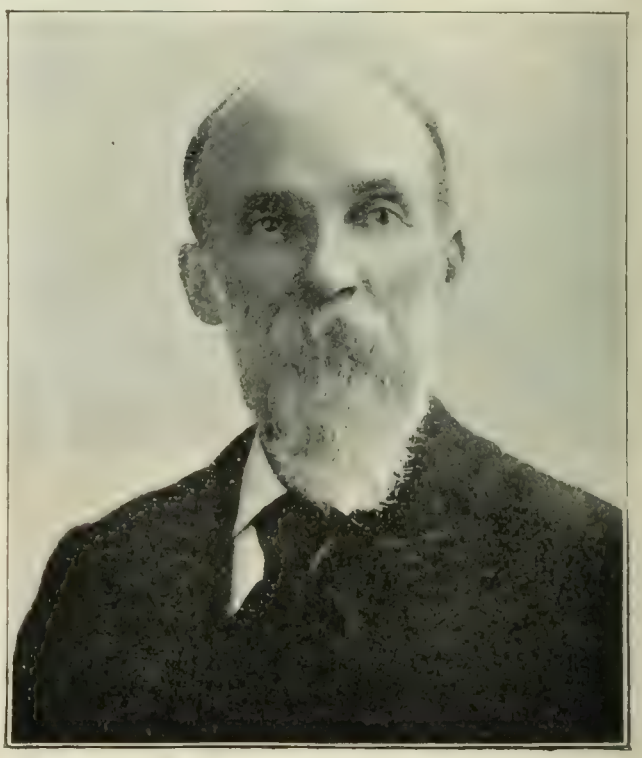


Photo by Bell.

MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

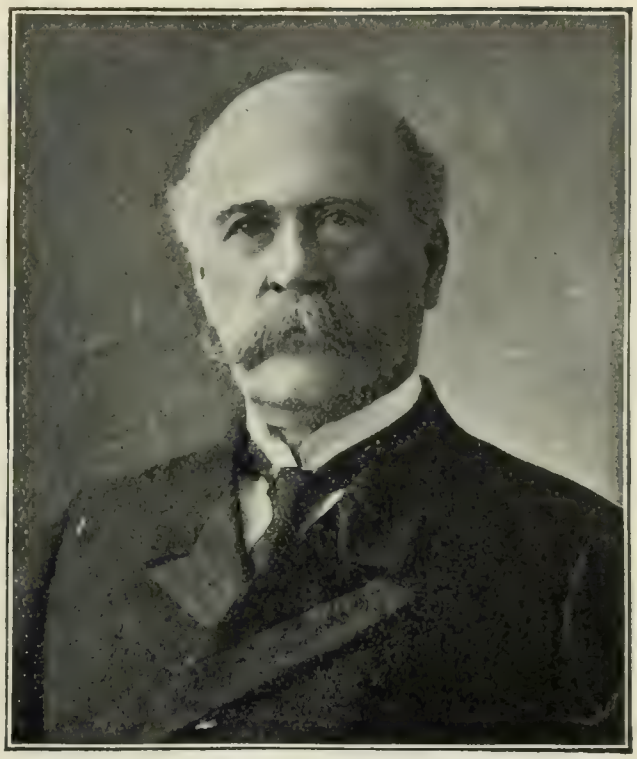
Our New Major-Generals.

One result of the declaration of war against Spain has been the rapid promotion of a large number of meritorious officers of the regular army. Prior to May 4 we had only three major-generals, namely, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Gen. John R. Brooke. On that date the President sent to the Senate the names of eleven additional major-generals. Seven of these were promotions from the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. The officers thus promoted are Generals Joseph C. Breckenridge, John J. Coppinger, William M. Graham, Henry C. Merriam, Elwell S. Otis, William R. Shafter, and James F. Wade. The other nominations for the rank of major-general were made from civil life, the selections being Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. William J. Sewell, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler. General Sewell, who is the well-known Senator from New Jersey, and who served very prominently

in the Civil War, declined his appointment. All the other appointees were confirmed, and entered promptly upon their duties. Curiously enough the three new major-generals appointed from civil life are all of them graduates of West Point, while of the seven major-generals promoted from the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, not one is a West Pointer. It so happens that these men, like Generals Miles, Merritt, and Brooke, learned their business in the severe school of the Civil War. They won their spurs as young volunteers, advanced rapidly, and, instead of retiring at the end of the war, remained permanently identified with the army.

The Three Civilian Generals.

As for the three men appointed from civil life, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia—recently our consul-general at Havana, and some years ago a Congressman and a Governor of his native State—stood first in his West Point class of 1856, and left the United States army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose rapidly and became a major-general. General Wheeler, at the time of his appointment last month, was serving his seventh term as a Congressman from Alabama. He graduated at West Point in 1859, and entered the Confederate army in 1861. Next to Stuart he was regarded as the most brilliant cavalry leader on the Confederate side; and he has now merely received in the army of the United States the rank he had reached in the Confederate army before the end of the Civil War. The whole country is unanimous in its praise of President McKinley for appointing these two eminent American citizens and great soldiers to high military rank in the present war. Gen. James H. Wilson, of Delaware, the other appointee from civil life, graduated at West Point in 1860. He was one of our greatest Northern cavalry leaders through the whole period of the Civil War, and though only a boy at the end of the strife, he had won the rank of major-general. The late Charles A. Dana, in a recent installment of his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," now appearing in *McClure's Magazine*, paid an exceedingly high tribute to Gen. James H. Wilson as one of the most talented and meritorious leaders in our entire forces. The promotion of the brigadier generals left vacancies which gave opportunity for the advancement of a number of colonels to the rank of brigadier; thus the older officers of the regular army have to a great extent been moved up a peg or two all along the line. If the war should be protracted, it will of course give chances for the promotion of young officers of volunteers when their merits have been demonstrated in actual conflict.



MAJ.-GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

What Congress has Been Doing.

Although the eyes of the country have not been fixed upon Congress for the past month, but have been trying under many discouragements to follow the movement of the fleets, it is true, nevertheless, that our representatives at Washington have been dealing with several matters of great importance. The subject of largest permanent moment was the favorable report by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii. This seemed to render it practically certain that Hawaii would, within a few days, or at most a very few weeks, be part and parcel of the domain of Uncle Sam. Another measure of importance was the resolution which passed the House by a large affirmative vote, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the direct popular election of senators. It remains to be seen whether the senators themselves will approve of this resolution. A very useless attempt to amend the Constitution by changing the date of the inauguration of the President was passed by the Senate. It is to be hoped that the House will not acquiesce.

War Financiering.

A measure of great immediate importance with which Congress had to concern itself last month was the bill for the provision of war revenues. There has been little disposition on the part of the people at large to encourage members of the Senate in trying to take advantage of the country's necessities to force their own personal or partisan financial views. This is not the time for Repub-

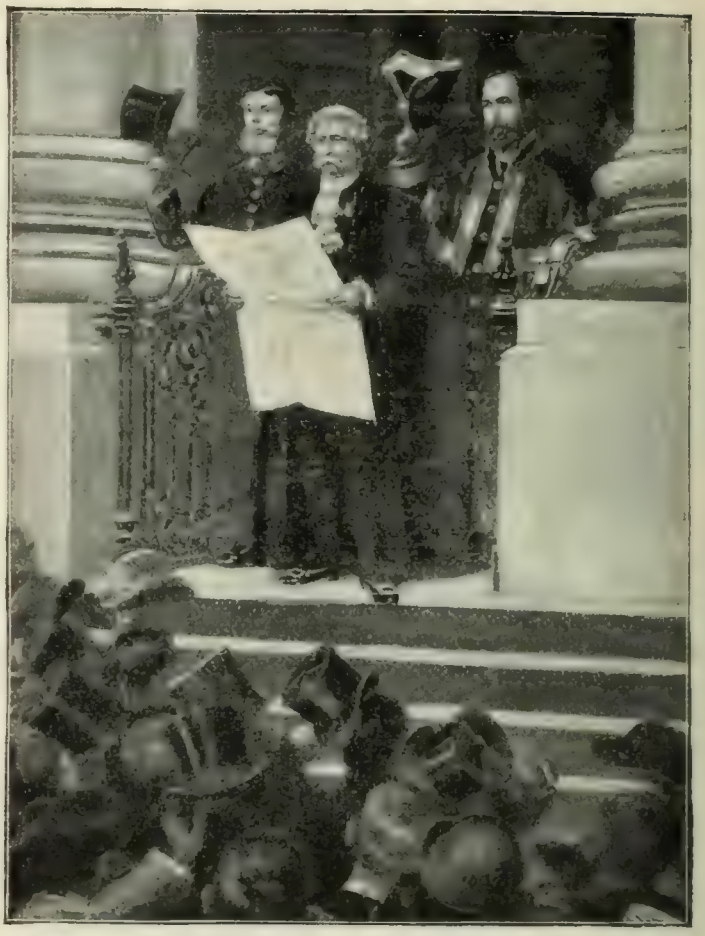
licans to levy a tonnage tax, or in any manner to inject their protectionist preferences into a scheme of extraordinary taxation. Nor, on the other hand, is this the time for Democrats to block necessary legislation by insisting upon an income tax which it is perfectly certain that the Republican administration could not now accept. It is probable that when the revenue bill is completed and signed, it will enable the country to collect about sixty millions of dollars a year from additional taxes upon beer and tobacco, and perhaps thirty or forty millions more from various kinds of taxes which will be collected principally through the use of adhesive stamps, as in the Civil War period and the years immediately following. Thus we shall put stamps upon bank checks (except those for small amounts), upon telegrams, and upon various commercial papers. Many novel sources of revenue were proposed.

The Bond Question.

The Democrats in the Senate have strongly demanded the coinage of what they call the seinorage, by which they mean that quantity of silver (of about $40,000,000 coinage value) owned by the treasury and not pledged for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates or treasury notes. The Democrats have also been in favor of the issue of a large amount of additional greenbacks or treasury notes, instead of interest-bearing bonds. Secretary Gage and the banking element have been disposed to advocate the issue of several hundred million dollars of long-time bonds. The newspapers of the country have quite predominantly favored the issue of bonds at 3 per cent., payable at an early date at the option of the government, and offered in amounts of very small denomination, either through the post offices of the entire country or through some other means for making it as easy as possible for the small investors everywhere to take up the bonds. As against the issue of treasury notes on the one hand, and long-term bonds to be handled by banking syndicates on the other, the reasonable compromise would seem to be the short-term bonds distributed in such a manner that the savings of the humblest citizen in every State and territory might find a ready opportunity to contribute a part of the government loan.

England and America in May.

The evidence of friendly feeling and good understanding between the United States and Great Britain has continued to be shown in many ways through the month of May. A few men in both countries have seized this particular juncture to say a great deal about the desirability of a formal alliance. This discussion has been so peculiarly inopportune that one might have supposed that these gentlemen at heart desired to destroy the fruit before it was ripe. They have not assisted their respective governments in the pressing tasks of the moment, but have only added an element of embarrassment. It is the duty of Great Britain at this time to observe every obligation of strict neutrality; and it is highly important for British interests that Spain should be treated with perfect justice and fairness. Otherwise, powerful combinations of the great continental powers might needlessly be provoked against Great Britain, to the detriment of her beneficent empire. As for the United States, we need nothing from Great Britain except that which the British Government has shown itself perfectly ready to accord us—namely, just treatment, based upon the friendliness which has been steadily growing between the two governments, and which had already received its real tests in the settlement of disputes between these two powerful nations by peaceful arbitration. The friendship that exists between Great Britain and the United States must be considered as benevolent rather than hostile in its intentions toward the rest of the world, and as making more powerfully than anything else for the world's quiet and progress. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive speech



THE COMMON CRIER PROCLAIMING GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY ON STEPS OF ROYAL EXCHANGE.

at Birmingham, on May 13, was ill-timed and mischievous, in that it proclaimed the doctrine of an Anglo-American alliance in a tone of menace that provoked all Europe.

The Continent and America.

There has been undue exaggeration of certain symptoms of unfriendliness in continental Europe toward the United States in the present contest. The European press does not very accurately reflect public opinion, although, of course, it doubtless interprets the views of certain classes and elements. The titled aristocracy of the European continent dislikes the United States, both because it dislikes republican institutions and also because our agricultural competition has destroyed the wealth of Europe's landed gentry. This to a considerable extent explains the tone of the newspapers that represent the so-called agrarian parties of Germany, Austria, and other parts of Europe. Furthermore, the powerful self-assertion of a great democracy like America against a monarchical country like Spain, where republicanism has more than once in the past raised its hand against the throne, is so clearly a menace to the security of the Spanish reigning dynasty that other monarchs naturally tremble, and all crowned heads lie the more uneasily on their pillows. Thus the formidable riots throughout Italy last month, while not due directly to the war between the United States and Spain, nevertheless were undoubtedly influenced by the tottering state of the Spanish throne. There is reason enough, therefore, for anti-American feeling on the part of certain classes in almost every European country. Even in England there are elements that are decidedly pro-Spanish in their sympathies.

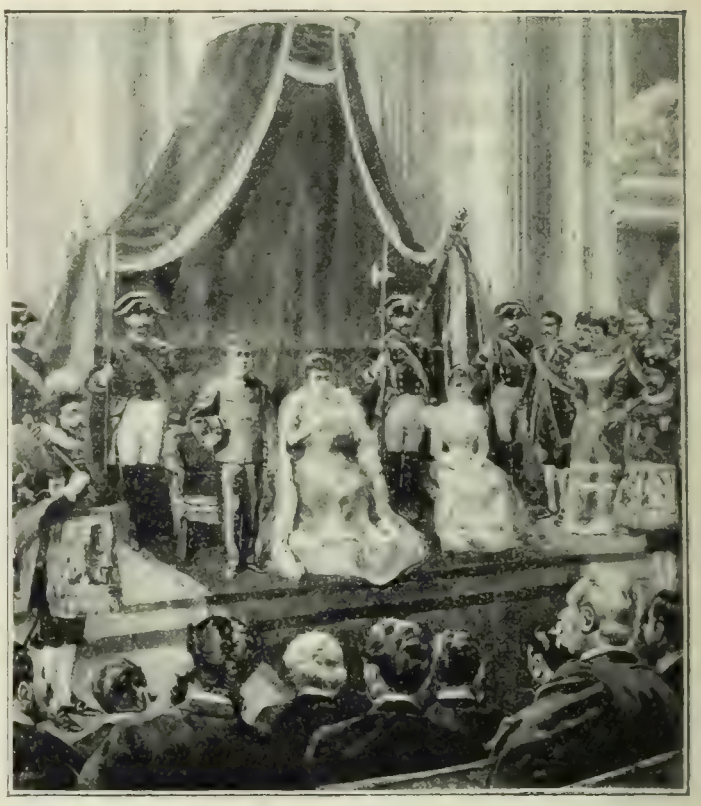
Why an Alliance is Not in Order.

The plain people, it is true, who constitute the bone and sinew of the British nation, are to-day, as they almost always have been, in sympathy with the United States. But it is also true to a very great extent that the intelligent citizenship of Germany is friendly to America. The Germans are in much closer relationship with American life than are the English. We have millions upon millions of people in this country who, if not born in Germany themselves, are descended from parents or grandparents of German birth. The naturalized Americans born in England, on the other hand, are a very limited number indeed. The plain people of Germany have nothing in common with the people of Spain, while they feel that America, where all of them have relatives, is their second home. France, it is true, has many traditional and intimate ties with the neighboring Spaniards; but neither the French people nor the French Government—especially the existing republican *régime*—would willingly abandon the tradition of friendliness toward the American republic. As for Russia, the maintenance of a thoroughly good understanding with the United States has for more than a generation been one of the fixed principles of her imperial policy. On our part, we have no possible occasion to develop any friction or ill-will in our relations with any of the great European powers. An offensive and defensive alliance with England at this time would revolutionize all the principles of our old-time policy. In order to play our particular part in the affairs of the world, it does not now seem either necessary or desirable that we should bind ourselves by any alliance whatsoever. The best kind of an immediate *entente* with England would be effected by the adoption of an arbitration treaty—not so much because the treaty is specifically needed as because of the testimony it would bear, before the whole world, of mutual confidence and esteem between the two most powerful and most highly developed of nations. It is perfectly true, undoubtedly, that the growth of the most friendly feeling between England and America will be mutually advantageous in a high degree. And it is to be encouraged in every reasonable manner. But such a relationship will not be improved by indiscreet and blustering talk which can only arouse the jealousy and ill-will of continental Europe. Because we are willing to love England the more, there is no present reason why we should love Germany, or France, or Russia any the less.

Mr. Gladstone as a Bond of Sympathy.

The real growth of a good understanding between England and the United States is best evidenced by such spontaneous expressions as the death of Mr. Gladstone, on May 19, called out from the whole American nation. For a long time Mr. Gladstone's name had in the United States been synonymous with the loftiest personal character and the highest moral purpose in statesmanship. He had never visited our country, and not many Americans had ever come under the glamor and spell of his noble oratory. Nor had the people of the United States ever to any appreciable extent read or studied his published writings. Further than that, the specific achievements of his long public career have never been matters of common information in the United States. Bismarck has been universally known throughout America for his splendid achievements. Gladstone, on the other hand, has been venerated and loved because he has always seemed to our serious-minded nation to represent righteousness and Christian principle applied as the true test of every public

question that presented itself. Bismarck was always for Germany, and with him the end justified the means. Mr. Gladstone was loyal to his own country, but his sympathies were world-wide ; and he was more concerned that his country's policies should be right than that they should gain unlimited mastery. He was the supreme statesman of the modern era of democracy. He was the greatest parliamentary leader and debater that any country has yet produced. He was the foremost personality of our time. His intellectual and moral attainments, together with his great influence over his fellow-citizens, gave us the best possible evidence of the great qualities of the British race. For it must be a noble people that can appreciate and can faithfully follow a noble leader. Knowing that Mr. Gladstone's death was only a question of weeks, we had some time ago arranged for an obituary character sketch of the great statesman from the pen of Mr. W. T. Stead. In order to allow it ample space we have thought it best to hold it for our next number. The removal of so transcendant a figure as Mr. Gladstone is not merely a matter of the passing moment, to be hastily chronicled to-day and forgotten to-morrow.



THE QUEEN REGENT AND KING ALFONSO XIII. BEFORE THE CORTES AT MADRID.

Spanish Cabinet Changes.

The resignation of the Spanish cabinet on May 15 did not mean in any sense the retirement of Sagasta, and was merely a device for dropping Moret, Admiral Bermejo, the naval minister, Gullon, the foreign minister, and one or two others. The Queen Regent immediately instructed Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. A majority of the prime minister's former colleagues were retained in his new ministry. Señor Gamazo is the most conspicuous public man among the new members, although he has the least important portfolio. The naval department is in the hands of Señor Aunon, who immediately entered upon his duties with immense vigor, and directed his fresh energies to the task of getting the Philippines relief expedition started ahead of our American expedition. In order to meet the wishes of Gamazo, Señor Sagasta and his new cabinet solemnly voted a disavowal and repudiation of the acts of Señor Sagasta and his old cabinet—a highly humorous and somewhat stultifying performance in view of the fact that most of the portfolios had not changed hands. Although Sagasta seems to have infused more vigor into his cabinet by the changes, it is not probable that he can keep the reins very long. All sorts of rumors of republican revolt and Carlist uprising have filled the air. If Sampson should crush Cervera's fleet, the Sagasta cabinet would, of course, go to pieces in a moment, and the dynasty would scarcely survive.

France—Her Republican Stability.

On Sunday, May 8, there was an election throughout France for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The notable thing in the general result is the smallness of the groups on the two extreme sides of the house. The Monarchists and the Socialists are, relatively speaking, only unimportant coteries in the new Chamber. The great mass of the members-elect are either moderate Republicans or else Radicals. And there does not seem to be any very vital distinction between the followers of Premier Mèline and President Faure, who are conspicuous chiefs of the Moderate party, and the disciples of men like Brisson and Bourgeois, who are leaders of the more advanced party, known as Radicals. In the hands of either of these great groups the republic itself would be perfectly safe. The election would seem to foreshadow the indefinite continuance of the existing ministry under M. Mèline—already in office an almost unprecedentedly long time for France. It is not easy to see that the recent agitation over the Dreyfus-Zola trials has had any important effect upon election results. The monarchical countries surrounding France were only a few months ago predicting the speedy downfall of the republic. But to-day the French and Swiss Republics are, apart from Russia, the most firmly established governmental organizations on the European continent. Republics are well-ballasted, while monarchies, being top-heavy, fear rough seas.

Italy—Her Strifes and Perils.

The Spanish throne is tottering, and Italy has been the scene of riotous disorders of a most alarming character during the past month. On the very day the French were holding their peaceful elections there was a battle in the streets of Milan, Italy, between rioters and soldiers, in which it was reported that as many as three hundred persons were killed and a thousand wounded. There were disorders in almost every other city throughout the Italian kingdom, and blood was shed at many points. The chief immediate causes of the rioting were the lack of employment, the rise in the price of bread, and the extremely bad economic conditions generally prevailing. But various organizations hostile to the present government are believed to have fomented the disturbances. The real troubles of Italy have arisen from its unfortunate ambition to figure as a great power, when it could not pay the bills. The present dynasty has ruined the nation with unbearable taxes in order to support a vast navy and an enormous standing army. If the Garibaldis and the Mazzinis could have had their way and made united Italy a republic, we should have witnessed prosperity where now we find distress. There is nothing essentially wrong with the Italian people, who are in the main honest and industrious. They are the victims of dynastic ambitions and useless militarism. They deserve sympathy.



THE RECENT FRENCH ELECTIONS—A POSTER CAMPAIGN.

Germany—Her Emperor and Her Socialists.

In France, the leader of the Socialists in the last Chamber was M. Jaures, who is now defeated for reëlection. Everything in Germany, on the other hand, indicates the rapid growth of the socialistic movement, and the already large number of socialist members of the Reichstag it is believed will be much increased in the house that is to be elected this year. The "young" German Emperor, William II., who will be forty years old next January, will have reigned as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany just ten years on the fifteenth day of the present month. On about that same date, the five-year term of the present Reichstag will have expired, and the new elections will follow very soon after. However showy a celebration there may be of the Emperor's ten years on the throne, the popular vote in the coming elections will certainly take the form of a protest against his arbitrary rule.

A Half Dozen Royal Anniversaries.

Speaking of anniversaries, the respected King Albert, of Saxony, has just now been celebrating at once his seventieth birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The little King Alfonso XIII. of Spain was thirteen years old on May 17, and his birthday was observed with more or less of ceremony. The Queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelmina, will be eighteen years old on the last day of August, and that will bring an end to the regency of Queen Emma. It should have been mentioned that King Humbert I. of Italy this year completes his twenty years upon the throne. In Russia a few days ago there was celebrated with mighty acclaim the thirtieth birthday of Emperor Nicholas II. His accession to the throne seems to have been only yesterday, but in point of fact he will have reigned four years, the length of one of our presidential terms, by the end of next October. The fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Francis Joseph as Emperor of Austria will not occur until the second day of December. His realms are in a sadly distracted plight, but it is now reasonably probable that they will hold together long enough to celebrate the venerable emperor's jubilee.

Greece—the Departing Turk and the Indemnity.

King George I. of Greece, who is by no means an old man yet, this year completes the long period of thirty-five years on the throne. The Hellenic world will not, however, make much of a fuss over the anniversary. The fact seems to have escaped mention in this country that the Turkish troops

which had still remained in camp in Thessaly, were notified, through a joint note of the ambassadors of the six great powers, that they must begin to evacuate on May 25. The Greek indemnity was to be paid in four instalments; one on May 15, the next on May 25 (when the Turks were to begin the movement out), the third on June 10 (when the Turks were expected to be completely evacuated), and the fourth on July 10. We shall not be perfectly sure that the mandate of the powers will be carried out until the reluctant Turks have really gone away. The powers, of course, are providing the money, and are protecting themselves by a joint control of the Greek revenues. They deal thriftily with weak peoples.

Kitchener, Rhodes, and the African Trunk Railway.

We told the story last month of the battle of Atbara on the Nile, fought on April 8, under the lead of General Sir H. Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian troops. The work of opening up the Soudan is so necessary, from the standpoint of civilization, that even Germany and France, for once, were disposed to congratulate the English upon the victory which has practically cleared the road to Khartoum. There will probably have to be another battle, however, at Omdurman. The advance, as we remarked last month, must await the rise of the Nile in order to give clear navigation to the gunboats. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose authority in South Africa is once more unquestioned, is meeting with ample support for his railroad project, and his only fear seems to be that Sir Herbert Kitchener, who is building a railroad as he advances, may get as far as Uganda before Mr. Rhodes reaches that point from the South. Unless the unexpected happens, we shall certainly in the very early future witness the completion of an English railroad from the delta of the Nile straight down through the entire length of Africa to Cape Town. The English will then practically own Africa.



WELL DONE, SIR HERBERT, AND ALL!
Atbara, April 8, 1898.—From *Punch*, London.



CECIL RHODES LEADING THE FORCES OF PROGRESS.
From the *South African Review*.

Prosperous British Finances.

While our own Congress has been discussing the question of war taxes, and trying to put the country on the financial basis needed to carry on costly military and naval campaigns in two hemispheres, the British have been so successful in their revenue measures that Sir Michael Hicks Beach the chancellor of the exchequer, has been able slightly to reduce the income tax, while exempting small properties from the land tax, and reducing the legacy and succession taxes by 1 per cent. The tobacco tax also has been materially reduced. All these changes apply to the coming year. The income of the British Government last year was in round figures $580,000,000, of which about $18,000,000 was surplus. Nearly all of this surplus was set apart for the construction of some greatly needed public buildings. The departments of the British Government in the neighborhood of Westminster have not been adequately housed, and it has now been decided to build a series of splendid edifices for governmental purposes.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 23 to May 20, 1898.)

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

April 23.—President McKinley issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers....Two Spanish schooners and a steamer are captured by the *Porter* and *Helena*, of the blockading fleet.

April 24.—Spain issues a decree declaring that a state of war exists with the United States....Three Spanish merchantmen are captured by the blockading fleet.

April 25.—The United States Congress declares that war exists with Spain....Secretary of State John Sherman resigns....The different States are called on for their quotas of troops.

April 26.—President McKinley, by proclamation, declares the intention of the United States to adhere to the anti-privateering agreement of the Declaration of Paris....England proclaims neutrality, deciding that war began April 21, when Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports....The Postmaster-General orders that no more mails be sent from the United States to Spain.

April 27.—The earthworks defending Matanzas, Cuba, are bombarded and silenced by the *New York*, *Puritan*, and *Cincinnati*, of Admiral Sampson's squadron; this is the first action of the war....Commodore Dewey's squadron sails from Mirs Bay for Manila.

April 28.—The following governments have declared neutrality: Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Mexico, Russia, France, Corea, Argentine Republic, Japan, and Uruguay.

April 29.—Portugal announces neutrality, and the Spanish squadron comprising the cruisers *Maria Teresa*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Viscaya*, and *Cristobal Colon*, and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton*, *Terror*, and *Furor*, sails from Cape Verde Islands....The cruiser *New York* fires on Spanish cavalry near Port Cabañas, Cuba.

April 30.—The steamer *Paris*, to be employed as an auxiliary cruiser by the United States, reaches New York in safety....The United States battleship *Oregon* is reported at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY, U. S. N.

(First American officer killed in the war with Spain.)

May 1.—The United States naval squadron under command of Commodore Dewey steams into the harbor of Manila, and at daybreak engages the Spanish fleet, consisting of the *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marquis de Duero*, *Cano*, *Velasco*, *Isla de Mindanao*, and a transport. The American ships *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Ralcigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, and *Boston* open heavy fire on the Spaniards, resulting in the destruction of all the Spanish ships and the silencing of the land batteries. On the American side six men are slightly wounded, no one killed. The Spanish loss is very heavy—two commanders and from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

May 2.—Commodore Dewey cuts the cable connecting Manila with Hong Kong, and destroys the fortifications at the entrance of Manila Bay, taking possession of the naval station at Cavite.

May 3.—The Spanish Cortes reassembles amid great excitement. In the Chamber of Deputies the government is called on to explain the defeat at Manila. Carlists and Republicans insult the government.



RAMON DE CARRANZA Y REGUERA.

(The brave challenger of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigsbee.)

May 4.—The flagship *New York*, the battleships *Iowa* and *Indiana*, the monitor *Puritan*, the cruisers *Cincinnati*, *Detroit*, and *Marblehead*, and the torpedo-gunboat *Mayflower*, of Admiral Sampson's squadron, sail from Key West after coaling for a long voyage ....The *Oregon* and *Marietta* leave Rio de Janeiro ....President McKinley nominates from civil life James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, to be major-generals of volunteers; of the brigadier-generals in the regular army the following are nominated to be major-generals: Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade, and Henry C. Merriam. A number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels are nominated to be brigadier-generals ....Orders go out from Washington for the concentration of regular and volunteer troops at San Francisco and for the purchase of transports to go to Manila.



DON CARLOS, DUKE OF MADRID.
(Pretender to the Spanish throne.)

May 5.—Serious riots occur in Spain on account of the high price of food.

May 6.—The French steamer *Lafayette* is captured while attempting to run the Havana blockade, but is released by direction of our State Department and escorted back to Havana.

May 7.—Riots continue throughout Spain....Commodore Dewey is promoted to acting rear admiral and is congratulated by the authorities at Washington on his brilliant victory in Manila Bay.

May 9.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress in commendation of Admiral Dewey.

May 10.—A report is persistently circulated that the Spanish fleet has returned from Cape Verde to Cadiz.... The spanish Cortes votes war credits.

May 11.—In an attack by Spanish gunboats and shore batteries on the American blockading vessels *Wilmington*, *Winslow* (torpedo-boat), and *Hudson* at Cardenas, Cuba, the *Winslow* is disabled, Ensign Worth Bagley and four sailors are killed, and Lieutenant Bernadou and two others are wounded; Ensign Bagley is the first officer killed in the war....The cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is cut by American sailors under fire; one man is killed....Orders are given that troops from States west of the Missouri River, aggregating eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four batteries, shall proceed to San Francisco to be embarked for the Philippines.

May 12.—Members of the First Infantry landed near Port Cabañas, Cuba, with supplies for the insurgents, have the first land skirmish of the war with Spanish troops....Part of Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the batteries defending San Juan, Porto Rico, inflicting much damage and sustaining a loss of 2 men killed and 6 wounded....The Spanish squadron from Cape Verde is reported at Martinique.

May 13.—The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, comprising the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, the battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas*, the dispatch boat *Scorpion*, and a collier, sails from Hampton Roads for the South, to be followed immediately by the cruisers *Minneapolis* and *St. Paul*.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet is reported at Curaçao, off the Venezuelan coast, while Admiral Sampson's squad-



MOB AT SEVILLE THROWING COAT OF ARMS OF AMERICAN CONSULATE INTO THE WATER.



ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SPANISH SQUADRON LYING AT CAPE VERDE BEFORE SAILING FOR WEST INDIES.

ron is off the northern coast of Haiti....Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, declines appointment as major-general of volunteers.

May 15.—The entire Spanish Cabinet resigns.

May 16.—A new military department of the Pacific is created, including the Philippines; General Merritt is assigned to the command....Volunteer troops from different parts of the country occupy Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park.

May 19.—The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera is reported at Santiago de Cuba.

May 20.—The United States War Department takes steps for the enlistment of six regiments of yellow-fever immunes in the South.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 23.—The House passes the bill for the reorganization of the army, by unanimous vote; Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduces a war revenue bill.

April 25.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation and the army reorganization bills with amendments. ....Both houses, on President McKinley's recommendation, pass a bill recognizing the existence of a state of war with Spain.

April 26.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the army reorganization bill....In the House, the war revenue bill is favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee; the House decides the election contest from the Second Virginia District in favor of Richard A. Wise (Rep.), unseating William A. Young (Dem.).

April 27.—The House begins debate on the war revenue bill.

April 29.—The Senate debates the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. The House passes the war revenue bill by a vote of 181 to 131.



MADRID—DEPARTURE OF SOLDIERS TO THE CANARY ISLANDS.

April 30.—The House rejects the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, and sends the bill back to the conference committee.

May 2.—The Senate votes the emergency appropriation of over $35,000,000, asked for by the War Department, without debate....The House passes the war emergency bill, and debates the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, but rejects the conference report on the general Alaskan homestead bill.

May 4.—The Senate adopts a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment regulating succession to the Presidency....The House agrees to the conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill.

May 5.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing the President to supply munitions of war to the Cubans.... The House passes a bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes between railroad companies and their employes and adopts the conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill.

May 6.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing an increase in the force of army surgeons, and adopts the postoffice appropriation bill.

May 9.—Both houses adopt resolutions of thanks to Admiral Dewey, and his officers and men for their gallantry at Manila, and pass a bill authorizing the President to appoint another rear admiral....The House passes a bill authorizing the enlistment of yellow fever immunes.

May 10.—The Senate passes the postoffice appropriation bill, a resolution in favor of changing the date of inauguration day from March 4 to May 4, and four measures relating to the war.

May 11.—The Senate adopts the labor arbitration bill. ....The House, by a vote of 184 to 11, passes a resolution for amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.



MADRID—LIBRARY-MUSEUM.

(Meeting-place of the International Medical Congress.)

May 12.—The Senate passes the labor arbitration bill with only three dissenting votes; the war revenue bill is reported from the Finance Committee....The House passes a bill for the organization of a volunteer naval auxiliary force and a coast signal corps.

May 16.—A war revenue bill is introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa).

May 17.—The Senate considers the war revenue bill. ....The House passes an eight-hour bill for government employees and a bill for the appointment of a labor commission; the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports favorably on the annexation of Hawaii.

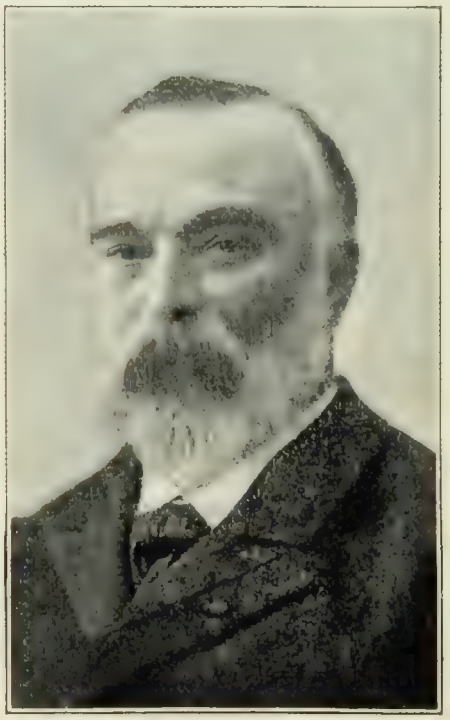
May 18.—The House passes the pension deficiency bill.

May 19.—The House agrees to the Senate amendments to the labor arbitration bill.

May 20.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for a volunteer naval auxiliary force.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 26.—President McKinley nominates William R. Day, of Ohio, for Secretary of State, and John B. Moore, of New York, for Assistant Secretary of State



DR. PAUL BROUARDEL, DEAN OF MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Chairman Executive Board of the International Hygienic Congress which met recently at Madrid.

May 4.—Alabama Populists nominate G. B. Deans for governor.

May 9.—President McKinley nominates Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

May 12.—The Louisiana Constitutional Convention closes its session and promulgates the new constitution.

May 16.—The Louisiana Legislature meets.

May 17.—In Kansas a fusion of Silver Democrats and Populists is effected.

May 18.—The battleship *Alabama* is launched at Chester, Pa.

May 20.—Pennsylvania Prohibitionists nominate Dr. S. C. Swallow for overnor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 26.—The motion to impeach Count Badeni is carried in the Austrian Reichsrath.

April 27.—Serious bread riots occur at Bari, Italy.

April 29.—A preliminary treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is signed....In the British House of Commons the government's Chinese policy is attacked by Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

May 2.—Bread riots occur at Naples, Ravenna, Ferrara, and at many other places in Italy; at the village of Bognia Cavallo three rioters are shot to death by the troops....The government of Haiti admits Americans to equal taxation with the natives and to the same trade and labor privileges.

May 3.—The Italian government decides to call out the reserves of 1873 to suppress the bread riots in various parts of the country....France suppresses the wheat

duties till July 1....The Brazilian congress is opened at Rio de Janeiro.

May 4.—The German Reichstag, by a vote of 177 to 83, adopts a bill for the revision of court-martial procedure.

May 6.—The German Reichstag closes its session.

May 7.—China pays the balance of the war indemnity to Japan.

May 8.—Elections to the French Chamber of Deputies result favorably for the Republicans....Hundreds of people are killed in the street-rioting at Milan, Italy.

May 9.—The men who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece, February 26, are executed.

May 10.—A state of siege is proclaimed in the province of Florence, Italy.

May 12.—The Swiss Government announces that bands of Italians will not be permitted to cross the boundary into Switzerland.

May 13.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.



Photo by Bell.

THE LATE SENATOR EDWARD C. WALTHALL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

May 16.—The Queen Regent of Spain intrusts to Sagasta the forming of a new ministry.

May 18.—Señor Sagasta succeeds in forming a new Spanish Cabinet; Castillo declines the portfolio of foreign affairs. The other members of the Cabinet are: President of the Council of Ministers, Praxedes Sagasta; Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Correa; Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon; Minister of the Colonies, Romero Giron; Minister of Finance, Lopez Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, F. R. Capdepon; Minister of Justice, C. Groizard, and Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Gamazo.

May 19.—The Venezuelan insurrection is regarded as practically ended by the defeat of General Hernandez.

May 20.—The British Parliament pays extraordinary honors to the memory of Mr. Gladstone.

OBITUARY.

April 23.—Prof. William Wirt Fay, of the United States Naval Academy, 66.

April 25.—Melville Atwood, a California geologist and microscopist, 86.

April 27.—Rev. Birdsey Grant Northrop, "father of village improvement societies," 81.

April 29.—Maxime Outray, former Minister of France to the United States, 76....Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, President W. C. T. U., State of New York, 56.

April 30.—Gen. Edward C. Mason, U. S. A., retired, 63.

May 1.—Philip Calderon, a distinguished painter, 65. ....Thomas C. Acton, well-known banker of New York City, 75.

May 2.—Gen. Charles Carroll Walcott, of Ohio, 60.

May 5.—Gen. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, 66 ....Prof. Joseph A. Lintner, New York State Entymologist, 76.

May 6.—Capt. Samuel Green, one of the most prominent of the old whaling captains of Connecticut, 83.

May 9.—Maj. Henry T. Stanton, a well-known Kentucky poet.

May 12.—Mgr. Komp, Archbishop of Freybourg.... Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., first American officer killed in the war with Spain, 24.

May 13.—Bishop William Stevens Perry, of Iowa, 66.

May 15.—Eduard Remenyi, the violinist, 68.

May 17.—Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone, 88.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

An occasion of unique interest will be the semi-centennial celebration of Iowa College at Grinnell, June 19–23. This college, one of the first institutions of higher education to be founded west of the Mississippi, has made a most worthy record, and at this jubilee commencement will graduate the largest class in its history —appropriately numbering just fifty young men and women. The story of the fifty years has been admirably told by Prof. J. Irving Manatt in an article summarized elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

Another vigorous Western institution, Drury College, at Springfield, Mo., will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary June 15.

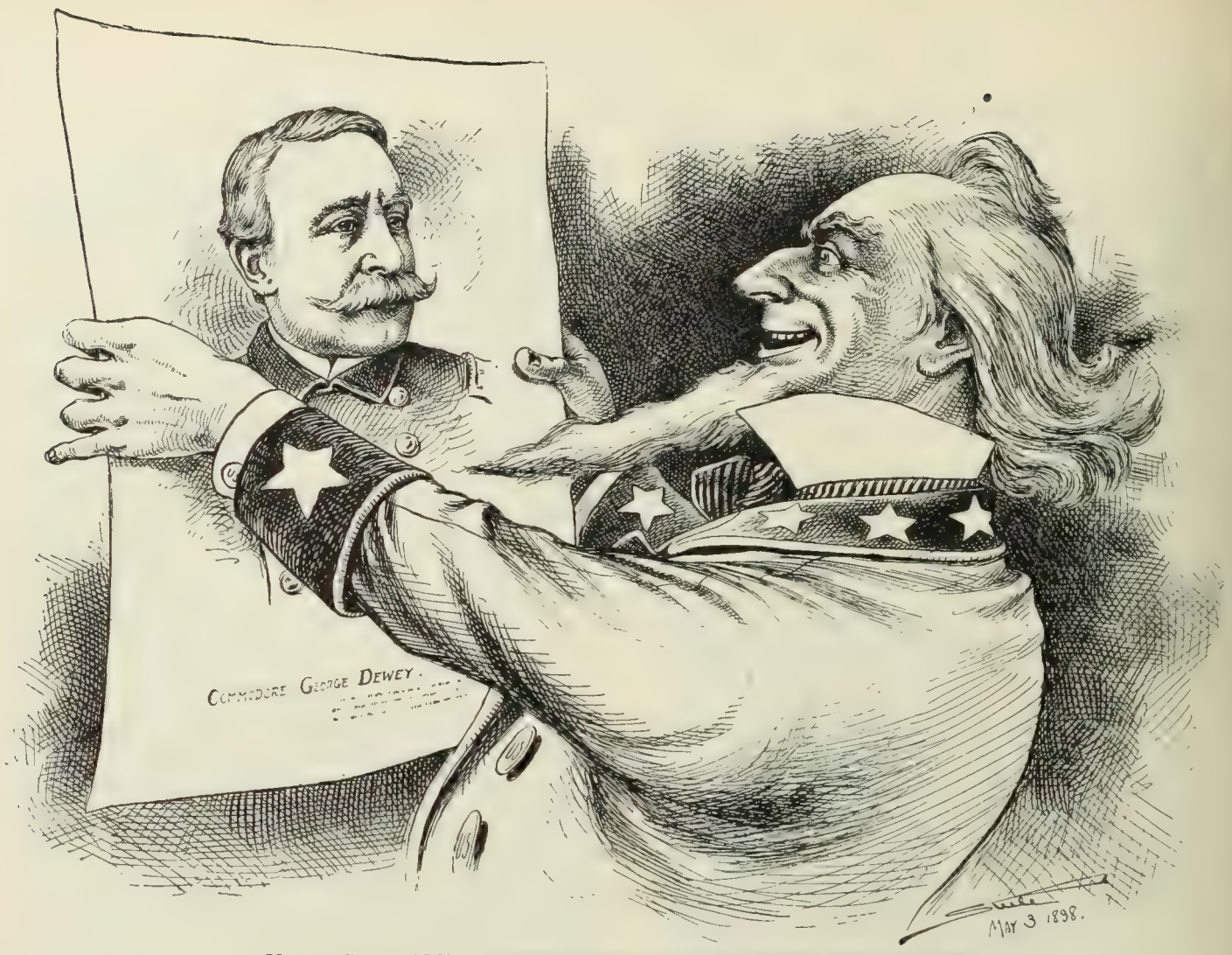
Among the more ancient seats of learning, Columbia University will hold its commencement June 8, Princeton June 15, and Yale and Harvard June 29. Between the 20th and 30th of the month the commencements of all the smaller New England colleges will take place.

The University Convocation of the State of New York will be held in the Capitol at Albany, June 27–29.

CONVENTIONS IN JUNE.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in biennial convention at Denver on the 22d, as announced in our last number.

During the month a number of scientific and professional bodies will meet in annual convention, such as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at Niagara Falls on the 1st; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Omaha on the 27th; the American Medical Association, at Denver during the week ending on the 11th; the American Institute of Homœopathy, at Omaha on the 24th, and the National Association of Elocutionists, at Cincinnati on the 27th.



UNCLE SAM: "I'll just frame this."—From the *Evening Post* (Denver).

CARTOON COMMENTS—CHIEFLY FOREIGN—ON OUR WAR.

OUR cartoon selections this month are taken almost wholly from the work of European satirists of the pencil. We have been at some pains to procure recent specimens of Spanish war caricature, and have devoted particular attention to *Kladderadatsch*, the famous comic political paper of Germany. Three interesting examples of Hungarian caricature, moreover, we have taken from the Budapest papers, and we have made incidental selections from French, Austrian, and Dutch, as well as from English papers. We have chosen to open this cartoon department, however, with two American drawings on the present page. The very expressive picture at the top of the page comes from Denver, where Mr. Steele, of the *Evening Post* of that city, has begun to do cartoon work of an unusual excellence. Two months ago we used a cartoon of his with the result of its being copied throughout Europe. The drawing at the bottom of the page is from the initial number of the *Bee* of New York, a new comic weekly which made its first appearance on May 16. The cartoonist of the *Bee* is Mr. Corey, whose bold work has been a feature of the New York *Evening Journal*, and has in times past frequently appeared in our monthly cartoon department. If the *Bee* goes on as well as its first number promises, it will achieve a brilliant success. The six typical faces below need no labels.



THE MANILA INCIDENT REFLECTED IN THE FACES OF EUROPE.—From the *Bee* (New York).



A SPANISH IDEA OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.
An Ornamental Initial from the Cadiz *Alègre.*



THIS IS TO SHOW YOU WHY THE YANKEES CALL OUR SPANISH SOLDIERS "BUTCHERS."
From the Barcelona *Comica* (Barcelona, Spain).

Always and everywhere in the Spanish illustrated papers the hog is the emblem of our great American republic. The group of Spanish drawings on this page are quite self-explanatory. It is noticeably true that the Spanish press is now as hostile toward John Bull as toward Uncle Sam, a fact well illustrated by the first cartoon on this page. It must be confessed that the other hog cartoon at the top of the page is, from the Spanish point of view, rather clever, though characteristically vile. The combination of caricature and piano music that we have reduced from the *Nuevo Mundo* is dedicated to the "Cursed Yankees," the word "malditos" being the equivalent of a somewhat terser English adjective than the one we have used. We have not tried the music, and have not discovered, therefore, what sort of malevolence or contempt it may be intended to express.



UNCLE SAM BEHIND HIS MONEY BAGS.
From the *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid).



THE ACCURSED YANKEES.—From the *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid).



THIS ENCOUNTER DOES NOT SEEM, AT PRESENT, EXACTLY A HAPPY ONE FOR POOR CUBA.
From *Kladderadatsch*, April 24.

The most important and influential papers that make a specialty of political caricature are the London *Punch* and the Berlin *Kladderadatsch*. They are both papers of great ability and of prestige gained through the cumulative weight of years. *Kladderadatsch* is now in its fifty-first year, while *Punch* is a few years older. Both papers have very considerable literary pretentions, and have a fixed habit of dropping into well-turned verse on current public affairs. Recent issues of *Kladderadatsch* have given special attention to the American-Spanish unpleasantness. *Kladderadatsch* does not like Uncle Sam, has a violent prejudice against John Bull, and also recognizes certain defects in the Spanish

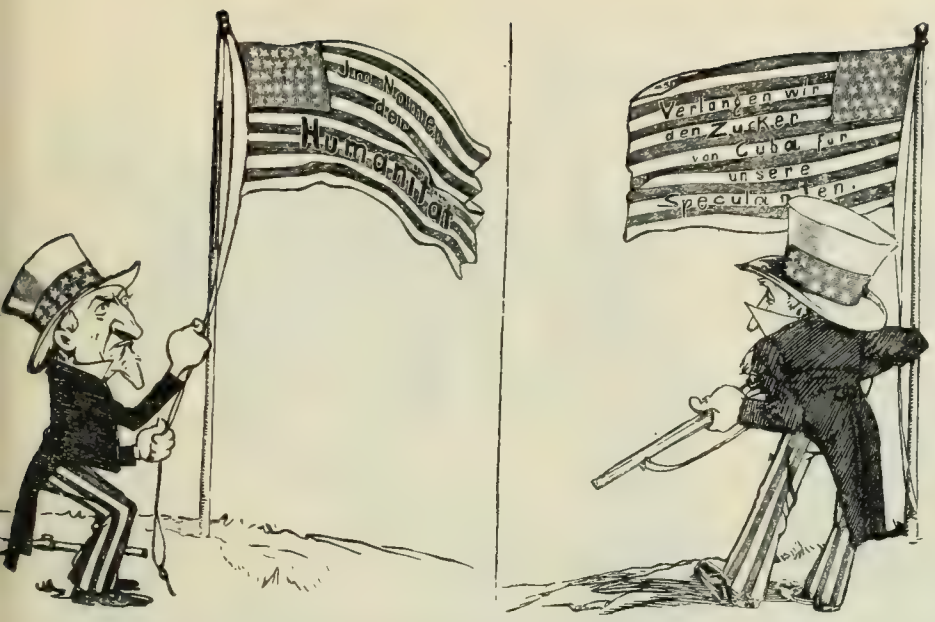
A DIFFICULT CASE.

(*Translated from Kladderadatsch by George M. Whicher.*)

America and Spain—behold the pair!
  Enraged and for a bloody strife arrayed.
And if of peace to-morrow we despair,
  For which side were a just decision made?
Helpless my mind amid these wild alarms;
  To find a fixed resolve it vainly tries.
No love for Uncle Sam my bosom warms;
  With Spain I cannot wholly sympathize.
Deep-dyed with guilt, good sooth, the crown of Spain;
  Insight and clemency it never knew.
In serfdom has it kept, and slavery's chain,
  The folk to whom a gentler rule was due.
But herein has America a right
  To lesson others? Is Christ's rule her guide?
For Spain my ardor burns not all too bright;
  But Uncle Sam I never can abide.

Some traits unlovely mark the man of Spain,
  And cruelty, men say, is in his blood.
But for the Yankee—would one dare maintain
  That he is noble, generous, and good?
The dollar is his god; and should he beat,
  I envy not the land that he will gain.
I grudge it not that Spain perforce retreat;
  That Uncle Sam should win, I am not fain.

For thee, O Cuba! who hast patient borne
  Through centuries thy undeservèd doom,
For thee, the much-enduring, tyrant-torn,
  May happier days from grief and dolor bloom!
May Heaven, that long hath heard thy painful plea,
  The boon thou cravest most bestow at last;
'Tis this, methinks: from Spain to set thee free,
  Yet let not Uncle Samuel hold thee fast.



UNCLE SAM'S PHILANTHROPHY HAS TWO SIDES, LIKE THE ABOVE FLAG, AND ONE'S OPINION OF IT DEPENDS UPON WHICH SIDE HE HAPPENS TO SEE.—From *Kladderadatsch*, April 24.

TO BRAVE UNCLE SAM.

And so it's on at last! Soon comes a morn
  When thou wilt take the field with mind to fight
In that old armor which thou hast not worn
  For many a year—almost a comic sight.
A joust of arms is not among the things
  That thou, as master hand, art wont to play.
Unless the sport substantial booty brings,
  War's not a game, thou thinkest, that will pay.

Thou feelest safe, because in this debate
  All too uneven are the sides arrayed.
And Victory ill-pleased with thee must mate,
  Who liefer had with knightly warriors stayed.
Thy foray prospers; for thou hast what still
  Will win the final throw, a heap of gold;
While as for the unlucky Spaniard's till,
  How badly off it is need not be told.

And yet, I fancy, toward thy noble goal
  Thou'lt not advance as swifty as thy dream.
Black eyes enow await thee—on my soul,
  I hope so!—ere thy victor laurels gleam.
Not basely thinking of a coward's flight—
  Fiercely resolved for combat stands thy foe.
Who knows! With one smart stroke perchance he might
  Dislodge thee half a dozen teeth or so.

Right long from thee may he himself defend!
  My choicest blessings to his cause be given!
And if he falls with honor in the end,
  From many of his faults let him be shriven!
Fierce is the combat waged between the pair;
  Sometimes thou art on top and sometimes he;
And daily will I breathe to Heaven the prayer:
"Make the rogue's task as hard as it may be!"



A STRAINED SITUATION.—From *Kladderadatsch*, April 17.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

To the Old Anglo-Saxon John Bull.

When Uncle Sam, his sword unsheathing
  (All over rust), strides off for war,
A blessing on him thou art breathing;
  For him success thou dost implore.
Thou feel'st, thou bundle of emotions,
  Thine Anglo-Saxon pulses swell,
And thou art touched. Those tender notions,
  By Heaven, become thee passing well!

Once more in "splendid isolation"
  Thou standest with thy lofty views.
But feel not over-much vexation—
  'Tis this which most thy charm renews.
Once more ye two birds of a feather
  Disclose how like with like allies.
Like thee Sam's too good altogether;
  Money's no object in his eyes.

And yet, for his full satisfaction
  In kinship, something more is due:
Wilt thou not join thy kinsman's faction?
  Lend him thy ships, thine army too?
The honest fellow's army training
  Is not so far advanced as thine;
Then help him: both together straining
  You'll down the Spaniard, I opine.

Then haste! for scoffers nothing caring,
  Stand stoutly with thy friend allied!
A sight to set the gods a-staring,
  Forsooth, to see you side by side.
When danger seals this combination—
  When once your joint campaign begins—
The world will shout in admiration:
  "By Jove! a noble pair of twins!"



UNCLE SAM THE ADVENTURER. WILL HE GET BACK WITH A WHOLE SKIN?
From *Kladderadatsch*, May 8.

character. The opening page of *Kladderadatsch* is usually devoted to a poem that expresses its uppermost thought for the week. At our request Professor George M. Whicher, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, has turned three of these recent poems into English verses. We present Mr. Whicher's translations on this and the facing page, together with four cartoons reproduced from late numbers of *Kladderadatsch*. Herr Stutz is the great cartoonist of that paper. These drawings are all from his pencil. German-Americans who read *Kladderadatsch* have been not a little disgusted by the tone of this poetry, and by the bad opinion Herr Stutz obviously entertains of Uncle Sam's moral character.

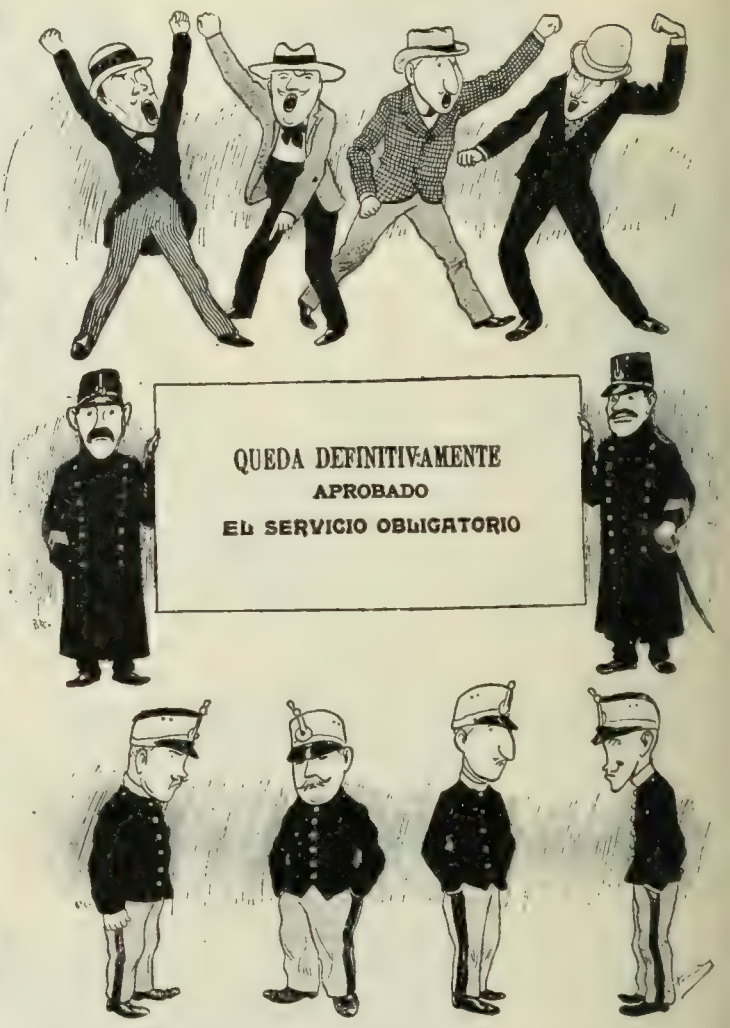


THE INTERNATIONAL FERRIS WHEEL.

"Just wait till I come up, then I'll get at old Yankee Sam!"

"Just wait till I come down, and I'll show the Yankee hog what a Spanish warrior can do!"

From *Kladderadatsch*, (Berlin).



BEFORE AND AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW IN SPAIN.

From the Barcelona *Comica*.



"How queerly you have gotten yourself up, Master Jonathan."

"I admit that this costume is not very practical, but I do claim that it has essentially the military charm."

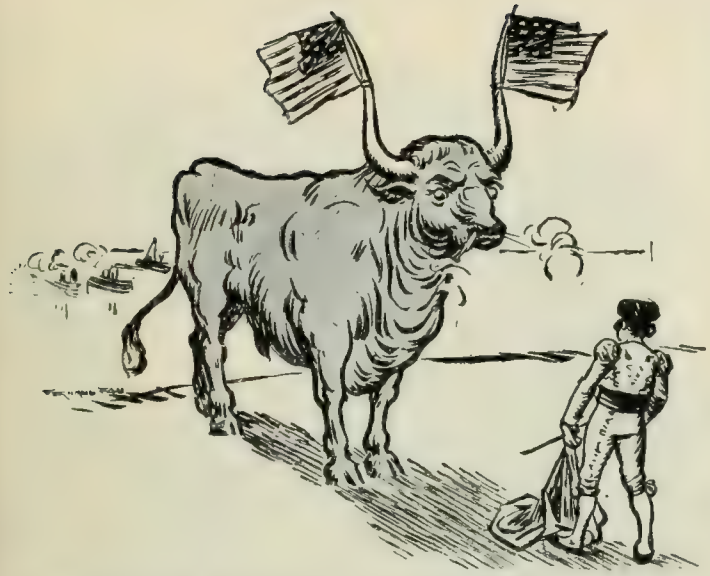
From *Le Rire*, Paris.



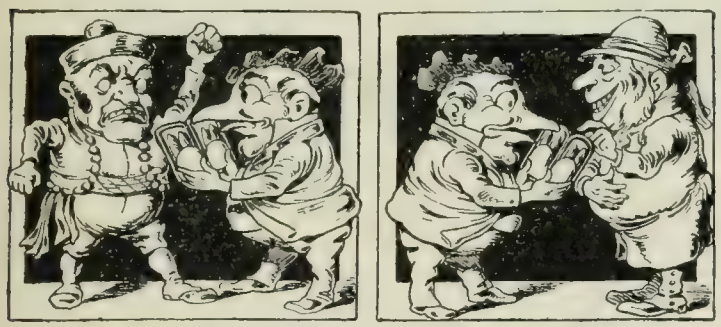
SIR JOHN TENNIEL'S ABSURD CONCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

"The duello. 'Oh, the pity of it!'"

From *Punch*, (London).



THE GALLANT SPANIARD AND THE SNORTING YANKEE.
"*Caramba!* my sword is perhaps a trifle too short, but happily its temper is excellent!"—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

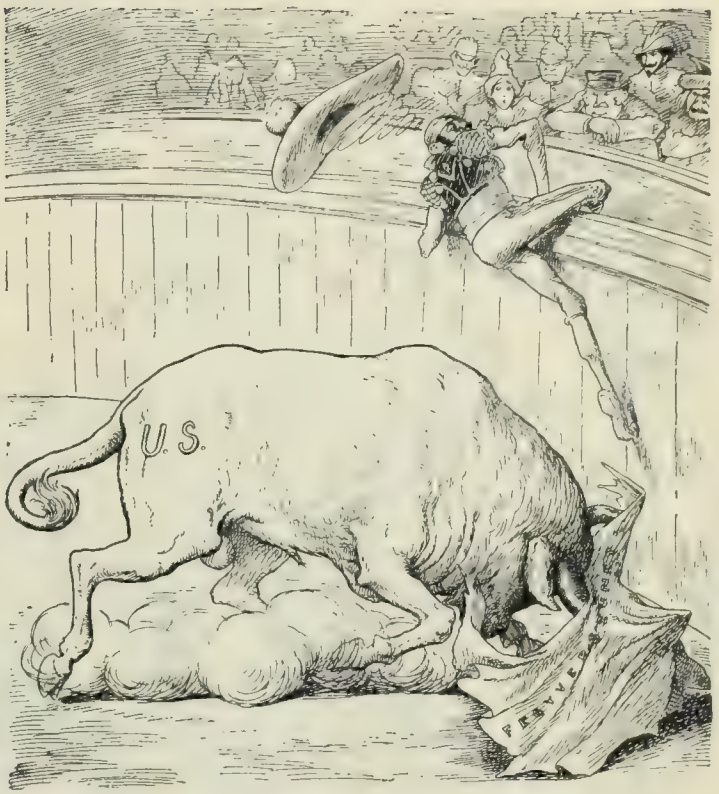


THE EXPRESSION OF A SPANIARD AND THAT OF AN AMERICAN WHEN ONE OFFERS AN "HAVANA" CIGAR.
From *Kikeriki* (Vienna).

The three Hungarian cartoons on this page are decidedly American in their sympathies. The contrast between the Budapest opinion of the Spanish toreador

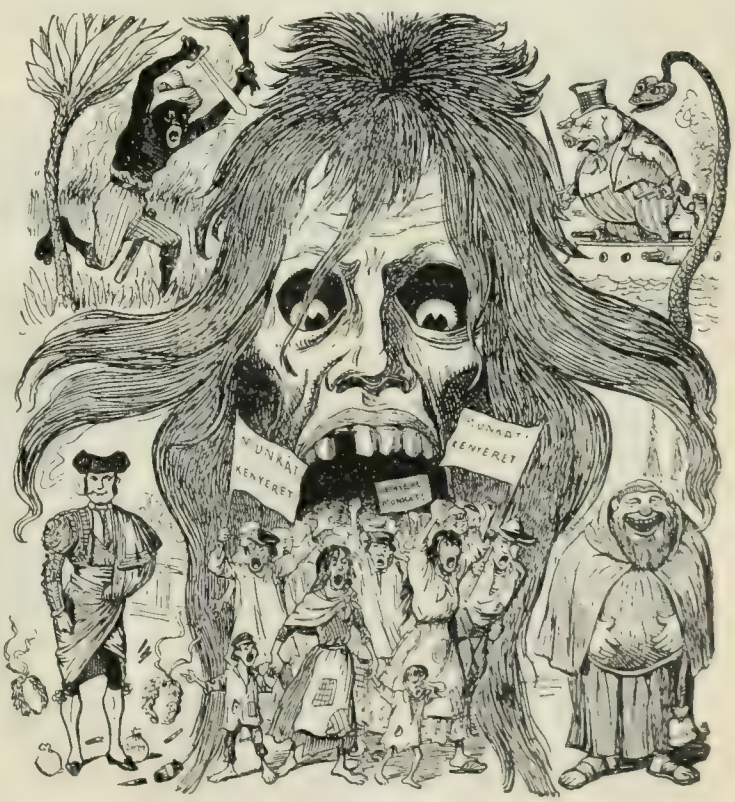


THE SPANISH DON QUIXOTE AND THE PORTUGUESE SANCHO.
From the *Bolond Istók* (Budapest, Hungary).



THE POLTROON SPANIARD AND THE AMERICAN BULL.
From the *Borsnem Yankó* (Budapest, Hungary).

and the Paris opinion as shown in the two drawings at the top of the page is highly amusing. The Hungarians, ever since the days of Kossuth, have been ardent friends of the American republic, and their views are not expressed by the Vienna foreign office. On the opposite page is an amusing Barcelona caricature which shows how popular enthusiasm for the war has been dampened by the adoption of a new army bill which makes military service universal and compulsory.



SPAIN'S DESPERATE PLIGHT.
From the *Borsnem Yankó* (Budapest, Hungary).

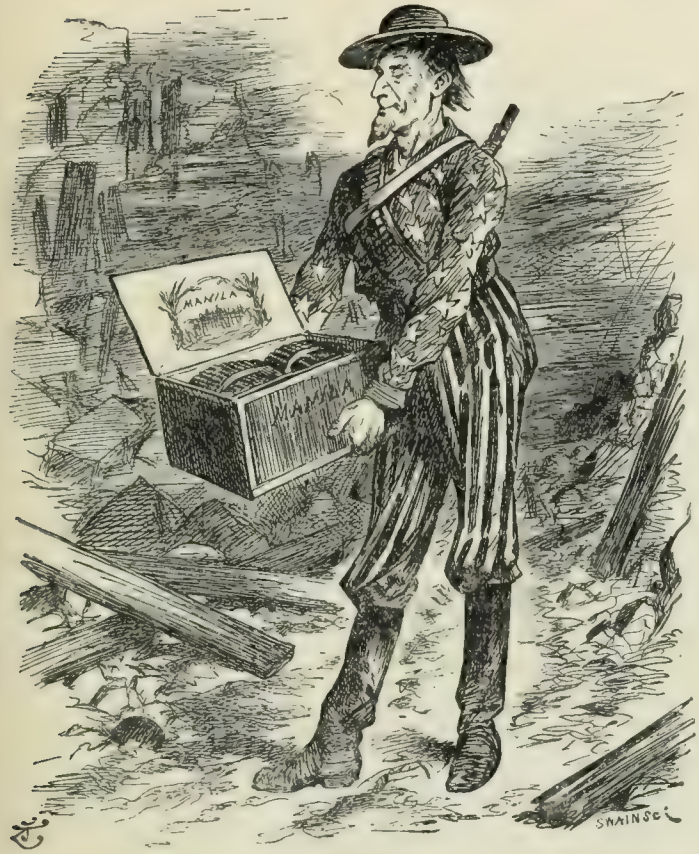


THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "RAPPROCHEMENT" OF LAST MONTH.
"Dear me, it was not always thus!"—From *Life* (New York).

Although the past month has brought many evidences of English friendliness to the United States—a state of affairs very pleasantly illustrated by Mr. Atwood, of *Life*, in the cartoon reproduced at the top of this page,—the successive numbers of London *Punch* have altogether failed to warm up toward Brother Jonathan.



THE PROBABLE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW YORK.—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).
(Apropos of the new Spanish taxes which apply to the property of the clergy.)



THE PRIZE BRAND.

COUSIN JONATHAN: These look very nice! Wonder if they'll be the better for *keeping?*"—From *Punch* (London).

All the traditions of that fine old Tory sheet are of prejudice against the United States. All the way from Daniel Webster to Abraham Lincoln, and from Lincoln to McKinley, *Punch's* caricaturists and rhymesters have lampooned "Cousin Jonathan." There is nothing bitter in its recent allusions to the American-Spanish war, but there is no heartiness of good-will. Its cartoons are more offensive in a certain easy-going contempt they exhibit than if they were distinctly hostile. The Mexican cartoon on the opposite page is a curious design suggested by the news that the present Spanish Government is compelling the ecclesiastical authorities to pay a large part of the war taxes.



THE KING OF THE SEAS.

KING COAL (*loq.*): "Aha! Peace or war, they can't get on without me!"—From *Punch* (London).



THE PATRIOT U.S.A.

Owner of Spanish Poultry. "GUESS I 'LL KILL THOSE FOWLS, ANYWAY!"

[According to the *Daily Mail*, "the hatred for Spaniards has grown so intense among the patriotic farmers of Westchester County, New York State, that they have begun killing all the Spanish fowls which they own. Colonel GREEN, of the Portchester Infantry, says he has killed six Spanish roosters which he owned, and that his neighbours are following his example."]

HERE 's three times three for Colonel GREEN
And Westchester farmers all!
The bravest patriots ever seen
To answer duty's call!
They might not meet the Spanish fleet
On the high seas cheek by jowl,
So with bowie and knife they began their strife,
And slaughtered the Spanish fowl!

They avenged the *Maine* on the farmyard don
Who dared in their ears to crow,
And his wives and chicks were set upon
With many a deadly blow!
E'en the hapless egg could no quarter beg
As it crunched 'neath the stalwart heel,
And the chick unborn must have known the scorn
That all honest patriots feel!

Here 's three times three for Colonel GREEN
And that rooster-slaying band,
Who showed the foe what men may mean
When threatened their native land!
And the Eagle's cry well nigh bust the sky
As he soared o'er the foreign crew,
And in proud Madrid men their faces hid
When they learned what Revenge could do!

From *Punch*, (London).

ADMIRAL DEWEY: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.

VERMONTERS seem to be strongly addicted to the annoying habit of getting up early. Ethan Allen was a Vermonter. One fine morning he arrived at Ticonderoga in ample time for an early breakfast. And a century and a quarter later Commodore George Dewey, another Vermonter, so far forgot himself as to violate the etiquette of Spanish warfare, which is supposed to take place at such times as not to interfere with meals or



COMMODORE DEWEY.

sleep, or any other amusement. In fact, George Dewey was seen in Manila harbor only a few hours after the Dons had gone to bed. So he proceeded to wake them up.

BIRTHPLACE.

Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. And if early rising really be a State quality, as Vermonters claim, prosperity follows hard upon the practice of it. To have seen the town of Montpelier is to have beheld the very embodiment of industry and thrift, and of comfortable wealth, their consequence. Everybody appears well-to-do, and, what is better, busy. The little city is bright and clean, with solid and tasteful houses of the colonial type, mostly of brick, set back behind broad shaded lawns. The wide streets are lined by magnificent elms, and the green hills of Vermont tower high above you on either side as you walk. Montpelier, like most Vermont towns, was built upon the hills first, and it was perhaps with reluctance that the settlers came down into the narrow valley of the Onion, now called the Winooski.

Montpelier owes not a little to Dr. Dewey, the admiral's father, who late in life was the founder of its most flourishing corporation. Like all foremost citizens of New England commonwealths he believed in education, and the results of education are patent in every feature of the place; in the splendid free library, in the art gallery, contributed by a liberal adopted citizen; in the architecture of the homes and of the State House, and even in the very book-shops of the town. Montpelier is not only a good place to come from, but unlike Dr. Johnson's famous estimate of Scotland, a better place to stay in.

"A CROWN THE CONQUEROR IS DUE."

This chances to be the motto of the ancestral arms of the Deweys. The first Dewey came to Dorchester, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1633, from Sandwich, England. The admiral is the ninth generation. Simeon Dewey, his grandfather, was born in Hanover, N. H., considerably over a hundred years ago, and bought a farm in Berlin, Vt., four miles from Montpelier. The family is long-lived. Mr. Charles Dewey, the admiral's brother, when in England some time ago, happened to overhear a British theory for American degeneracy. "Americans," said the critic, "are undersized and die early because they live upon pork and ice-water." Mr. Dewey hastened to thank his informant, replying that until then it had always been a mystery to him why his grandfather Simeon had been prematurely cut off at the early age of ninety-three. To him pork and ice-water were essentials.

In Berlin the admiral's father, Julius Yemans Dewey, M.D., was born in 1801. In 1822 he settled in Montpelier, marrying in 1825 Miss Mary Perrin. Four children were born, Charles, Edward, George, and Mary.

A HERO FOR A FATHER.

Broadly speaking there are two kinds of heroes: those who go abroad and win victories for their country and fame for themselves, and those who remain at home in the sphere where God has placed them, battling each day with trials, but winning their fight without plaudits, and often without even the knowledge of those nearest them. The Deweys are a fighting stock, and father and son fought and gained each his victory in his own way. For few walks of life offer more chances for noble deeds than that of a country doctor.

Julius Dewey when but a poor lad taught school in Montpelier, and earned enough money to enable him to study medicine and to get his degree. Such a man could not be but an early riser, and the future admiral learned his lesson young. He was more than once awakened by his father's cheery voice singing :

"My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?
Awake, my sluggish soul!
Nothing has half thy work to do,
And nothing is half so dull."

Dr. Dewey was a man of a deep, innate religion, and a breadth of doctrinal view by no means common in his time. He was the founder of Christ Episcopal Church in Montpelier, where the future admiral was baptized, went to Sunday-school, and was confirmed. The first funeral which took place there was that of George Dewey's mother, when he was but five years old.

Grace before meals was habitual at the doctor's house, and George's sister recalls many an irresistible grimace, when distinguished visitors chanced to be present, from a mischievous youngster at the far end of the table in the midst of the prayer. The doctor was a man who had conquered a temper in his early days, and none of his children ever saw him in anger. He looked persistently upon the happy side of life, and believed in laughter above quinine. Far and near over the country-side was he known and loved, and many a forlorn patient brightened, be the day ever so rainy, when he caught sight of *Lady* in the doctor's gig. And the doctor was never too tired or too preoccupied to tell the children anecdotes when he came home to dinner or supper. He loved children, not only his own, but all children, and this is one of many traits the admiral inherits from him. Never a Sunday evening passed in the little house opposite the State House without the hymns with the children after church. The doctor knew them all by heart. He was fond of music and poetry. Burns was his favorite, and no wonder. Then came Shakespeare and Cowper.

The doctor had a cheery but strong face and a healthful, ruddy complexion. As may be guessed, he was not a politic man, and he had his own opinions and gave them strongly when called upon. He had always maintained he would give his sons as good an education as was in his power, and he kept his word. He always kept his word. He married three times, all his children being those of his first wife. When he got to be fifty, having saved something out of his practice, he formed the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing it very prosperous.



DR. JULIUS DEWEY,
(Father of the admiral.)

He had always expressed a wish to "go in harness," and thus he went at the age of seventy-six to the Green Mount Cemetery, high on the hill above the scene of his labors. Admiral Dewey has often said that of all the great and public men he has met in his wide experience in the world, his father stands first in character. Yes, Dr. Dewey was a hero, in that he fought the battle of a hard life and won with honor.

GEORGE DEWEY'S BOYHOOD.

The doctor had a name for his son George which rings with a strangely prophetic sound after the years—he called him his "little hero." Well the doctor knew the timber of which the lad was made. It was not given him to foresee

when George was scampering barefoot over the hills the great victory in tropic climes that was to quicken the pulse of the world, but before the doctor died he had talked with the great Farragut in New York, where the admiral had seized his hand and said with a genuine emotion :

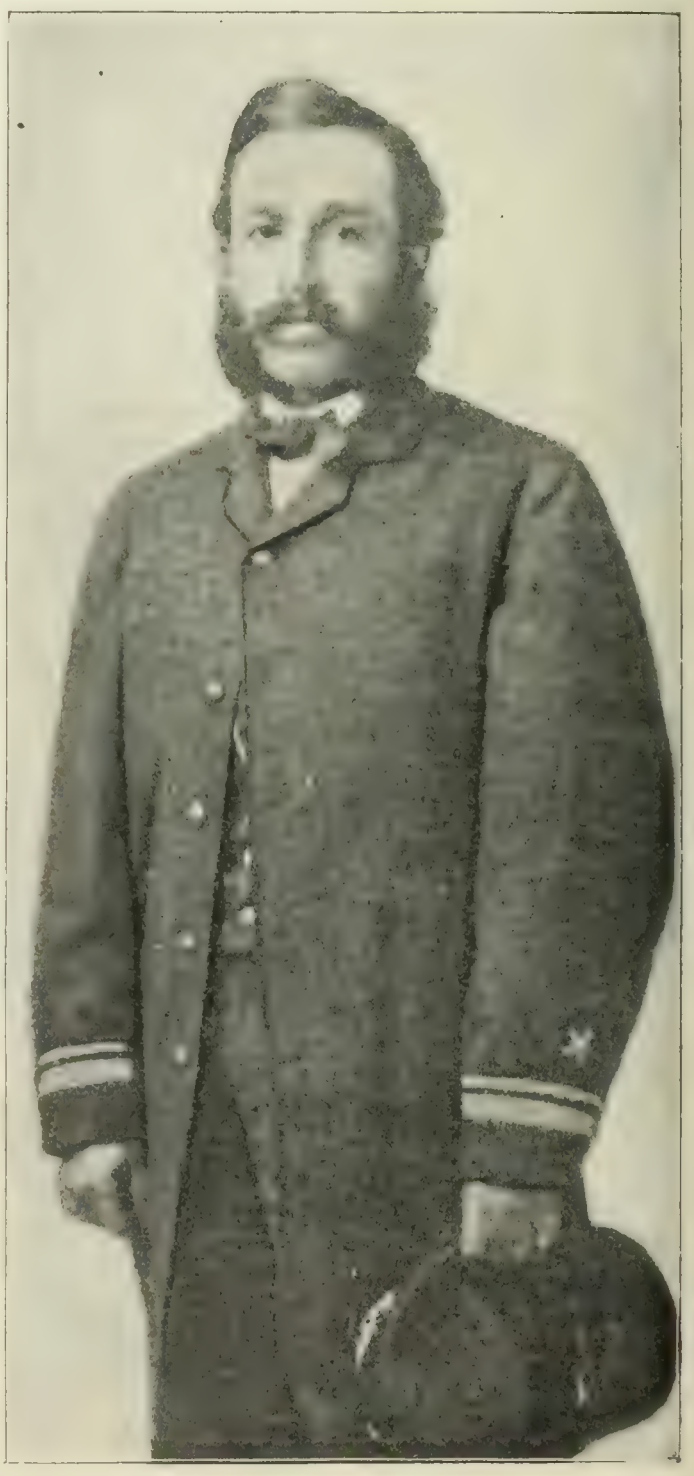
"Sir, your son George is a worthy and a brave officer. He has an honorable record and some day will make his own mark."

Surely, that was something of a reward !

The cottage where George was born and passed his childhood still stands, but it has been removed some distance down the street from its old site, directly across from the white-columned State House. In bygone days it was a vine-clad cottage, and the Onion River ran through the pleasant fields and gardens behind it, between weeping willows and stone walls. The steep velvet side of a hill rises from its farther bank. Little George loved that river; his bare feet knew every stone in it. One day he was summoned out of the rapids and dragged reluctant into the parlor to meet "company." The "company" still have a vivid memory of the very small boy with the roguish black eyes and restless face—none too clean—and of the sinewy bare little legs, and even of the battered straw hat, innocent of brim, which he held bashfully in his hand while the introduction was in progress.

George's sister Mary, two years younger, was his constant companion when his excellency permitted. She knew no keener joy than that of plodding after him many a weary mile with a tin of worms. To bait his hook was a privilege unspeakable. How often of late has she lived over those years while awaiting news of him from the far-away Orient! George was not a great reader in those days. "Robinson Crusoe" pleased him and aroused a passion for adventure in far-away lands which he took out in tramps over his own Vermont mountains, with sister Mary, perhaps, as man Friday. But a fateful day came when his big brother Charles, twelve years older, presented him with a copy of the "Life of Hannibal." Snow lay thick on the steep slope behind the State House, and over it a heavy crust with surface like glass. To ten-year-old Hannibal here was a Jungfrau ready to hand and well-nigh as formidable. Orders were at once issued to sister Mary, in this instance the army and all the appurtenances thereof, who cheerfully left her "Child's Life of Queen Bess" and the cozy fireside to follow her captain over the Alps—no mean undertaking—and afterward to pay for her loyalty, poor little soul, by a week in bed. History does not mention what happened to George.

It could scarce be expected that a general or an admiral should go through life without fighting. Fights occurred in those days, though the town records of Montpelier fail to reveal time or place or results. If rumor be true, however, results were with the future admiral. He was a born leader, and owned a temper that kind Dr. Dewey had more than once to reckon with. George had a wiry little frame, and its constant activity made the gaining of flesh quite out of the question. The Rev. Mr. Wright, a prominent clergyman of Montpelier, remembers the admiral at this period very well. Mr. Wright



LIEUTENANT DEWEY IN 1861.



DEWEY AT THE TIME OF HIS MARRIAGE IN 1867.

was a schoolmate. "George was always a fighting boy," said he. So is the child father to the man.

Mr. Wright also recalls going to "nigger minstrel" shows in George Dewey's barn. George was the life and soul of these shows (and they were by no means confined to such low comedy as minstrels)—he was business manager, stage manager, took the leading parts, and I believe the future admiral's productions were exclusively brought forth here. Sister Mary invariably preferred the audience and a back seat, whence she could admire without being seen. But on one occasion, the regular leading lady (ten years old) being unavoidably absent, Mary was peremptorily told to come forward and take the part. "But I don't know it all, George," she objected. That made no difference. George was to fire his pistol at the awkward crisis, and so Mary carried off the matter, on the whole, very creditably.

This pistol-shooting, by the way, proved a huge drawing card, and attracted such crowds to the theater that there was scarce standing room. A wholly unwarranted interference on the part of the neighbors put an untimely end to plays and play bills by an edict from the doctor. A peanut stand near the door, another feature of popularity, modern managers might do well to copy.

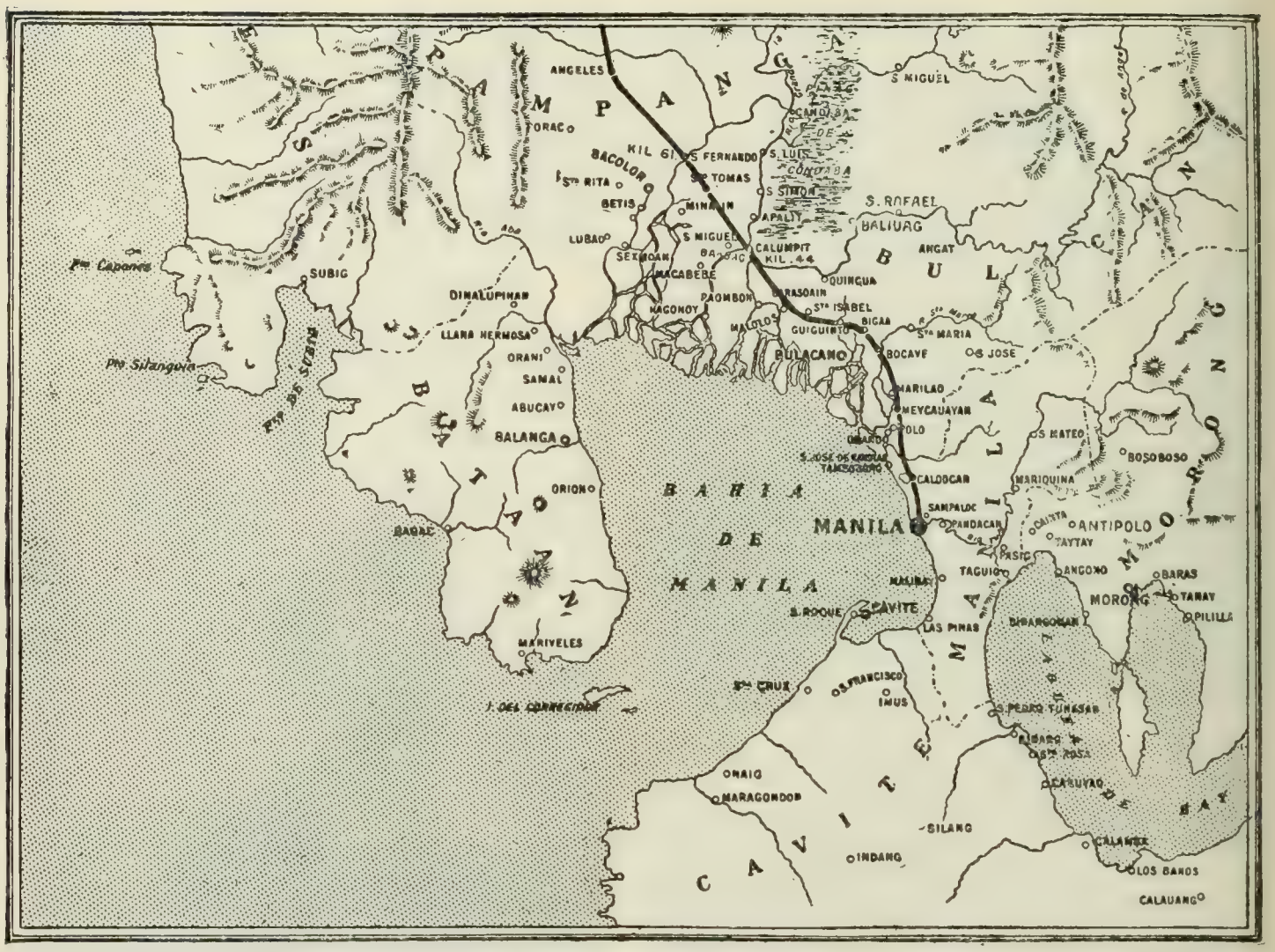
The bump of destructiveness seems to be a necessary attribute to the fighting character, and it was not lacking in George Dewey. His chief offense in this direction was the killing of a pet dove which belonged to a young lady of twelve in the neighborhood. But since this very trait in the admiral has finally led to the destruction of all the Spanish ships he could lay hands on, he has recently, though not until recently, been forgiven by the aggrieved lady, who still lives in Montpelier. She has so far gone against her convictions as to have penned him a letter of congratulation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FIRST CRUISE.

It is not generally known that the admiral's first cruise took place when he was no older than eleven. It happened in this wise: he started out one day in his father's buggy, accompanied by his friend Will Redfield, bent upon an over



TAKEN IN 1885, WHEN DEWEY WAS A COMMANDER ON THE "PENSACOLA."



MAP OF THE APPROACHES TO MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF LUZON.

land trip of adventure—to drive the cows home, it has been said. But when they câme to the Dog River, which enters the Winooski some distance from the town, they found it higher than the oldest inhabitant had ever seen it, the ford impassable from recent rains. William prudently counseled turning back, but to this the admiral would not listen.

"What man hath done, man can do," said he, and he whipped up his horse and went at the ford *four bells*. Needless to say, he found no bottom; the superstructure of his frail craft, which in this case was the buggy-top, cast adrift and floated swiftly away toward Lake Champlain, while the admiral, serene as ever, and the thoroughly frightened William, clambered on board the horse and managed to land in safety. When the boy reached home the doctor was away on a professional call, and an innate sense of tactics bade George go directly to bed, without waiting for supper. The father found him apparently asleep, but was not deceived, and immediately began to chide him for his rashness, when his son replied from the depths of the covers:

"You ought to be thankful that my life wath thpared."

Alas! the future admiral lisped.

SCHOOLING.

George Dewey was sent first, when a little chap, to the Washington County Grammar School in Montpelier. The scholars there did not have the reputation of being amenable to discipline, and it is to be feared that George was no exception to the rule. To this school, after a variety of failures, came Mr. Z. K. Pangborn, now Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, of the Jersey City *Journal*. The boys, quite exhilarated by the success they had had with former masters, made a bold stand, with young George Dewey to the front and center. George was at once called upon for examination, but the spirit of mutiny being rife within him, he declined to go. The dominie thereupon seized the collar of young Dewey with one hand and his whip with the other; no quarter being cried, none was given, and the lad got a whipping the like of which had never been served out in that district. He was then told to

go home, and Mr. Pangborn went along, the rest of the school trooping at his heels. Dr. Dewey stood at his door, and sizing the situation at sight of the procession, dismissed the boys and took the schoolmaster and George to his study.

"What is it, my son?" he asked.

In answer, George stripped off coat and shirt and showed a back covered with red stripes, which gave his father more pain than he felt himself. But the doctor was a just man—a very just one. Perceiving that George was still not as repentant as he should be, he brought him round by declaring that he himself would add to the punishment if Mr. Pangborn had not given enough. The hint proved sufficient.

It was natural that a boy of Dewey's spirit should grow to have an affection for the dominie who did not flinch from his duty. When Mr. Pangborn went to Johnson, Vt., a year or so afterward to establish a private academy, George followed him thither by his own request. Perhaps it was here he wrote the essays on "Fame" which his sister treasured for a quarter of a century or more and sent to him six years ago. Captain Dewey replied upon reading it over that it was much better than he ever expected to write again.

At fifteen he went to the Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., and it was while there he conceived a strong taste for a military life and expressed a desire to go to Annapolis. This was greatly against his father's wishes. But it had never been the doctor's policy to thwart his children, and he consented. It so happened that Dewey mentioned his ambition to George Spalding, a schoolmate of his, to discover that Spalding had like designs. It was Spalding who obtained the appointment and Dewey the alternate through Senator Foote. But fate, in the guise of a stern New England mother, stepped in at this juncture, and so it came about that the Rev. George B. Spalding preached a war sermon in Syracuse, N. Y., upon the occasion of his old schoolmate's great victory.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Dewey entered the class of '54 at the age of seventeen. At that time he was a strong, active boy of medium height, with flashing black eyes and shoulders beginning to broaden. He could swim as one born to the water should, and excelled in all out-door exercises. At Annapolis he found the line sharply drawn between the Northern and Southern boys, and George proceeded at once to get into trouble. He had a spirit that would bear no insult, and he was singled out by the leader of the Southern lads as the most promising of the Northern faction for a little excitement. The Southerner was not disappointed. George was far from resenting the term of "Yankee;" he thought that of "dough-face" more opprobrious, and and as the quarrel grew his enemy did not stop there. So one day, coming out of mess George waited for him and calmly knocked him down, and got decidedly the better of the mix-up that followed. Some time afterward he had an inkstand hurled at his head in the reading-room, which resulted in another personal encounter, with the freshman admiral again victorious. But



THE SPANISH FLEET THAT WAS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.



Copyright, *Scientific American.*

THE "OLYMPIA"—COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

the matter did not end even here, for the Southerner wrote a challenge to mortal combat with pistols at close range. The offer was accepted with alacrity, the seconds chosen, and even the ground paced off, when the classmates, seriously alarmed, informed some of the officers stationed at Annapolis. And so again fate was kind to Dewey's country.

It is pleasant to learn, when now the South and the North are firmly united under the one flag with one heart for our country, that the breach was eventually healed. On both sides were lads of honor and courage quick to recognize these qualities in the other, and as the class became united George Dewey grew to be one of its most popular members. Somehow, a quiet fellow who can "do things" is always popular, and George was this kind.

Young Dewey was graduated in 1858, number five in his class. But fourteen out of perhaps sixty-five who started in received diplomas. George was not naturally a student, but he excelled in the study of seamanship. It may be well to mention here that Admiral Dewey is the logical result of a system which produces the best naval officers in the world. The reason of this is not far to seek. We have not only the very finest of material to choose from, for the American officer combines valuable qualities of his own with the necessary traits which are found in the English and other northern races, but also because the whole result of the Annapolis training may be summed up in the phrase "the survival of the fittest." It is the refined metal alone that comes out. At Annapolis a lad is thrown entirely upon his own resources. He knows there is no bottom under him if he falls; and he is forced to enter into competition with the brightest minds from all over the country for his only existence, as it were. And he is put to a discipline and hardship more rigid than that of the enlisted man aboard ship. His superiors know no such thing as favor.

George Dewey entered the Academy with a hatred of lying. He went into the service with this feeling intensified, and in all the years he has been at sea he has been lenient with Jack for every offense but this.

As a midshipman he was sent to the European station, cruising for two years in the Mediterranean on the *Wabash*, with Captain Barron, of Virginia, who afterward joined the Confederate navy. Visiting Jerusalem, he sent an olive-wood cane to his grandfather, then living in Vermont. The old gentleman died with that cane by his side, and his very last words were of affection for the grandson who had sent it. In 1860 George returned to Annapolis to be examined for a commission, showing his ability by leading his fellows. This stand, combined with that of his graduation, gave him a final rating of three in his class.

DEWEY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

A great deed like the victory of Manila is not the accomplishment of an hour, nor yet of a day, but of a lifetime. The spirit that impelled the eleven-year-old hero across the flood was the same, to be sure, as that which sent Commodore Dewey into a black harbor in the Malay archipelago, past unknown shallows and frowning forts and over torpedoes to fight a treacherous race. But in the commodore boyish daring was tempered by years of hard study of his profession and other years of hard fighting in some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War.

Dewey was at home in Montpelier when Sumter was fired upon. One week afterward he secured his commission as a lieutenant and was ordered to the steam sloop *Mississippi*, of the west Gulf squadron. He was then twenty-three years of age, and the black eye had become piercing. It will be remembered that Farragut raised his flag over this fleet in February, 1862. The *Mississippi* was the only side-wheeler of the lot. Commander Melancthon Smith was her captain and Dewey her first lieutenant. Early in April the larger ships, the *Mississippi* among them, were unloaded and hauled over the bar, and by the night of the 23d the squadron was ready for the business of running past the formidable batteries of St. Philip and Jackson, ready to conquer the Con-

federate fleet beyond and to press on to New Orleans.

Farragut divided his ships into two divisions, Capt. Theodorus Bailey to have command of that going first, and the *Mississippi* was the third in his line. Decks were whitewashed, no lights were showing, and the night was inky black save



THE "REINA CRISTINA," THE FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL MONTOJO.

for the lurid red of an occasional Confederate fire. The big ships, having a speed of only eight knots, hugged the shore to avoid the swift current. On, on they steamed, a slow, stately procession that knew no check, until the flames of the broadside guns leaped into the very ports of the batteries and the shot struck in mid-air. So close were they that the gunners hurled curses at each other across the narrow space of black water. On the high bridge of the side-wheeler, in the midst of belching smoke and flame, stood Dewey, guiding the *Mississippi* as calmly as though he were going up New York Bay on a still afternoon in Indian summer. He was a perfect master of himself.

"Do you know the channel, Dewey?" Captain Smith asked anxiously and more than once as he paced from port to starboard. The lieutenant was very young, only twenty-four, and the situation would have tried a veteran.

"Yes, sir," replied Dewey with confidence each time. But he admitted afterward that he expected to ground any moment.

This is how Chief Engineer Baird, U. S. N., who was there, remembers him: "I can see him now in the red and yellow glare flung from the cannon-mouths. It was like some terrible thunder-storm with almost incessant lightning. For an instant all would be dark and Dewey unseen. Then the forts would belch forth, and there he was away up in the midst of it, the flames from the guns almost touching him and the big shot and shell passing near enough to him to blow him over with their breath, while he held firmly to the bridge rail. Every time the dark came back I felt sure that we would never see Dewey again. But at the next flash there he stood. His hat was blown off and his eyes were aflame. But he gave his orders with the air of a man in thorough command of himself. He took in everything. He saw a point of advantage and seized it at once. And when from around the hull of the *Pensacola* the rebel ram darted, Dewey like a flash saw what was best to be done, and as he put his knowledge into words the head of the *Mississippi* fell off, and as the ram came up alongside the entire starboard broadside plunged a mass of iron shot and shell through her armor and she began to sink. Her crew ran her ashore and escaped. A boat's crew from our ship went on board, thinking to extinguish the flames which our broadside had started and capture her. But she was too far gone. Dewey took us all through the fight, and in a manner which won the warmest praise, not only of all on board, but of Farragut himself. He was cool



THE "ISLA DE CUBA,"

(To which the Spanish admiral transfered his flag when the *Reina* was destroyed.)

from first to last, and after we had passed the fort and reached safety and he came down from the bridge his face was black with smoke, but there wasn't a drop of perspiration on his brow."

Things began to go wrong on the river a year

later, and Farragut once more ran up from the Gulf to adjust them. Port Hudson shoals and currents are among the most dangerous on the stream, and it was while running the forts here that the *Mississippi* was lost. The *Hartford* and *Albatross* led, then came the *Monongahela* and *Kineo*, the *Richmond* and *Genesee*, followed by the *Mississippi* alone. The *Monongahela* and her consort both grounded, though they managed to get off. But directly opposite the center of the Port Hudson battery the *Mississippi* stuck hard and fast, as fair a target as could be wished. Shot after shot was poured into her until her hull was riddled, and she had to be abandoned. She was hit two hundred and fifty times in half an hour. The officers who took the first boats never returned, and so the task of getting the men to safety devolved upon Lieutenant Dewey. Twice he went to the *Richmond* and twice came back, until at last he and Captain Smith stood alone on the deck. She was set afire in five places. "Are you sure she will burn, Dewey?" the captain asked as he paused at the gangway. Dewey risked his life to go to the ward-room for a last look, and together they left the ship, Dewey without his coat-tails, sorrowfully, with the shot splashing all around them.

Lieutenant Dewey was then made first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat. The admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoiter, and he grew to have a great liking for the quiet young lieutenant. The Southerners had a way of rushing a field piece to the top of the high bank, firing point-blank at the gunboat, and then of backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot. Said he:

"Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant? Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?"

A day or so after the admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue: but the admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude, and finally declared:

"Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it!"

Lieutenant Dewey that same year was at Donaldsonville, and afterward succeeded to the temporary command of the *Monongahela* when her captain, Abner Read, was killed

If getting into the thick of the fighting be deemed good fortune (and Admiral Dewey would call it so), Lieutenant Dewey was one of the luckiest officers in the war. He was Commodore Henry Knox Thatcher's first lieutenant on the *Colorado* at Fort Fisher in December and January, 1864–65. The *Colorado*, you may be sure, was well within striking distance of the fort, but, being a wooden ship, was in the second circle. Toward the end of the second engagement, when matters were moving the right way, Admiral Porter signaled Thatcher to close in and silence a certain part of the works. As the ship had already received no inconsiderable damage, her officers remonstrated. But Dewey, who, in addition to dash and bravery, had now acquired marked tactical ability, was quick to see the advantage to be gained by the move. "We shall be safer in there," he said quietly, "and the work can be taken in fifteen minutes." It was. The New York *Times*, commenting upon this part of the action, spoke of it as "the most beautiful duel of the war." When Admiral Porter came to congratulate Commodore Thatcher the latter said, generously:

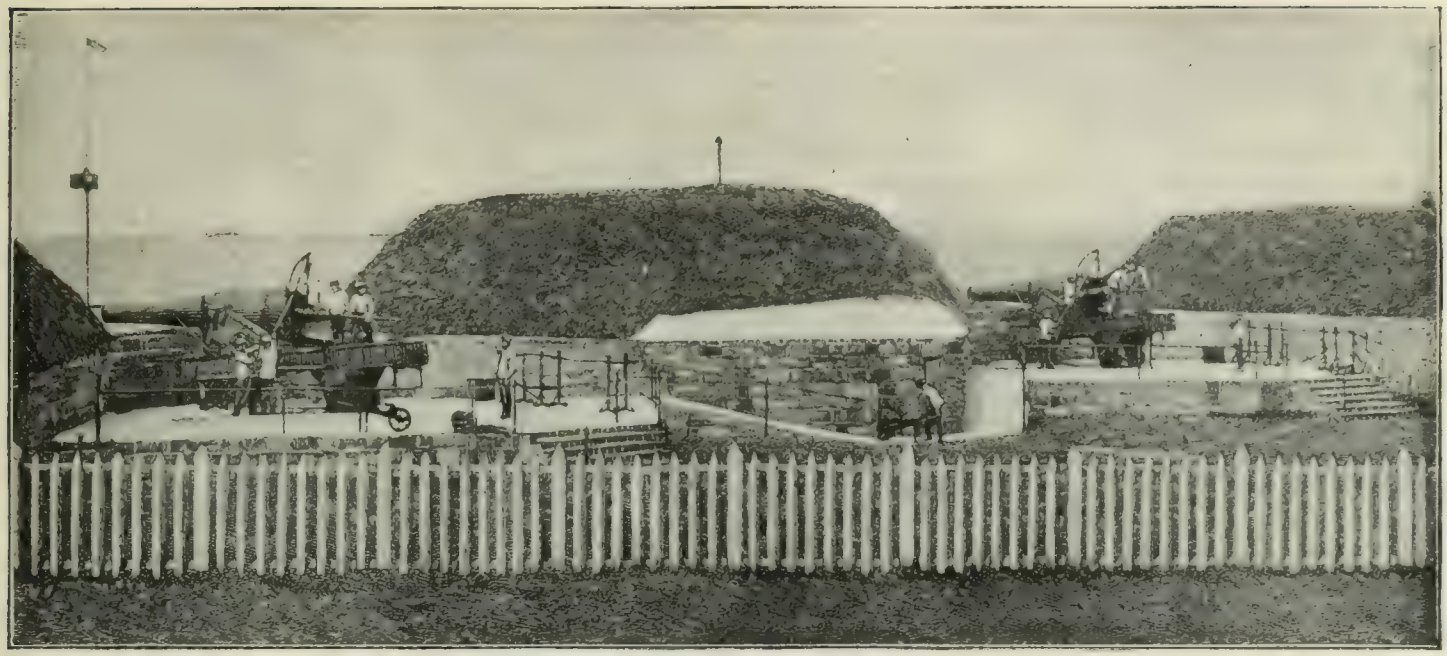
"You must thank Lieutenant Dewey, sir. It was his move."

The "move" won for Thatcher the nomination of acting rear admiral, and when, next month, he was sent to relieve Farragut at Mobile Bay, he recommended Dewey for his fleet captaincy. Probably the Department hesitated for fear of arousing jealousy, to give so great a promotion to so young a man, for Dewey was not appointed. But in March, 1865, two months after Fort Fisher, his courage was promptly rewarded by a commission as a lieutenant-commander.

SERVICE AFLOAT AND ASHORE—HIS MARRIAGE.

After the war Lieutenant-Commander Dewey served for two years on the European squadron, first on the *Kearsarge* and then on the flagship *Colorado*. In 1867, while on duty at Portsmouth, he became engaged to Miss Susy Goodwin, daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, known as the "fighting governor" of New Hampshire. In 1868 he was attached to the Naval Academy, then in charge of Admiral Porter, and many officers now in the navy have a keen recollection of the hospitable quarters on the *Santee*. In 1870 he received his first command, that of the *Narragansett*. In 1872 came the great and, so far as the public knows, the only cloud upon his life. Late in that year he was left a widower. The admiral has one son, George Goodwin Dewey, born in 1872. He has not followed his father's career, but after graduating at Princeton has embarked in business in New York City.

In 1875 Lieutenant-Commander Dewey was advanced to be commander and was assigned to the Light-House Board. Next he was in command of the *Juniata*, of the Asiatic squadron, and recent events showed that he employed his opportunities to good advantage. He was honored in 1884, upon attaining his captaincy, by



BEHIND THE FORTIFICATIONS AT CAVITE.

receiving the *Dolphin*, which was among the very first vessels in our new navy, then known as the "White Squadron."

It was in New York harbor, while on the *Dolphin*, that Captain Dewey showed how thoroughly he knew the vagaries of human nature as well as the principles of good discipline. Perhaps he bore in mind some lesson inculcated in early youth by a wise father. At any rate, the admiral has always been noted for his ability to deal with "Jack." The "Jack" in question was a paymaster's yeoman, or something of the kind, and he refused to obey an order of the first lieutenant, because, he said, it was outside the line of his duty. The lieutenant, after vainly remonstrating with him, reported the matter to Captain Dewey, who sauntered out on deck and looked his man through and through, which made the yeoman exceedingly uncomfortable. Nevertheless he remained stubborn. "What!" said the captain, "you refuse! Do you know that that is mutiny? When you entered the service you swore to obey your superior officers." The man was silent and made no move, whereupon the captain very quietly told the corporal to call the guard, stood the obdurate yeoman on the far side of the deck, and bade the marines load. Then he took out his watch. "Now, my man," said he, "you have just five minutes in which to obey that order," and began to call the minutes. At the fourth count the yeoman moved off with considerable alacrity, and has since been one of the strongest opponents of the policy of tampering with the "old man," as the admiral has been for some time erroneously but affectionately called in the forecastle.

From the *Dolphin*, in 1885, Captain Dewey went to the *Pensacola*, then flagship of the European squadron. Since 1888 he has occupied various responsible positions on shore, such as a second time a member of the Light-House Board and chief of the Bureau of Equipment. At his promotion to be commodore he went to the head of the Board of Inspection and Survey. It is said that the commodore was averse to the Asiatic station, where he hoisted his burgee on the first day of the present year. He had been in poor health, however, and welcomed sea duty on that account, as did his friends for him. But war with Spain was then among the strong probabilities, and Commodore Dewey regretted being sent so far away from the Atlantic, which the naval experts considered was to be the principal battle-ground. As the commodore was leaving New York for his new station he made the remark, which has since proved to have been not without significance, that he was to be the first commodore in Asiatic waters since Perry. As it turned out he went, as ever, into the thick of it. The Department put the right man into the right place.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The characters of Admiral Dewey and of his father, Dr. Dewey, are in many respects strongly alike, despite the different fields of usefulness in which each has been placed. Both have the same quiet sense of humor and the habit of looking at the bright side of life. Both are the rare type of man who does that duty which comes to hand with all his might. The doctor was a man to be trusted implicitly;

so is the admiral, and that fact has even become a by-word at the Navy Department. The doctor's nature was essentially religious, of the special kind of religion which is known as charity; Dr. Dewey's charity began at home, with his children, to spread over the country-side. The admiral's has spread wherever Jack Tar has trod. He makes no parade of religion; his devotional books and his Bible are hid in his cabin where none can see them. But they are there. The admiral has won fame because it came in the line of duty. He did not seek it, but the custom he had formed of doing things well made it inevitable. And this custom he got from his father.

Both men are quiet. The admiral talks but little and never about himself. He also comes naturally by a love of music and has an excellent voice; there are many men and women now in Montpelier who remember with pleasure the guitar he brought home from Norwich and the songs he sang to it. At Annapolis he was a member of the midshipmen's choir. He also inherits from the doctor his love of children. The youngsters in his native town call him "Uncle Captain," and when he revisits the old place he is frequently surrounded by a juvenile audience, for he tells a child's story to perfection, which in itself is no mean gift. Of late years his health has not been rugged, but he is an ardent sportsman, indulging his taste when it is possible, but of all lubberly exercises he prefers riding. His manner with strangers is almost reserved, but cordial; with friends he is unmistakably earnest. Outside the study of tactics and of his profession, which he has made most thoroughly, he has read little.

The admiral, as may be supposed, has an eminently human side to him. He is exceedingly popular, especially in Washington, where he belongs to several clubs, the Metropolitan and the Army and Navy. He is also a member of the University Club, of New York, and was at one time of the Somerset, Boston. At the farewell dinner given to him in November of last year, Colonel Hopkins recited some verses of his own which seem to embody the enthusiastic esteem in which the commodore is held:

"Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulldogs roar,
To back a friend or breast a foe,
We pledge the commodore.

"We know our honor'll be sustained
Where'er his pennant flies;
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power defies."

Perhaps the admiral has gained a somewhat unjust reputation in regard to dress; he has, at least, proved that the art of being spick and span is not at variance with that of a sea fighter. He has done more: he has settled it for all time that they go together properly. A neat appearance runs a long way toward one's estimate of a man, and if the admiral really is as particular to shift into evening clothes at the stroke of the bell as he is to change the watch at sea, that is as it should be. One of the most vivid recollections which a niece at Montpelier retains of her uncle is a long row of boots strung outside of the captain's door.

This peculiarity has served to raise him in the estimation of the men forward, who believe that an officer should be everything that he requires of his ship. And however they may grumble at scrubbing and "bright-work," they have no use for a captain who lets his ship go. The admiral, in return, has a strong sympathy for the enlisted man. "Give him a show. He'll be good now," is a remark he has often been heard to make. He bears in mind the hardships of forecastle life, and is almost long suffering of liberty-breakers, foc'sle-scrappers, and others who come aboard not quite what they should be. Intuitively a leader of men, he has found the faintly drawn line between leniency on the one hand and imposition on the other. A factor in the Manila victory by no means to be despised was the enlisted man, and it may be counted upon as certain that the Jackies of the Asiatic squadron were one and all for Dewey.

A bluejacket who made a cruise with him tells this characteristic story in the New York *Sun*. I give it in his own words, that the flavor may not be lost: "We hadn't been to sea with him long before we got next to how he despised a liar. One of the petty officers went ashore at Gibraltar, got mixed up with the soldiers in the canteens on the hill, and came off to the ship paralyzed. He went before the captain at the mast the next morning. He gave Dewey the 'two-beers-and-sunstruck' yarn.

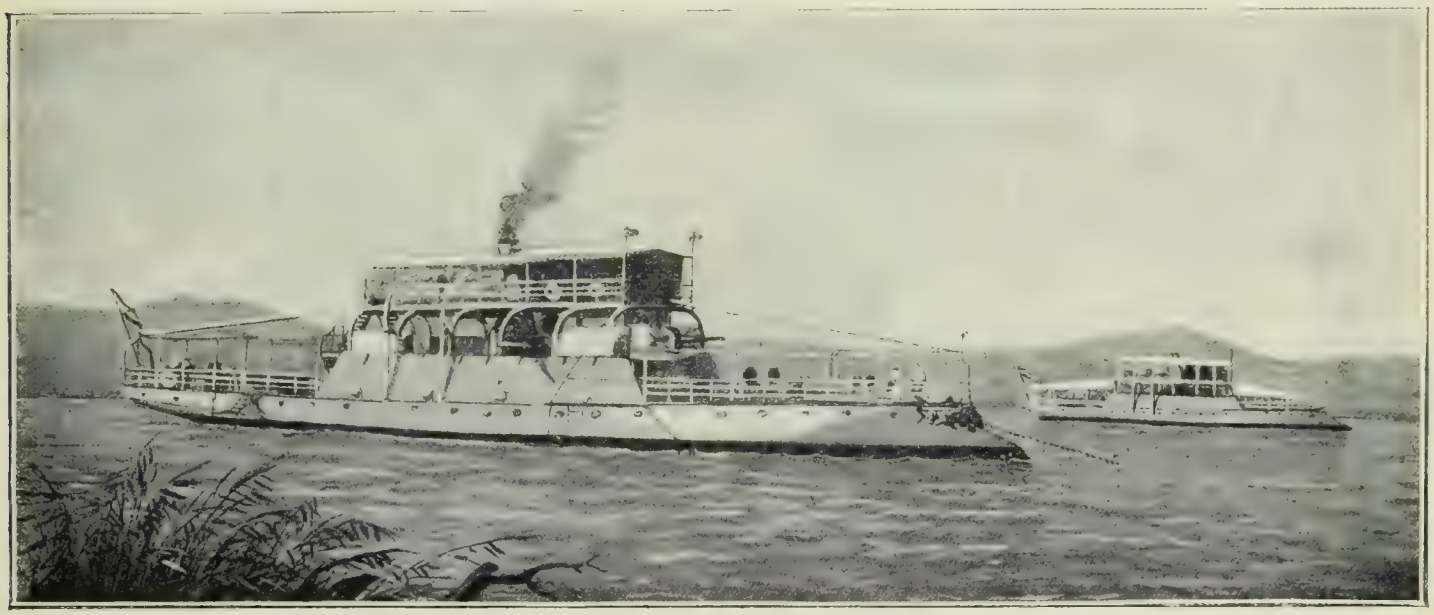
"'You're lying, my man,' said Dewey. 'You were very drunk. I myself heard you aft in my cabin. I will not have my men lie to me. I don't expect to find total abstinence in a man-o'-war crew. But I do expect them to tell me the truth, and I am going to have them tell me the truth. Had you told me candidly that you took the drop too much on your liberty, you'd have been forward by this time, for you, at least, returned to the ship. For lying you get ten days in irons. Let me have the truth hereafter. I am told you are a good seaman. A good seaman has no business lying.'

"After that there were few men aboard who didn't throw themselves on the mercy of the court when they waltzed up to the stick before Dewey, and none of us ever lost anything by it.

He'd have to punish us in accordance with regulations, but he had a great way of ordering the release of men he had to sentence to the brig before their time was half worked out."

MANILA AND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

It is impossible at this writing, for lack of accurate reports, to give a just account of the battle of Manila Bay. One thing, however, is sure, that the most important factor in this fight, as in



TYPICAL SPANISH GUNBOATS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

any other in which our navy may be engaged, is the coolness, discipline, and ability of the man behind the gun. This of course includes the captains and their officers, for whom no praise is too great; and even the commodore himself! If any man ever fairly earned promotion and honors, that man is Admiral Dewey.

It is very generally declared by experts both here and abroad that the odds were decidedly against Dewey. The odds were not against him, naturally, after he had sailed past Corregidor Island and down to Cavité over a lot of torpedoes and had surprised the Spanish admiral and his men out of the remainder of their night's sleep. But it must be borne in mind that Dewey went in there without a positive knowledge of the majority of the elements with which he had to deal. He was sure of his men; of course, any American commander is. And he was sure of himself. But the modern warship had yet to be tried in the balance. The Spanish chart of the bay was uncertain and actually found worthless after the battle had begun. The Spaniards, relieved of their astonishment and consternation, had a great deal in their favor. Although their fleet was not the equal of ours, their guns were by no means poor and were much better than their marksmanship. Their ships were light of draught and so able to keep in the shoal water out of reach of our larger vessels; and lastly, but of great importance, they were backed by the batteries of Cavité. Nobody will deny that if Montojo had gone to Subig Bay, which is too shallow for nearly all of our ships, and has, moreover, an entrance which can be made almost impassable, and had spent a month or so leisurely planting batteries with a plunging fire, he would have had a better chance. The fact remains that he did not, principally because he was not given time. Too much cannot be said of Admiral Montojo's courage. He fought a fight for which all brave men admire and honor him. His chief misfortune seems to have been that he was not born in Vermont.

When war broke out between this country and Spain, Commodore Dewey, at Hong Kong, found himself in a singular and trying position. He was forced to leave British waters, and with no coaling station nearer than Honolulu there was but one thing to do—take Manila. But the taking of Manila involved first the capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet, which in turn was comparatively simple after it was once cornered. A Spanish fleet with a couple of thousand islands to dodge among is about as easy to catch as a hog in a ten-acre lot. Fortunately for Dewey, however, Montojo evidently had the notion that the American commodore had been long enough in the tropics to appreciate the blessings of that word "to-morrow."

It is said that Commodore Dewey, counting on this trait of the Spanish character as well as upon existing conditions when he left Mirs Bay, predicted to a day the time of the battle. He

also had his mind then made up as to what he was going to do, and he carried out his programme without a hitch. The harbor of Manila lies on the western side of Luzon, the principal island in the Philippine group, and is about one hundred and twenty miles in circumference—too large to afford adequate shelter for vessels putting in there. It was protected by forts at the entrance, the most important being upon Corregidor Island, where the squadron arrived about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 30. The moon was up, but no lights showed from the ships until a spark from the dispatch boat *McCulloch* drew the fire of the forts It was returned, and the fleet passed on. Steaming at slow speed all night, with the men at full length beside their guns, gray dawn disclosed the sleeping city of Manila, and Cavite, with its white houses and battlements and its great arsenal, close at hand. And there, best news of all after the perilous darkness through which few men slept, lay the Spanish fleet, afloat on the dead water of daybreak. A great shout, as of one accord and from one throat, went up from the American ships:

"Remember the *Maine!*"

It is not clear from the reports in what shape the Spaniards were discovered or how they maneuvered afterward. Probably the *Reina Cristina* and some of the larger vessels got up anchor and formed a line of battle. But that does not matter. Suffice it to say that Commodore Dewey, heading his own line in the *Olympia*, steamed past them five times with a gradually decreasing range, and practically annihilated the enemy's fleet, forts and all, in two hours. Then he drew off, as the morning was very hot and the men had had only a cup of coffee, and ate breakfast. After a little rest he returned and finished his work.

He did not lose a ship nor one of his brave men. The matter was as simply and effectively carried out as a bit of squadron evolution off the Chesapeake capes. Our officers navigated among strange shoals with a sure hand, and the superb gunnery that has been our pride since the days of John Paul Jones did the rest. The Spanish loss was fearful.

Neither squadron contained an armored ship. The American vessels had their vitals covered by what are known as protective decks, while but two of the Spanish ships were so built. But for all that they might have riddled and sunk some of our squadron had they been able to shoot. The little *Petrel*, secure in their wild inaccuracy, danced up to within a thousand yards of their forts!

The results are best told by Admiral Dewey himself. His terse cablegrams have become history. At Manila Bay he showed the effects of his schooling under Farragut. One of Farragut's strongest points was his ability to choose the most advantageous distance, even when it brought him within a biscuit's throw of the batteries, as at Fort St. Philip. And the same fearlessness and cocksureness which led Farragut into Mobile Bay and up the Mississippi sent Dewey straight for Manila.



A VIEW OF MANILA AND ITS HARBOR

WHAT AN AMERICAN SAW IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY JOSEPH T. MANNIX.



A CORPORAL OF PHILIPPINE INFANTRY.

WHAT a great change a six months' turn of Time's horoscope has made in the now much-talked-about Philippine Islands! I was in Manila last autumn, inquiring into the conditions —political, social, and industrial. The investigation was necessarily limited in scope, for there were suspicious and hostile Spanish authorities to suggest that the presence of newspaper correspondents was not desired, and that a disregard of this disposition on the part of the local officials might endanger the visitor's personal freedom. The hostility toward American newspaper men was especially pronounced, and I was not surprised to find myself the sole representative of a fraternity that the authorities at Madrid profess to believe is guilty of gross misrepresentation and sensational exaggeration of the conditions in Cuba.

I met many kind-hearted and courteous rebel leaders in Manila. These men were holding regular meetings, raising money with which to prosecute the insurrection, and were in constant communication with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and the other rebel leaders, who were then quartered in the mountains immediately to the northward from Manila. These Manila rebels were delighted to welcome an American. "Oh, if the United States would only assist us!" they would say, and then they would declare the down-trodden Filipinos would be the happiest people in the world if the great American republic would only take the islands under her protection. That was a consummation for which they devoutly prayed, but they could not mix much hope with their prayers under the circumstances then existing.

I.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

I went secretly beyond the city walls and mingled with the natives at Malaben and elsewhere. The home of every rebel or rebel sympathizer was the hospitable resting-place of any American or other traveler who was taking sufficient interest in these people to investigate the situation. That they are a law-abiding people and easily governed is evident from the fact that when the present insurrection began in August, 1896, there were but 1,500 Spanish troops in the islands—about one-twentieth the number that the British Government has garrisoned in Ireland to-day. And these 1,500 troops were natives of the islands. It was at a banquet of Spanish army officers that the principal speakers openly advocated a policy of "extermination of the wild beasts in their lairs, to show no quarter, but destroy and kill the infamous savages."

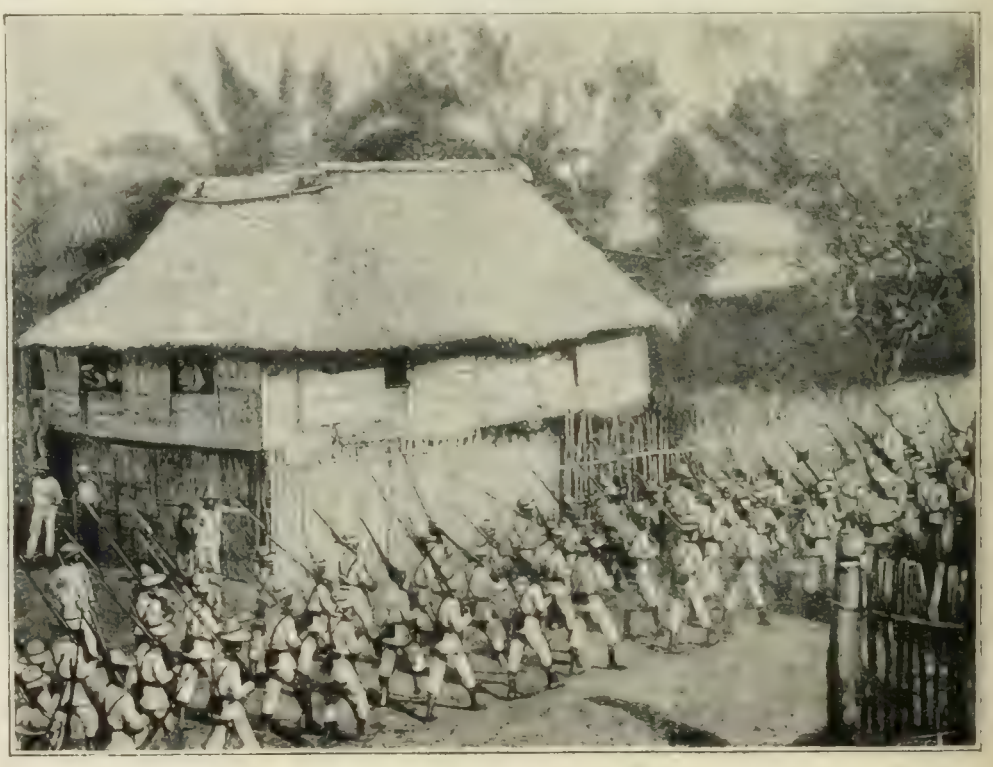
However lacking in intelligence the natives of the Philippines generally may be, they could not with truth be characterized as savages. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 people—probably about 7,500,000. Nearly half this number inhabit Luzon, the principal island of the group. The Tagals of Luzon are a copper-colored people, and, like all people of the Malay family, are short of stature. These Tagals are the most advanced and influential element in the whole population of the islands. There are a great many very intelligent and ambitious men among them—men who got their start in the schools established by the monastic friars whose political domination furnishes one of the many grievances which

have given rise to the present insurrection. The Tagals are as industrious as the Chinese and Japanese, and more easily controlled and less criminally disposed than the latter. That they are entirely amenable to discipline when they have confidence in and respect for their leaders and advisers is evidenced by the fact that for more than a year Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, their acknowledged leader, was able to maintain good order and comparatively good discipline among his 40,000 to 50,000 followers, and under circumstances where chaos and disorder would be the most natural conditions. I am not a sentimentalist—not the sort of man to go into ecstasies of delight over the profuse politeness and kotowing of the Japanese—but I have observed in the leading men and women a charmingly courteous manner. Such characteristics as rudeness, assumption, or boisterousness are entirely lacking in their temperament.

The disposition of the Tagals to respect the rights of people against whom they had no grievance was shown by the fact that during all the months of the rebellion the property of the Manila & Dagipan Railway Company was molested but once, and then not seriously. The railroad is owned and operated by Englishmen, who secured a concession about eight years ago. The road has been used for the transportation of troops to points northward from the capital, and it would have been greatly to the advantage of the insurgents had they interrupted traffic. The fact that foreigners who were not at all responsible for the unfortunate conditions of which they complained owned the railroad was the sole restraining element in the case. The conduct of the rebels in this respect has been a great and agreeable surprise to the officials of the railroad named. Here is another thing that indicates the discriminating quality of the Filipinos: The rebels had thought seriously several times of attacking and taking Manila. The insurgent leaders knew that if 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated insurgents rushed through those gates no quarter would be shown the Spanish residents of the capital, but men, women, and children would be massacred. With the idea of protecting the foreigners (English, German, American, and others) a carefully prepared list of all these people, with their places of residence, was furnished the rebel leaders both inside and outside Manila. The understanding was that in case the city was captured by the rebels the leaders would promptly place guards over the lives and property of these people. The foreigners felt no alarm whatever in regard to their own safety. Nine out of every ten Americans, Germans, and Britishers living in Manila have been secretly in sympathy with the insurgents. These foreigners had an opportunity of judging as to how incompetent and corrupt a governing power the Spaniards are, and could not blame the natives for rebelling.

II.—IN A REBEL CAMP.

An insurgent camp was a singularly picturesque and interesting spectacle. The poor people had little to work with, but they had been nobly making the most of opportunity. Thousands and thousands who were in the two principal camps 25 and 40 miles respectively north of Manila were poor people who had been driven from their humble little bamboo homes and rice paddies in Cavite province. The revolt began in that district. The rebels were victorious in many instances early in the outbreak, but when a large army came from the peninsula as the result of conscription, the insurgents were driven from Imus, Bacoor, and other very considerable communities in Cavite into the mountains to the southeast and then to the eastward of Manila. Later the rebels were dislodged from their mountain fastnesses in the east and driven around to



NATIVE TROOPS IN MINDANAO.



A COMPANY OF MANILA VOLUNTEERS (SPANISH).

the points where they were strongly intrenched when Aguinaldo and his lieutenants laid down their arms and picked up Spanish gold and then quietly sailed for Hong Kong.

The rebels had selected for the camp immediately north of Manila a mountain elevation, and here they had thrown up immense earthworks. It was ordered that something should be done each day to strengthen the fortress, and it was also decreed there should be daily drill, whether the men had rifles or not. A certain number of the more ingenious men in camp were engaged in an effort to devise firearms. The patience of a people was never put to greater test. They knew there was a couple of hundred thousand Mexican dollars in the revolutionary exchequer, and they knew agents of the insurrection were making desperate efforts to secure rifles. But they pursued their guerrilla warfare for more than fifteen months, and no rifles came.

During the entire time the rebels managed to secure but 1,800 rifles, and about 500 of these were brought over by natives who deserted from the Spanish service. The thousands and thousands of men in the two principal camps had the most indifferent arms. Where there were about 5,000 able-bodied and ambitious men there were not more than 1,000 rifles. A squad of deserters from the imperial forces were welcomed by the insurgent camp with a demonstration that showed how highly the insurgents prized a rifle. The camp had almost every kind of a weapon known in ancient and modern warfare. There were shotguns of almost every conceivable style, and the flint-lock was represented. There were sabers and bayonets, knives, dirks, clubs, revolvers of a hundred different descriptions, bows and arrows, spears, and bolos.

The bolo was the favorite weapon with the rebels. It is about 18 inches long, with heavy steel blade, not very sharp at either edge or point, but an affair calculated especially for hand-to-hand cutting and slashing. The natives are very proficient in the use of the bolo, and have worked great havoc when they have done close fighting. In one instance nearly half a Spanish regiment was killed in a desperate encounter, the insurgents relying almost wholly on their favorite bolo.

The rebels were encouraged by the presence in the camp of many women. A good many of these women have sworn to avenge the death of a father, husband, or brother, and many of them have distinguished themselves in engagements with the enemy.

The Filipinos may not be capable of successful self-government. They may not be clever strategists, and there are doubtless many other respects in which they are deficient, but it cannot be said of them that they are cowards. It may not be what is commonly designated as courage that makes these interesting people act when they know death is going to be their reward. It may be simply a reckless abandon, a seeming disregard of life, such as many of the Asiatic peoples show. The conduct of the Filipinos in this struggle is nevertheless interesting to observe and study. Their ability to face death calmly seems to be a national characteristic.

Among the various strange weapons which the insurgents had improvised there were a number which were calculated to do more harm to those using them than to the enemy—affairs which called for great courage upon the part of those manipulating them. For instance, among different sorts of "cannon" invented by the

rebels was one made of boiler tube. The tubing was bound with wire, and the two or three inch bore was filled with powder and cobble-stones and material of that general character. Ordinarily this arrangement exploded, and then disaster came to the rebels. But they would persist in its use, for they could at least demoralize the ranks of the enemy by the employment of these infernal machines. The avidity with which the rebels grabbed up the rifles which had been borne by men in their own ranks who were shot down, knowing that the man with a precious rifle would be the common target for the Spaniards, is another thing which shows the unlimited nerve of these strange people.



TYPES OF NATIVES IMPRESSED AS LOCAL GUARDS.

III.—GRIEVANCES OF THE REBELS.

The people of the Philippines have patiently borne burdensome taxation and submitted to other unhappy conditions for a great many years. When the only educated people on the islands were the rulers no murmur of discontent was heard from the enslaved illiterates. The world is changing, and even the remote and almost unknown Philippines are changing also. There are to-day about 3,000 monastic friars in the Philippines. A great many of these men have attended strictly to their professional duties, while many more are greatly concerned in political matters—have acted as agents of the government in imposing arbitrary and burdensome taxation of the natives.

The establishment of schools under monastic auspices has unquestionably done much to elevate the natives. These schools have at least provided hundreds of thousands with the rudiments of an education. A great many of the more ambitious have taken advantage of the university at Manila and the higher schools in other places of large population. A good many young men went abroad and got ideas of freedom that did not exist in their native islands. With greater education came greater ambition. The natives wanted some say in the government. They wanted to be consulted in regard to taxes, and they maintained they should have representation in the office-holding class. This new-born ambition was not encouraged. The proud, educated Spanish official and the property-owning and power-loving friars looked with pronounced disfavor upon the demands of these people. The ultimate consequences of proper political recognition might be unfortunate for those whose prosperity and political influence was most secure as long as these natives were kept in respectful subordination.

It is difficult for Americans to realize the conditions that exist in the Philippines. The church and state are so inseparably linked together that no important action is taken by Spain's political representatives in the islands until the archbishop has first been consulted. The Spanish officials maintained that the revolt was a racial affair, and tried to alarm Europeans over the thought that this trouble in the Philippines was the beginning of a great and general war between Asiatics and the whites. The writer inquired very particularly as to this point. The fact that in discussing a possible protectorate for the islands nine out of every ten insurgents would manifest unmistakable opposition to Japan's well-known ambition to acquire the Philippines is in itself sufficient to establish how unfounded is the social theory. Said General Aguinaldo to the writer:

"The people of these islands would be happy if the United States, Great Britain, or any other progressive and humane nation would take these islands under its protection. The natives are struggling for their freedom, but they are not convinced of their ability to successfully govern themselves."

The rebel leaders issued an appeal to the world, and among other things said:

"We make no racial distinction. We call on all possessing honor and national dignity. All are sufferers, the Filipino and the Asiatic, the

American and the European. We invite all to help raise a down-trodden and tormented race—a country destroyed and hurled into the slough of degradation. We except no one, not even a Spaniard, because in our ranks there are some noble Spaniards, lovers of justice, free from prejudice, who are supporting our demands for individuality and national dignity."

I am quite decidedly of the opinion there is no foundation for the theory advanced by some Spanish officials that the revolt has a religious significance. The Catapunan Society is the strongest secret political organization in the Philippines. The "munitions of war" were furnished principally through the Catapunans. The order is said to have a membership of between 40,000 and 50,000, mainly on Luzon Island. Each member of this organization contributed weekly what would be equivalent to ten American cents to the revolutionary fund. There is a good deal of Free Masonry in the Philippines—Masonry that was brought from Spain. There is no evidence that Masons in America or elsewhere in the world have contributed a dollar to the Philippine revolutionary fund or in any other manner indicated any special interest in the revolt. According to the best information obtainable no Masonic lodge in the Philippines has taken action as a body, although there are doubtless a good many Masons among the Catapunans. Six months ago the insurgents would have returned to their work and ended the rebellion if the government had granted these four points:

1. The Filipinos to have representation in the Spanish national parliament.
2. Reform the land and tax systems of the islands.
3. Curtail the civil powers of the friars.
4. Recall many of the Spanish officials in the islands, with a view to more honest, economical, and efficient government.



ANDRES BONIFACIO.

(Who was rebel president of the so-called "Tagal Republic.")

But the Filipinos would not compromise to-day on any terms, however liberal. They are determined, desperately determined, to free themselves absolutely from Spanish rule. They will welcome with open arms and grateful hearts the soldiers of America. A great many of the Filipinos will unquestionably be influenced by the priests, who will strive industriously to make their people believe it is a case of a strong Protestant nation going out on a mission of conquest to gobble up and Protestantize a Catholic country. As a Catholic who is somewhat familiar with the conditions in the Philippines, I believe the efforts of the friars in this direction will be almost wholly ineffectual.



A NATIVE CAVALRYMAN.

IV.—TYPICAL SPANISH CAMPAIGNING.

The strangely incongruous character of the Spaniard—his great inconsistencies of temperament—was illustrated in striking manner at Manila. There was no time during the rebellion when the saloons and *cafés* of the capital were not filled with these gayly uniformed, good-looking fellows—a self-contained, confident, proud lot. There were dozens of instances where officers of quite important rank spent weeks and perhaps months about these *cafés*, eating, drinking, smoking, and conversing, having a jolly time generally, before they had passed out be-

yond the capital gates to take a look at an insurgent. The men who stuck most closely to this congenial pastime were loudest in their speech as to the prowess of Spain, making every now and then a patriotic outburst in regard to great glories of the past. There seemed to be no one



HOSPITAL SAN JUAN DE DIOS, MANILA.

in command. The great majority of these well-paid officers manifested so much indifference in regard to the insurrection that many of the foreign residents of the city actually believed they were not anxious to see the revolt ended. There is an old Spanish proverb that declares "when the river is in flood there is plenty of wreckage." Many of the officials were making a "good thing" out of the rebellion, and these men, possessing that mercenary spirit so common among Spanish government officials, naturally desired a continuance of the trouble.



A VILLAGE ON THE RIVER PASIG.

And there appeared to be absolutely nothing that would interfere with this sort of "campaigning." The report that the insurgents were going to attack Manila, and at a time when they had great numbers only a few miles beyond the city walls, did not disturb these military geniuses. They knew that for 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated rebels, armed with all sorts of weapons, to come rushing madly and blindly into the capital, meant an indiscrimate massacre of all the Spanish residents—men, women, and children. The Spanish officers understood that perfectly well, yet they stirred not. This sublime confidence was most manifested at times when the conditions were the least favorable for the government. When native soldiers were deserting the imperial ranks; when the hospitals were crowded and hundreds of the government troops were dying each week; when the natives were not more than twenty miles away and were given battle at a point so close that the report of artillery could be heard from across the bay in Cavité; when the Spanish treasury was depleted and the poor soldiers were unpaid, half starved, and half clothed; when, with the most active propaganda, the attempt to place a loan of 15,000,000 Mexican dollars in the Spanish archipelago proved a complete failure; when the transports for Barcelona were being loaded with sick and dying soldiers—then, under these terrible conditions, the great *cafés* of the capital rang with the merry laughter of these easy-going officers. Their tranquillity was not disturbed when they learned that a great tidal wave had swept the shore of one of the southern islands of the group and taken 10,000 natives to a watery grave. These strangely acting men are a pleasant, gentlemanly lot—kind, hospitable, extremely polite—really a charming and fascinating lot.

These were the people who were delighted with the privilege of witnessing the execution of rebels or "suspects" on the famous Lunetta—the fashionable promenade, the theater of hundreds of tragedies, a place that may soon be the camping-ground of Uncle Sam's conquering he-



HEADQUARTERS OF THE VETERAN CIVIL GUARD.

roes. The Spaniards are not instinctively an industrious people. This is manifested among the military officers as well as among the masses of the people. The military officers who left Barcelona amid much outward demonstration of

patriotism, after proudly declaring their determination to "exterminate the hordes of thankless, unappreciative Filipinos," soon learned to take things easy in the Philippines. They were joyously welcomed at Manila. Their arrival from the peninsula was made the occasion of great jubilation. It was a *fête* day. The warships in the harbor were fully "dressed," the Spanish tricolor floated from public and private buildings, the captain-general was out with his suit and brilliantly uniformed body-guards, all the troops in the garrison who were able to bear arms were in line, business was generally suspended, the military bands rendered soul-stirring national airs, and as the welcome troopship neared her moorings there were salutes fired on land and on sea. The newcomers were royally welcomed by the captain-general in a characteristically Spanish speech—full of fire, patriotic sentiment, and fulsome compliment to the fresh officers and troops. Then there was a grand parade through the principal streets of the city.

These receptions were gotten up for the express purpose of putting heart into the miserable young conscripts. These "hurrahs" were so joyous and inspiring as almost to make the men forget the physical troubles incident to a long and generally unpleasant voyage. It was life and stir and patriotic purpose for a day. It would suggest that the days of the insurrection were numbered. There were speeches and patriotic sentiment enough to suppress a more formidable uprising. But this, unfortunately for the Spanish cause, did not last. The peculiarly humid atmosphere of Luzon would immediately affect the new arrivals, and the second day would find them in happy converse with old military friends in the *cafés*.

I speak of the officer. With the poor private it was vastly different. If the men were able, after that six-thousand-mile voyage, to stand alone, they were promptly sent out into the malarial districts to hunt for the ubiquitous insurgent. The fate of these young, undeveloped conscripts did not seem to worry their official superiors in the least. However great the mortality among the privates, the officers continued to enjoy life. Information that the imperial forces in Cuba had



A BAND OF INSURGENT PRISONERS.

suffered severe reverses did not appear to detract from the pleasure of their daily gatherings in the *cafés*.



A HOUSE IN THE MEISIC QUARTER, MANILA.

V.—EXECUTIONS AS THE FASHIONABLE PASTIME.

The announcement that more than a hundred rebels and "suspected" rebels had been deliberately suffocated to death in the famous "Dark Hole of Manila" in one night was given only passing notice by these officers of a supposedly chivalrous people. This most terrible affair—the darkest chapter in the whole rebellion, with its many inquisitional features—was a mere incident to their minds. They knew these unfortunate men had been thrown into a pestilential dungeon—the old inquisitional prison in the base of the main fortifications, on the Pasig River, a dark and unsanitary hole below the ground level, unused for more than a hundred years, with stagnant water, poisoned, stifling atmosphere, inhabited by rats and other vermin—and there allowed to die. These Spanish officers had heard that the miserable creatures called piteously for air during that long and awful night, and that instead of a humane response to their dying appeals, their condition was made still more terrible when, acting upon the order of a heartless



AN EXECUTION ON THE LUNETTA OF INSURGENT CHIEFS.

lieutenant, the sentinel in charge covered up the only air-hole in the dungeon.

The incongruity of the Spanish character was clearly illustrated through the medium of the many public executions at Manila. These executions were generally made the occasion for quite a jubilee—a turnout of the *élite*, a gala day, a time for rejoicing. The fact that there was to be an execution was prominently, joyously announced, officially and otherwise, in the local newspapers. There was at least one military band in evidence, and the morning when unfortunates who had protested against Spanish misrule were to be shot found the Spanish colors flying from a great many buildings, and the warships in the harbor "dressed." The Philippine capital had a holiday aspect.

The deadly work was generally performed in the cool of morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence on the Lunetta of thousands of people. Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen "graced" the occasion with their presence. For the most part these fashionables came in their equipages. These ladies would stand in their vehicles, determined not to miss any part of the ghastly show. The signal from the commanding lieutenant that the victims were dead was the signal for these delighted lady spectators to wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as evidence of their satisfaction.

As a general thing these were frightfully grewsome affairs. There was a firing squad of five for each unfortunate. This squad of executioners would be stationed about ten paces immediately to the rear of their human target. In most instances the soldiers constituting the firing squad were natives. They were secretly in favor of the rebellion, and no member of the squad cared to fire the fatal shot. Consequently each man would aim for the arm or leg. This, of course, only added to the horror of the affair. There was one occasion when thirteen leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The announcement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphal music.

Probably the most horrible exhibition was that of seven months ago, when a lad, apparently not more than eighteen years of age, was executed. The boy fell to the ground when the first volley was fired, but he was not mortally wounded. A second volley was fired at closer range, but the unfortunate fellow twisted and writhed in his agony, and another volley was ordered. The surgeon made a motion that the band-master mistook for a signal that the boy was dead. A gay Spanish air was struck up, and the regiment of troops doing guard duty started to march away. The surgeon, observing that life was not extinct, ordered a member of the firing squad to put the muzzle of his rifle into the miserable boy's mouth and fire. The head was practically blown off.

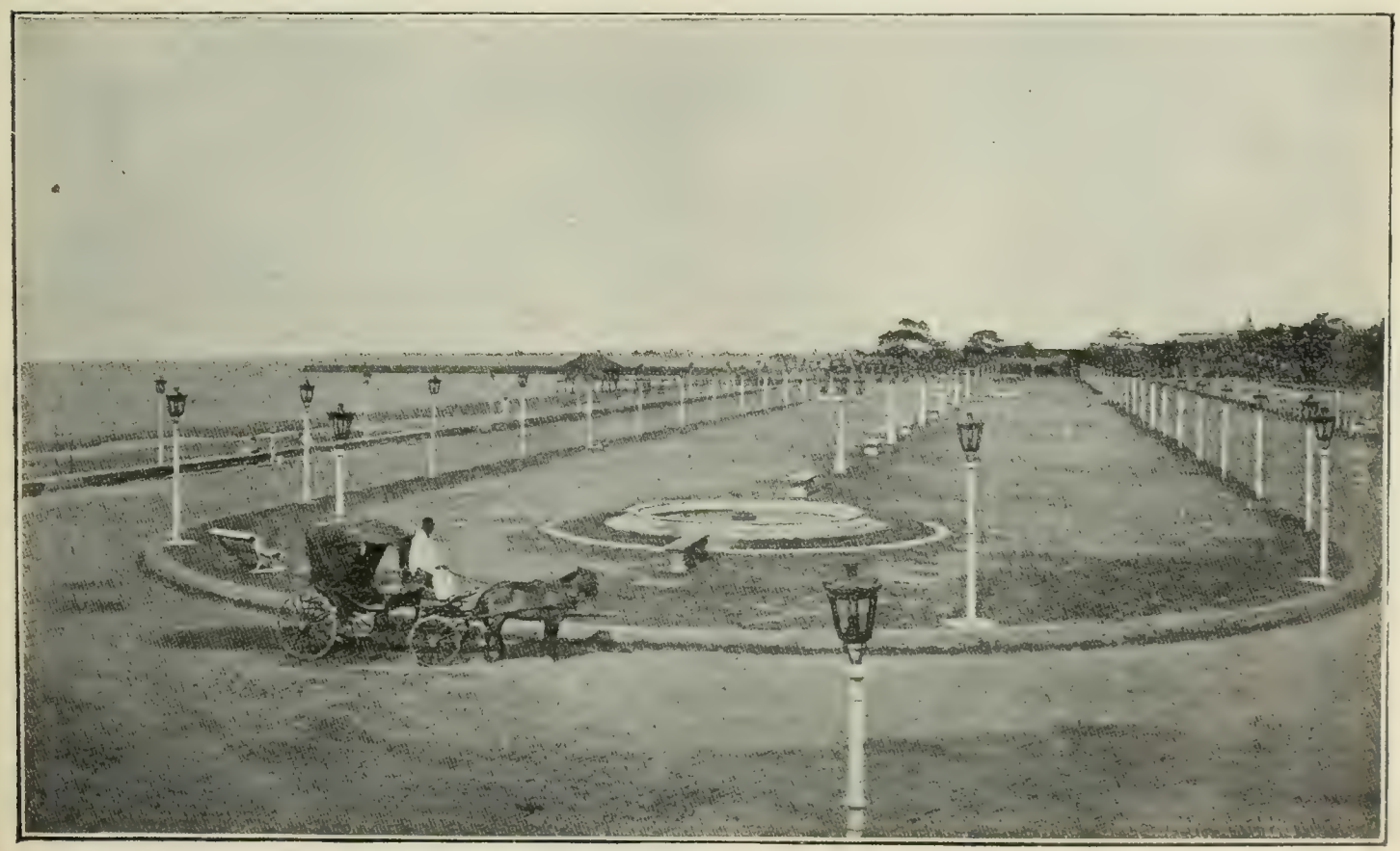
VI.—A NOTE ON THE CLIMATE.

That the climate of the Philippines is particularly severe and unhealthy is evident from the very great mortality among Spanish soldiers during the rebellion. During the fifteen months immediately succeeding the outbreak of the insurrection in August, 1896, fully 25 per cent. of the 28,000 to 30,000 soldiers sent from the peninsula died from the effects of the climate. The climate is so severe upon the unacclimated that the rebel leaders, very early in the revolt, decided upon a defensive campaign. They sought rendezvous in the mountain fastnesses of Luzon, only to come forth occasionally and do guerrilla fighting. They thought they could pursue these easy tactics and the climate would do the rest. I am absolutely convinced at least 5,000 Spaniards died on account of the climate. Captain-General Primo de Rivera

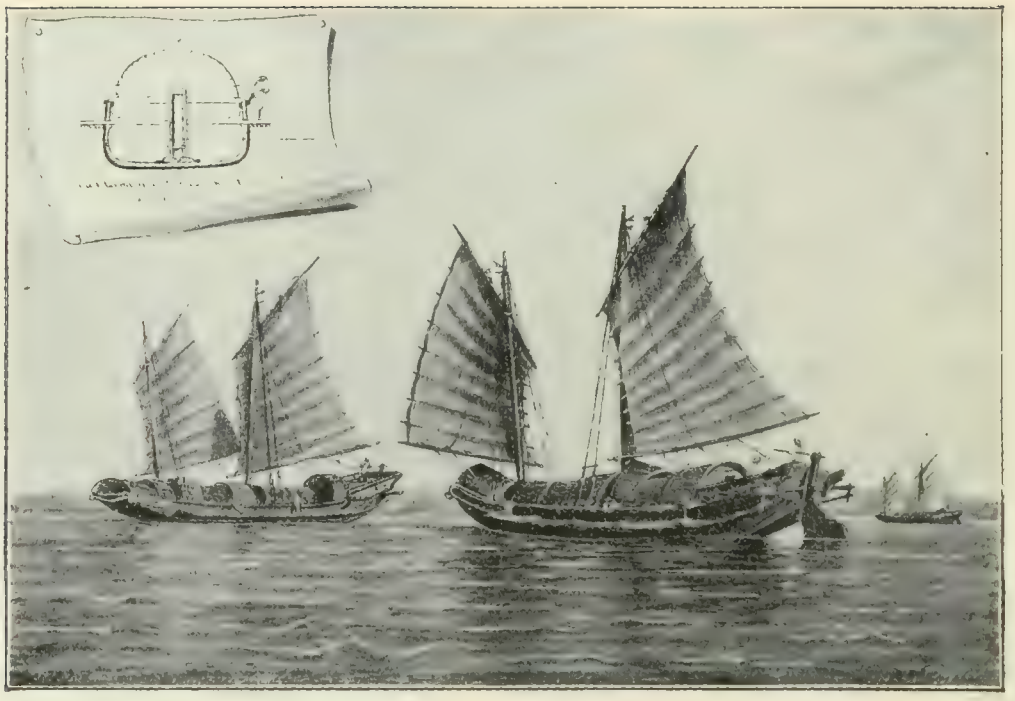
was thoroughly disheartened on account of the frightful ravages among his troops. Although the insurrection was very formidable, the captain-general declared, not more than six months since, that if the rebellion was to be suppressed it would be by native volunteers — that Spaniards could not stand the climate of the islands. The captain-general refused to ask for more troops from Spain, saying it was simply murder to get conscripts from home. The climate is especially humid, and in the low, swampy land in the interior there is much malaria. The hottest season is between the middle of March and the middle of May. Then follows the very trying rainy season, with alternating showers and blistering sunshine for about six months. Then follow a few months when the weather is comparatively agreeable.

About eight years ago General Manager Higgins, of the Manila & Dabipan Railway, having secured a concession from the Spanish Government, organized in London a party of about forty Englishmen—civil engineers and others who were to survey the route and build and afterward assist in the operation and management of the railroad. Mr. Higgins gave special attention to the physical condition of his assistants, selecting only men that he believed could stand the severe climate of the archipelago. To-day not more than half the members of that party are alive.

The climate alone cannot be blamed for the frightful mortality among the young Spanish soldiers, however. A majority of the 30,000 troops sent from Barcelona to Manila during this insurrection were raw, undeveloped conscripts from the plow. A great many of them came from the cool mountainous districts. They had no previous military experience, their first drill being on the steamer between Barcelona and Manila. The Spanish commissary was most miserable. The men were hurried out into the low fever country. They were miserably fed and still more miserably clothed. As a general thing there was no medical attendance, and hundreds died who might have been saved by a little timely medical attendance. A company of these young troops coming into the capital after a few months' service in the interior presented a sad spectacle. Many of the men were so completely used up on account of the weather and because of inadequate clothing and protection at night, and also because of wholly insufficient food, they could not carry their rifles. I have seen more than three hundred of these unfortunate fellows crowded upon a comparatively small transport for the voyage to Spain, with half of them in a dying condition and with but a single physician to look after them during that long and generally trying voyage.



THE LUNETTA—MANILA'S FAVORITE CONCOURSE, WHERE THE REBELS WERE EXECUTED AND WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS MAY SOON BE ENCAMPED.



NATIVE PHILIPPINE JUNKS IN MANILA BAY.

THE PHILIPPINES IN HISTORY.

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON.

(Bengal Civil Service, Retired.)

I.—UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE EVIL ONE.

"HAVING won America, a fourth part of the earth which the ancients never knew, the Spaniards sailed, following the sun, and discovered in the Western Ocean an archipelago of many islands adjacent to further Asia, inhabited by various nations, abounding in rich metals, precious stones, and pearls, and all manner of fruit, where, raising the standard of the faith, they snatched them from the yoke and power of the devil and placed them under the command and government of Spain."

Thus wrote Antonio de Morga in 1609. Let me try to paint a picture of the islands while they were yet under the yoke of Spain's predecessor. A hundred thousand square miles of land, broken into more than a thousand pieces and strewn through the China Sea. Ten millions of weak folk inhabiting them, rather sensual, afraid of the fiends, living snug enough lives in their rice-fields. Aliens now and then descending on them to rob and murder; some of the weak ten millions suffering much for a while, but presently appeased. Dense forests over most of the islands, and red-crested volcanoes everywhere bursting up through the palm trees. Rivers that are torrents at one time and dry sand streaks at another, with pools where alligators lurk, and turtles, and strange fish, and serpents. Civets and wild-cats in the woods; buffalo and wild boar; and among the hot, vaporous greenery of the trees parakeets and cockatoos and pigeons, while mound-building turkeys and jungle fowl roam underneath, and the air is full of gorgeous butterflies. And there are snow-white monkeys in Mindanao.

And among these forests and smoke-wreathed hills, in the sweltering air, lived, as I have said, some ten millions of human beings, of low stature and varying degrees of blackness and yellowness, with a certain far-away humanity in their souls. There were the little black people of the wilds, who numbered a few scores of thousands, the furtive remnant of an earlier world. They were spindle-legged, with flat noses and frizzled heads, made frightful with tattoo-marks. They roamed through the forest with bows and poisoned arrows, dwarfish and hideous, hunting for honeycombs and eating all manner of strange wild food, such as only repulsive dwarfs would eat. Little wonder if they were taken for the true children of him who, before the Spaniards, ruled the islands.

But they were hard pressed by the Malays in their millions, the true owners and natives of the soil: stout, yellowish people, with low, dusky foreheads, very good-natured till the murdering fit is on them, when they are speared with iron tridents and shot. The Malays had long been

settled; they dwelt in bamboo huts, with walls of matted palm-leaves, among their rice-fields; they fished in the rivers and lakes and kept pigs and ducks and fowl, and great black buffaloes with long backward curving horns.

While they were yet in their sins they sowed the rice and reaped it with much blood-sacrifice to the fiends. For the five spring months the air had been growing hotter and hotter, till it came in great burning breaths like the breath of a furnace. Then white clouds began to gather in the hot blue dome, and to whirl and cluster and thicken till they hid the sky in a stifling mantle of vapor, and all men went breathless praying for the rain-fiends to conquer the drought. And then burst forth the lightnings and thunderings, and the whole air was full of raging demons, and the big rain-drops came down, first singly, then in battalions; and the air was full of the swish and swirl of the rain. For the next four months all things were dripping and steaming; the forests were white with hot vapor, and there was an endless trickling from the leaves and a splashing of water on the swampy ground. Then a certain coolness came, and the Malays prepared to plant their rice. In the good old days of heathendom they guarded the thick-sown rice against evil spirits by a bamboo basket of offerings, which they made in this wise: Splitting the end of a rod for the length of a hand and spreading out the pieces, they wove twigs between them, making an open trumpet of basket work, stuck in the ground with the wide end up. In this they put the offerings to the fiends.

Once in three years they held a more imposing ceremony, which brought rich blessings on their fields. There is a plant called pua, which grows in the jungle, tall and slender, so that, stripped of its leaves and the root-fibers cut away, it makes a splendid javelin for a sham fight. When the ceremonial day had come, the pawangs, or medicine-men, and the elders collected small coins throughout the villages, and therewith bought a white buffalo—that is, a buffalo of the color of a pig. And all the good, squat yellow sons of the adversary came together and brought rice and cakes for the festivities, and the buffalo was tied between two trees and its throat cut, so that the head fell in the stream that watered the rice-fields. And the flesh was measured out among those whose subscriptions were paid. Then the rice and the cakes were eaten, and there were more incantations to the fiends. And the young men armed themselves with pua spears and divided into two bands, and so fought a running fight of javelins down the rice-fields, the one party being all the time in retreat. The master of incantations threw the first spear, and the rest yelled with glee. When the fight had been waged all down the valley, taken up by village after village for three whole days, the evil spirits took flight and the rice-fields were safe for a season. And when the cold time came in December the women harvested the crop, cutting it ear by ear, that the spirit of the rice might not be offended. And there are millions and millions of these yellow people, and the incantations are still in their blood, and the murdering fits, for all their Mussulman or Christian faith.



TYPICAL NATIVE HOUSES.

II.—HOW SPAIN WON INNUMERABLE SOULS FOR HEAVEN.

Now the story of how the island came under Spain. In the year of grace 1511 the King of Portugal's men conquered Malacca in the Golden Chersonese, half round the world. There they heard rumors of islands of spices and flowery peninsulas, and forthwith equipped three ships to go in search of them. The chief of the fleet was one Antonio de Abreo, and he sailed across the China Sea and the sea of Celebes to Banda and Ternate in the Moluccas. He came back again to Malacca, and told of the wonders of the islands to his friend Fernan Perez de Andrada, and setting forth to Portugal was drowned somewhere in midocean. Captain Fernan told the story to Francisco Serrano, who went in a war-junk to look for the spice islands, and was wrecked on the Isle of Tortoises, beyond Banda. Here they did valiant battle with Malay pirates, who carried them to Amboyna, and thence the fame of their prowess spread to Ternate and Tidor, so that Cachil Boleyfe, lord of Ternate, persuaded Serrano to help him to subdue Cachil Almanser, lord of Tidor, both being pious Mussulmans and ene-

mies of long standing. And Serrano wrote all these things to his friend Fernando de Magallanes, who was then in Portugal and who had been with him at the taking of Malacca.

Now, a few years before, Pope Alexander VI. had divided the world between the kings of Portugal and Castille, by a line which ran from pole to pole three hundred miles west of the Azores. And all that was to the eastward the King of Portugal took, but what lay to the west belonged to the King of Castille. His Holiness never imagined that the one sailing east and the other west, they must meet somewhere on the nether side of the earth, with no line to divide them, yet this very thing immediately happened, and for three hundred years the Spaniards had a day too much in their calendar and the Portugals a day too little from sailing thus in opposite ways. Then Fernando de Magallanes, falling out with his liege lord of Portugal and moved thereto by the devil, as the Portuguese chronicler tells us, went over to the King of Spain with Serrano's letter in his pocket. And he persuaded him that the Moluccas fell within the Spanish dominions, if only you took care to reach them sailing to the west; and Charles V. let himself be persuaded, and fitted out a fleet, under the command of the said Magallanes, or Magellan, who took with him a famous astrologer named Ruyfarelo, the better to find his way through the unknown. And the said Magellan discovered the straits which bear his name, and sailed through them to the southern seas and thence to the islands of Tendaya and Zebu, where he was slain by the natives of Matan. And about the same time his good friend Serrano paid life's debt in Ternate. And thus the Philippine Islands were discovered.

The fleet went on to the Moluccas and came into dispute with the King of Portugal's men, who had railed round the other way and claimed all they found as within their sovereign's dominions. The Spaniards fared badly in the quarrel, and the remnant of them sailed for Spain in the *Victory*, which alone remained to them of their fleet. And this was the first ship that ever went round the world.

And it afterward seemed good to the King, Don Philip II. of Spain, to carry the matter further. And being informed by the Viceroy of New Spain and the friar Andres de Urdaneta, who had sailed to the Moluccas, that the voyage might be made more easily from New Spain—for so they then called Mexico and Peru—he bade them equip a fleet in the port of Navidad, in the South Sea, and it was given in charge to Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, an inhabitant of Mexico and born in the province of Quipuzcoa, a person of quality and trust. And the Audiencia, which is the high court of justice, completed the dispatching of Legazpi, giving him instructions as to the parts to which he was to go, with orders not to open them until he should be three hundred leagues out to sea. The reason of this was that many differences existed among the officers of the fleet, some saying that they should go to New Guinea and others to the Luzon Islands, and yet others to the Moluccas. So Miguel Lopez de Legazpi sailed from the port of Navidad in the year of grace 1564, being the year in which the poet Shakespeare was born. He had with him five ships and 500 men, and also the friar Andres de Urdaneta and four other monks of St. Augustine's order. And having navigated for some days to the west, he opened his instructions and found he was to go to the Luzon Islands, which he should endeavor to pacify and reduce to submission to his majesty of Spain and the holy Catholic faith. He sailed over blue seas till he came to the isle of Zebu, where he anchored in a good and convenient port. And the natives and Tupas, their chief, entreated him faithfully and well, but later sought to kill him and his companions, who had stolen their provisions and wealth, whereupon they sought to destroy the invaders. But, says the



PHILIPPINE TYPES—A 'MESTIZA."

chronicler, it turned out contrariwise to what they had expected, for the Spaniards conquered and subjected them. Seeing what had taken place in Zebu, the natives of other neighboring islands came humbly before the chief of the expedition, and making submission to him, provided his camp with victuals. The first Spanish settlement was made in that port, which they named the City of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, because they found there, in one of the houses of the natives when they conquered them, a carved image of Jesus; and it was believed that it had remained there from the fleet of Magellan, and the natives held it in great reverence, and it worked for them in their needs miraculous effects. And the image they put in the monastery of St. Augustine, which was built in that city. The isle of Samar was first called Philippina in 1543, but it was a generation more before the whole group were called the Philippine Islands, being by that time pacified and subdued, and the souls of the natives being won for heaven, as the old chroniclers relate.

III.—THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It is the fashion to condemn Spanish rule in the Philippines, as though matters there had been steadily going from bad to worse, and as though that remote colony in the China Sea were incomparably worse governed than any other colony under any other power. In reality this is not true at all. There is not a cause of discord in existence to-day that was not equally existent three centuries ago. The events that are happening now are no new events, but had their exact parallel, point for point, in occurrences that took place before the first colonists ever settled in North America. The trouble springs from deep ineradicable causes which arise under every rule by an alien race, and which are operative and steadily working for disintegration in every Oriental land now held by any European power. And, finally, the forces that are fighting against Spain do not represent the Philippine natives at all, but an intrusive and alien element which forced its way into the country long after the arrival of the Spaniards, and which is as heartily detested by the real native races as by the Spaniards themselves.

Let me prove this in detail. And let me point out, to begin with, that even the rulers whom the Spaniards found in possession, and whom they conquered, were an alien element—invaders who had brought a foreign religion and an exotic social system from the mainland of India. The Malays themselves, who are the true native population, had practically no say in the matter then, and have almost none now. The whole thing is a struggle of aliens for the right to plunder the Malays.

After the Spaniards had gained a footing at Zebu they turned their ambitions toward Luzon, the largest island of the group, some 40,000



PHILIPPINE TYPES—A SEAMSTRESS OF LUZON PROVINCE.

square miles in extent. Having arrived at the bay of Manila, they found the town on the sea-beach close to a large river, in possession of and fortified by a chief whom they called Raja Mora, whose very name smacks of foreign invasion from India. Across the river there was another large town named Tondo, held by another chief named Raja Matanda. These places were fortified by stockades filled in with earth and a quantity of bronze cannon and a considerable variety of artillery. The Spaniards entered the town by force of arms and took it, with the forts and artillery, on May 9, 1571. The chiefs made their submission, and their example was followed by many other tribes in Luzon. The Spanish commander-in-chief, Legazpi, established a town on the site of Manila, of which Raja Mora made a "donation" to the Spaniards for that purpose, as the position was a strong one and in a well-provisioned district. The name Manila was retained. Before the invasion from India the islands had been under Chinese dominion,



CHURCH OF SAN ROQUE, CAVITÉ.

but had shaken off the Chinese yoke. But the Chinese still maintained a brisk trade with the Philippines, sending a score of ships thither every year laden with cotton, silk, porcelain, sulphur, iron, copper, flour, quicksilver, cloth, and gunpowder, which they exchanged for skins and buffalo hides, bartered by the Malays.

In the days of the second governor, the famous Chinese pirate, Li Ma Hong, made a descent on the island with seventy large ships and entered the city of Manila, shutting the Spaniards up in the citadel. But they defended themselves courageously, and finally compelled the pirates to reëmbark, and, following them up, burned their fleet in the mouth of the Pangasinam River ; and the pirate chief, escaping in an open boat, landed on a desert island and there died. About this time also the monks, friars, and Jesuits began to get a footing on the island, and gradually extended their power over the fanatically orthodox Spanish rulers, as well as over the Malay natives. Their sincere, prolonged, and fervent endeavors to convert the natives were one chief element of discord, as their gradual accumulation of church property was a growing cause of hardship to the Malays. These two forces sprang from the very heart of the religious system they represented, and were dangerous in proportion to their sincere belief in it and faithful adherence to it.

About this time, too, the English freebooters began to plunder Spanish ships returning from the Philippines. Here is the story of one of them, Thomas Candish, in a letter dated September 9, 1588 : "The matter of most profit unto me was a great ship of the King's, which I took at California, which ship came from the Philippines, being one of the richest of merchandise that ever passed those seas, as the King's register did show. Which goods, for that my ships were not able to contain the least part of them, I was inforced to set on fire." Sir Francis Drake had done the same thing repeatedly, visiting the Philippine Islands on his famous voyage around the world ten years before.

In 1590 the governor, Gomez Perez, began to fortify the town of Manila, and built a battery on the point and also constructed the stone cathedral, and encouraged the inhabitants of the city to build their houses of stone. He further cast many cannons, and indeed left old Manila very much what it is to-day. Then came trouble with the Japanese, who are at this moment trying to gain a voice in the affairs of the Philippines, as they tried then, more than three centuries ago. For several years there had been a steady trade between Nagasaki and Manila, and some of the Japanese traders incited the Emperor of Japan to proclaim his suzerainty over the Philippine Islands. This he did in an arrogant letter, saying that if the Spanish governor did not acquiesce "he should expect him on his return from China, whence he would go directly to his islands, to teach him who he was." At the same time the King of Cambodia sent an embassy to Manila, with a present of two elephants, in return for which the governor sent him a horse and some emeralds.

I record these details to show that the Philippine Islands had already come within the net of Asiatic politics, and that a complicated web of relations was then formed which exists at this moment, and which will have to be taken into account by whatever power assumes the government of the Philippines.

As the claims of Japan, backed by a strong and rapidly growing fleet, form one of the most formidable elements in the foreign relations of the Philippines, so the presence of Chinese in the islands is the gravest internal danger. In March, 1603, a number of mandarins came as ambassadors to Manila "with banners, equipages, and lances, and other insignia of much state ; the mandarins making many bows and courtesies after their fashion and the governor answering them in his." They told him a wonderful tale of a golden island they had come to seek, but this was a mere mask for a persistent Chinese attempt to get possession of the islands.

Numbers of Chinese shortly began to arrive, supplementing the already large Chinese colony in Manila. They were merchants, fishermen, quarrymen, coal dealers, carriers, masons, and day laborers. A plot was rapidly matured among them, having as its object the massacre of the Spaniards and the seizure of the island. Some of the Chinese themselves, both pagans and Christians, in order

to show themselves to be friends of the Spaniards and free from all blame, gave notice that in a short time there was to be an insurrection, and the governor kept a well-armed guard in readiness in the city. From this time forward the Spaniards began to persecute the Chinese, depriving them of their property and calling them traitorous dogs. The Chinese were goaded into rebellion. The story is an ugly one. Twenty-four thousand Chinese were put to death, with one curious result: "When the war was at an end the want and difficulties of the city began, because as there were no Chinese, who exercised various arts and brought all the provisions, neither was any food to be found to eat nor shoes to wear, not even for very excessive prices. All this weighed down the spirits of the Spaniards."

I do not relate these things for mere love of ancient history. The heart of the matter is that precisely the same thing has occurred again, though we have not yet come to the massacre of the Chinese. The whole of the present revolutionary movement in the Philippines is in Chinese hands, and if the Spaniards were annihilated tomorrow, these Chinamen would hold the islands and form a republic.

IV.—THE MORAL OF THE TALE.

There is no need to carry the story further. No new elements have been added in the last three hundred years. There are no incidents but that the English took Manila in 1762 and sold it back to the Spaniards for hard cash.

It will be noted that in all this history there is no talk of the Malays—the great bulk of the natives. This is not accidental. In the Philippines, as in India and Africa, the vast bulk of the natives do not count. They are weak and at any one's mercy, and therefore they receive none. In Asia there are hundreds of millions of weaklings who do not count at all and never will, unless they count for pity's sake. So, as far as politics are concerned, the Malays in their millions are out of the saga.

The Spaniards, too, are out of the saga. They tried and failed, and the causes of their failure are these. In dealing with a weak and helpless



GATE OF ISABEL II., AT ENTRANCE TO AVENUE DE MAGELLAN, MANILA.

people, one may follow different paths. If they are nomads and too long wild to settle on the soil, one may hunt them down with dogs and shoot them, as the English did in Tasmania and as they are doing in Australia and New Zealand. And some day, perhaps, the Ruler of the earth will ask what was done with his helpless children, and the answer will be: Lord, we have hunted them, and poisoned them, and slain them, and now they have found their peace.

Or if the weaker races are more settled and live by agriculture, one may take another course. If their land is temperate, where white men can dwell, as in South Africa, the weaker race will be ground down to the level of predial serfs. If it be tropical, they will be forced to labor on their lands; and under the name of taxation, or rent, or excise, or what-not, they will be forced to give up the bulk of their produce to enrich their rulers, and they will be ordered to love their ways and do homage, as in India, where the courts have recently decided that "lack of affection is disaffection," and disaffection is treason and means imprisonment for years or for life. The more skillful the rulers, the more certain the ultimate explosion. For they are doing violence to the genius of the weaker race, and even the weak will one day turn and fight with the wild savagery of weakness.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Or one may follow yet another course, as the Spaniards did in the Philippines. One may try, quite honestly at first, to turn these people into Europeans and Christians. And things will go along hopefully for a while till the elements of disintegration begin to show.

The first generation of settlers, being all men, will take native wives, and thus a certain near-



SAN JUAN DEL MONTE—AN AQUEDUCT.

ness will be brought about, and they will master the native tongues. That first period is far the best for all parties; it was so in the Philippines; it was so in India. Then will come security and two elements of future disunion. For security will bring European women and the nearness with the natives will be at an end. And the former union will have given birth to a race of half-castes, who will enter like a wedge between the natives and the rulers; and these two sources of separation will drive them ever further apart. The first true contact was the last; after that comes the abyss of separation—the beginning of the end. Then, gradually growing further apart and feeling the gulf between, they will grow up on both sides. The rulers will lose faith in their mission; will see quite clearly that they can do these people no real good; that they were far happier in their idleness and their fighting and their sins. Then with the loss of faith the rulers will decide on one of two things: they will either continue to hold these weak folk for pride or for lucre. In India the English hold the natives for pride. None of the wiser heads among them believe they are doing any real good. They have lost all genuine faith in their mission. In the Philippines the Spaniards held the natives for gain, and all kinds of plundering and cruelty resulted. And whatever nation takes the Spaniards' place, if they do so, either for pride or for gain, will bring nothing but harm and sorrow to the natives and conscious degradation to themselves.

Then the question of faith. The Spaniards honestly tried to make Europeans of the Malays and bring them into the bonds of civil life. They failed hopelessly, because the race genius of the Malays is wholly out of tune with European civil life, and because that very civil life, existing for the privileged classes, carries within it the seeds of anarchy which are destined to break forth at home, and which will break forth the more certainly when difference of race aggravates the mischief of difference of caste and privilege.

The Spaniards honestly tried to make the Malays Christians. They totally failed, though they made them so in name. Race genius was against them, and race genius is strong as death. The Anglo-Indians say frankly that there are only two religions in the East, white man's religion and black man's religion, and that only fools try to mingle them. And if the English who govern India had their way and were not cowed by public opinion, they would drive out the missionaries to-morrow as a gang of breeders of mischief. But the Spaniards, the Catholic monks and friars, honestly tried to convert the Malays to the Church of Christ, as they understood it. They succeeded to the ear and failed to the heart. And when they saw their failure they lost faith and began to enrich themselves at the Malays' expense. And the Malays turned against this alien church with its privileges, as it was decreed by destiny that they must turn.



A STREET IN MANILA—"LACALLE REAL."

And wherever any church is based on privilege it is as infallibly doomed as are the Augustine friars in the Philippine Islands.

Thus has fate solved the problem throughout all the East. The Tasmanians are murdered and gone; the Australian black fellows are following, and the Maoris and many Polynesian races. Perhaps their lean shades now hover over the Philippines, wondering whether the same tender mercy and loving kindness await the Malays. The natives of India are reduced to serfdom, all the more enthralling that it is so skillfully organized. But there is a smoldering madness eating at their weak hearts. The gods, they say, have given them up to famine and plague in punishment for their rulers' sins. The Japanese have escaped servitude. They are confident, arrogant, remorseless. They cherish boundless ambitions. The Chinese will also escape. They have boundless commercial energy and untiring industrial zeal. A generation will bring Europe to punishment for meddling with the dreaming empire of the East. The superior moral force of the Chinese has already dominated the millions of Malays in the Philippines, as in the British colonies of Singapore and the Straits Settlements. And the wealthy Chinese are already beginning to browbeat the English in all the great cities of the East.

So there remains the fate of the helpless millions, the weak children of men who cannot defend themselves. Only one way has yet been tried with them, the way of domination, which ends by breaking their hearts. It is irony to cover this with talk of the Gospel and civilization.

There remains yet another way—the way that America has taken with the millions of negroes in the States. It is not to try to take advantage of their weakness, but to help them; to give them a chance, little fair play and generous dealing; to let these weaker children of men have an opportunity to follow out their own race-genius and live their own lives, which they love in their dumb way as we love ours. There are real human kindness and gentleness and pity, even at this late date; and as all else has failed, it might be well, though only in despite, to give them at least a trial.

Here is a chance for the genius of America to bring a new revelation to the world—the revelation of true and kindly dealing with weak races who cannot help themselves. Here is an opportunity to protect them, to guard them against



TYPES OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

European extortion and the extortion of the same spirit of greedy cruelty in Americans, to protect them from the superior moral force of the Chinese without doing injustice to the Chinese genius, and, lastly, to protect them from themselves, their own weakness and unsteady wills; to put a little heart into them, so that they may love life and see good days amid their tropical jungle. Here is the choice. Choose well and wisely, for the choice involves a new hope for humanity, for the hundreds of millions of weaklings helpless and hopeless. If the question is rightly solved by the genius of Americans a new day of honor and freedom will dawn throughout all the East. Deal with these people yourselves. Deal with them wisely and well. Above all, deal with them kindly and with good humor. Do not send them back into bondage, whether to Spaniard or any other European rule built on privilege and domination. Let Americans win one more victory for freedom; this time not for the strong and exultant, but for the helpless and the weak, who cannot help themselves.

SPAIN AND THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

BY E. E. STRONG, D.D.

(Editorial Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.)

THE Caroline Islands, over which Spain claims sovereignty, lie on a belt some 300 miles wide, between 4° and 10° north of the equator and between 132° and 162° of longitude west from Greenwich. They therefore stretch about 2,000 miles from east to west, and though so near the equator and in a region of perpetual summer, the range of the thermometer through the year is not more than 13°, or from 74° to 87° F. East of the Carolines are the Gilbert and Marshall groups, and to the north lie the Ladrones. These four groups constitute what is known as Micronesia [the Little Islands], of which there are said to be no less than 1,000. The Ladrones were formerly used by Spain as a penal settlement, and the native race is said to be nearly or quite extinct. The Marshall and Gilbert groups are of coral formation, rising but six or eight feet above sea-level. On these coral islands there are three principal products which support human life: the cocoa palm, the bread fruit, and the pandanas, or screw pine. In some places taro can be grown, but with this limited range of products it is difficult, if not impossible, for foreigners to reside continuously on these *atolls*. A missionary who did reside on one of them for a long time wrote: "Advocates of a meager diet as conducive to health might do well to migrate to the Gilbert Islands. If they survive the experiment their testimony will be interesting; possibly, however, a little 'thin.'"

Within the Caroline group there are five high islands, of basaltic formation, some of them having mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. These are Kusaie, Ponape, Ruk, Yap, and Pelew, and on them the range of products is correspondingly large, so that Americans and Europeans find no difficulty in residing there for years at a time. All visitors unite in praising the beauty of these high islands, and Kusaie and Ponape have been called the "Gems of the Pacific."

Forty-six years ago, in 1852, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, uniting with the Hawaiian board, resolved to undertake a mission to these islands of Micronesia, and in that year three American missionaries, with their wives and two Hawaiian families, set sail and settled on Kusaie and Ponape, in the Caroline group. Reënforcements followed within the next few years, and in 1856 it was found necessary to provide a vessel for taking the missionaries to and fro and carrying them supplies. By the contributions for this purpose of children in the United States the *Morning Star* was built. That barkentine had been succeeded by three other vessels bearing the same name, the last one having auxiliary steam power and now in service.



THE MISSIONARY VESSEL THE "MORNING STAR."

For over thirty years this Micronesian mission had prospered, island after island having been visited and Christian teachers introduced and welcomed by the native people. No one, either American or native, had seen any sign or had the remotest thought that any European nation claimed sovereignty over these groups. It was doubtless known in general that Spain, on account of early discovery, claimed ownership, but only at the extreme western end of the Carolines, at Yap and Pelew, was there any visible token of such claim. There were no Spaniards on the islands and no Spanish vessels in the waters. The natives were absolutely independent, and their chiefs were not even asked to recognize any authority outside of their islands.

It was in this open field that the American missionaries wrought without let or hindrance. At the first they found the natives not willing to receive them; they were savages, nearly or quite naked. The Caroline Islanders were elaborately tattooed, but their clothing was of the slightest. The characteristics varied somewhat on the different islands, but on most of them the people were savage and warlike. While not noted for cannibalism, it is said that on some islands there was probably not an adult male who had not tasted human flesh. There was no marriage rite known,

and in the early days missionary work was prosecuted with no little peril to life. But year by year ground was gained.

In 1888 more than thirty different islands had been occupied by native Christian teachers trained under the American missionaries, and on many of these islands no heathenism was to be found. The story of one of these islands lying within the Caroline group may be cited as a specimen. Pingelap is a coral island, east of Ponape, with about 1,000 inhabitants, who in 1871 were wild and rude savages, almost naked and living in abject heathenism. Native Christian teachers were sent them from Ponape, who on arrival were rebuffed, the King and his chiefs compelling them to return. But, singularly, six natives of Pingelap who had drifted to Ponape came under the influence of the missionaries and became Christians, and after a time returned to their own island, where they experienced at first most violent opposition. But subsequently a great change came over the spirit of the people, and the message of these Christians was welcomed and a marvelous transformation followed. A church was built, cloth was bought of passing traders, and the people were soon decently clothed. "Morning and evening, as well as on the Sabbath, nearly the entire population assembled to hear the Gospel. Liquor and tobacco were banished from the island, and the Ten Commandments became a code of laws." Dr. Wetmore, a physician of Honolulu who visited Pingelap in 1886, wrote in enthusiastic terms of the island and its inhabitants: "The change effected here in less than fourteen years by Thomas, helped by Manassa and Tepit in the earlier labors, after strenuous exertions had been put forth to prevent 'the coming of the missionary God,' is perfectly marvelous. Their church is almost large enough to seat 1,000 people, the entire population of the island." Dr. Wetmore describes at length the material prosperity of the place, which was in striking contrast with its condition when first visited. Similar reports could be made of other islands on which, as on Pingelap, no American missionary had resided, but where native preachers trained in mission schools had been prepared for this service.

In 1888 there were in the Micronesian mission 47 churches with 4,509 members, 15 native pastors, and a total of 44 native Christian laborers, including Hawaiians. Five languages had been reduced to writing and school-books prepared and printed in them all.

Such was the condition of the islands and the American missionary work therein when, in 1887, the good work was interrupted by the enforcement on the part of Spain of her claim to sovereignty. The question of territorial rights had been in dispute for some time between European powers, and without any knowledge or consent on the part of the Micronesians or of those who have been laboring successfully for the uplifting of the islands the matter was referred for arbitration to the Pope, who by a decision dated October 22, 1885, gave the Marshall Islands to Germany and the Carolines to Spain, while England was allowed to take possession of the Gilbert group. It was a year and a half after this, however, before Spain actually assumed author-



ity. On March 14, 1887, a Spanish man-of-war, having on board a governor, 6 Roman Catholic priests, 50 soldiers, and 25 convicts, arrived at the island of Ponape and demanded submission on the part of the natives.

This assumption of authority, with a show of force, was resented by the natives. They were especially irritated by the arrest of their beloved American missionary, Rev. E. T. Doane, a venerable and saintly man who for more than thirty years had instructed them in the ways of peace and righteousness. Mr. Doane had endeavored in every way to avert a conflict, but he was accused of inciting rebellion, was confined for weeks on board a man-of-war, and then taken as prisoner to Manila. At length the arrogant demands of the governor and his soldiers, with whom the priests were always associated, so incensed the natives that they suddenly arose in rebellion and slaughtered the governor and nearly all his officers. After this a wiser man was sent by the Spaniards as governor, and Mr. Doane, brought before the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands at Manila, was acquitted and returned to Ponape. The governor-general in sending him back gave him a remarkable testimonial, saying :



MISSION PREMISES, OUA, PONAPE.

The important labors performed by yourself and the other missionaries cannot but be appreciated and considered of extraordinary service to humanity and civilization ; as likewise the great hardships suffered by yourself in the propagation of the Gospel do convince me of the faith and enthusiasm with which you have borne and overcome all sorts of obstacles and troubles in the conversion to Christianity of the savages of those islands. Wherefore, in acknowledging your interesting letter, I wish to express to you thanks for the well-known services rendered by yourself and the other missionaries, which have resulted to the advantage of Spain, inasmuch as in establishing her dominion in the East Carolines she has found those natives already fitly prepared to enter upon the life of a cultivated people.

On reaching Ponape Mr. Doane sought to promote harmony between the natives and their would-be rulers, but he was only partially successful. The people loved their missionaries and teachers, and they did not love those who came to domineer over them. For two or three years outbreaks occurred, in which the Ponapeans usually came out victorious. The Spaniards here, as in Cuba and the Philippines, showed conspicuously their incapacity for governing conquered people. Building a fort at the northern harbor of Ponape and under the protection of a man-of-war, they have held on, but have made no progress in subduing the islanders.

When the first governor landed he promised that the work of the American missionaries should not be interfered with and that there should be full religious freedom. But within three months from that time only three of ten mission schools on the island remained, the governor having interfered with them. The American missionaries, though greatly hampered in their work, yet held on to their posts.

In June, 1890, a Spanish force undertook to build barracks and a Catholic church at Oua, one of the mission stations, upon land deeded to the mission and within a few feet of the mission church. There could have been no object in doing this other than to drive out the American missionaries. This incident, following numberless other wrongs, brought matters to a crisis and proved more than the natives could bear. There was but a single American woman at the station at this juncture, and she was powerless to prevent the sudden uprising of the people, followed by a slaughtering of the Spaniards. The vengeance they took upon their oppressors was swift and terrible. In September the Spaniards were reënforced by a gunboat and 600 soldiers from Manila, and the mission premises at Oua were shelled and destroyed, the natives retiring beyond the reach of the Spanish guns. All efforts toward conciliating the two parties, though most persistent, proved unavailing. Seeing that they would be practically prisoners if they remained, the missionaries left Ponape on board the United States ship *Alliance* and sought elsewhere a place for their Christian labors. Since then no American missionary has been allowed to remain on Ponape. The missionary vessel, the *Morning Star*, has been forbidden to touch at any point on the island except at the Spanish habor, under the guns of the fort, and those on board are not allowed to confer with the natives. Testaments and school-books in Ponapean must not be landed. The native Christians have been eager to obtain these supplies and to confer with their friends of

former days, but with a single exception such intercourse has been strictly forbidden.

So far as Ponape is concerned the case stands thus: When the Spaniards arrived there were on the island 6 American missionaries (two men and four women), 15 churches with 451 communicants, and 12 native teachers. As to the prospects of the mission work, Mr. Doane could then say: "The outlook on the whole is cheering. In some places the people had long clung



REV. E. T. DOANE.
(For thirty-five years a missionary in the Caroline Islands.)

to darkness, but now the rulers have become Christians and the people have followed their example. The making of and dealing in intoxicating drinks have ceased, also the preparation of the narcotic joko root, polygamy, and Sabbath-breaking. Many youth of both sexes are learning to work for Christ. Of the five little kingdoms on the island, four have become Christian and the fifth is not all dark, for two of the chiefs are earnest workers for the Master."

How stands the case after ten years of Spanish rule—or misrule? While it is by no means true that the whole work of the American mission has come to naught, it has been most sadly broken up. It is known that some of the churches on the island are holding their own; that under native preachers they are seeking to stem the tide of evil that has come in through the presence of a licentious Spanish soldiery. But they are working against odds and pray for deliverance from the demoralizing influence brought in by their would-be rulers. After years of delay the Spanish Government has paid an indemnity of $17,500 for mission property destroyed, but it can never pay for the wrong it has wrought in the character and lives of the people.

By far the most pernicious results of Spanish rule in the Caroline Islands are found on Ponape, which has been the seat of their government. It is only fair to say that they have interfered little with mission work at Ruk or in the Mortlock lagoon, possibly because of their want of success on Ponape, or quite as likely because they saw little to be got out of these islands. Their vessels seldom appear in the Ruk archipelago or at Kusaie, and they have no officials on these islands. Hence in these sections the work of the American mission has prospered. This Micronesian mission, which is now connected from two points within the Caroline group—namely, at Kusaie and Ruk, though it extends into the Gilberts and Marshalls—has just sent in its report covering the year 1897. Its summary gives 19 American missionaries (seven of them men), 52 native preachers, 29 teachers, 45 churches with 5,313 communicants, 152 places for stated preaching, and 95 schools with 2,873 pupils. During the last year this mission has cost the American board about $39,000, and during the forty-six years the board has expended, including the building and maintenance of its missionary vessels, only a fraction less than $1,000,000. Aside from the *Morning Star*, a vessel of 430 tons, which makes an annual voyage through the groups, with Honolulu as its port, there are two small vessels, one at Ruk and one in the Gilbert Islands.

Lest any one should suspect that the testimony here presented concerning the value of missionary work has been prejudiced because coming from those connected with the work, it may be well to refer here to the testimony of one who has no connection and, so far as is known, no sympathy with missionary operations. Dr. Irmer, the German Governor-General (*Landeshauptmann*) of the Marshall Islands, sent in 1896 to his government in Berlin a report of a visit made by him at Kusaie, and the testimony he gives to the excellence of the mission work of the American board in that section of the Caroline Islands is as emphatic as it is unprejudiced.

While no complaint is made of the rule of Germany in the Marshalls or of Great Britain in the Gilberts, it is simply truth to say that the presence of the Spaniards in the Carolines has been only a curse. They have accomplished no good work; they have hindered the good that others were doing. The Christians of America have wrought most effectually for the uplifting of these islands, and if not politically, yet in the best of all senses, the sovereignty of the Carolines belongs to them.

VACATION SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

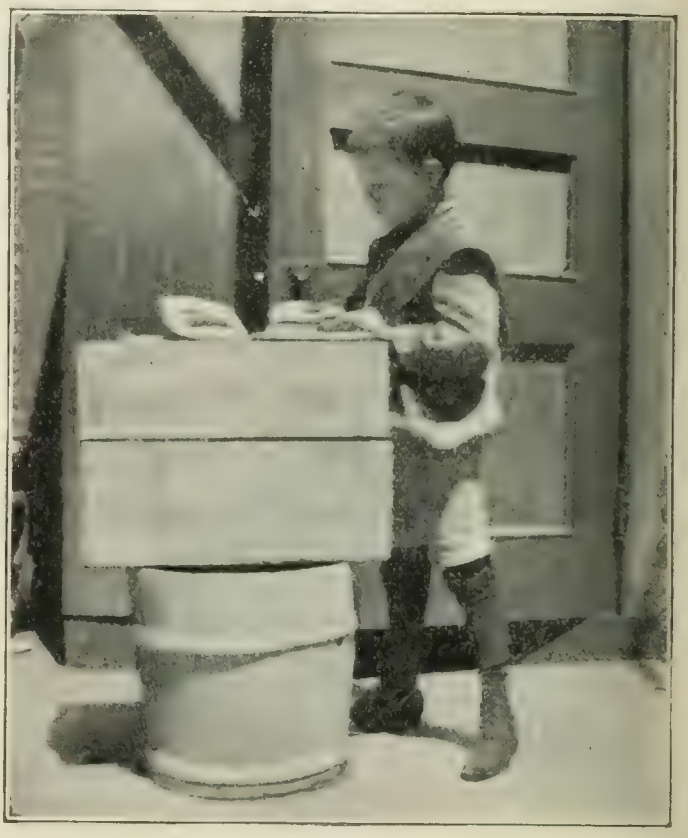
BY KATHERINE A. JONES.

THE principal of a Chicago vacation school before taking his pupils on their first excursion into the country wished to test their knowledge of nature. He wrote on the blackboard certain questions: Have you ever been to the country? Have you ever seen Lake Michigan? Have you ever picked a flower? Have you ever seen a cow? Have you ever climbed a tree? Most of these questions were answered in the negative by more than half of the children. One sobbing little girl, when finally brought to confess the reason for her tears, owned that she had answered "No" to so many of the questions that she was afraid she had not passed and could not go on the excursion.

This story is a commentary on several things. It makes an argument for summer schools in which the vacation is the central idea and school in the sense of text-books is omitted; no humdrum reading, writing, and arithmetic, but hammers and nails, flowers, colored crayons, and music.

Like many of the best things in educational ideas, the vacation school came from Boston. In 1885 the North Bennet Street Industrial School held a large and successful session during six weeks of the summer, giving in this way its answer to the question troubling the minds of educational and philanthropic workers as to what can be done for the boys and girls in the poorer parts of our large cities during the long summer months. This has long been recognized as the dangerous time; the time when, as Mrs. Stevens, of Hull House, Chicago, reports, 60 per cent. is added to the criminal record of the children. Public-school teachers in the bad quarters fully understand how the summer days tear down the careful work of the year preceding. No other time is so full of vicious, demoralizing possibilities to these thousands of little ones to whom the world owes health and happiness and an opportunity for noble living. There is no pleasure in their wretched homes, and the street is the only alternative. Character develops fast there.

The shameful necessity for putting together the words "child" and "criminal" Mrs. Stevens believes, from her experience with the young offenders in Chicago's police courts, arises from something unnatural in the surroundings of the child. There is too much street and alley life and no adequate home life. The child criminal



A LITTLE SCULPTOR.

is criminal because he is not carefully looked after. How, then, shall he be helped? How is this great mass of material to be turned into good citizenship? How are these energetic boys and girls, so fully alive to something, to be bettered mentally and morally and physically into good men and women?

BOSTON'S PIONEER EFFORTS.

Boston tried the vacation school. Perhaps no suggestion in education has been recognized more quickly as being to-day's best way for filling the need. In the report of the North Bennet Street Industrial School for 1887 this paragraph states the work then done:

For two years, during six weeks in summer, a large vacation school has been carried on. Most of the regular departments have been kept open, with additional occupations, such as sewing, knitting, and crocheting, lessons in botany, designing, basket-weaving, whittling, weighing and measuring, with kindergarten occupations for the youngest children. An average daily attendance of 250 children was secured, with more than twice that number enrolled during the summer of 1886, and an effort will be made during the coming season to improve

on all previous methods of employing this time of peculiar exposure to idle city children.

What these efforts brought forth may be seen in noting the work in Boston for 1897. There were then six schools held through a period of six weeks. In different parts of the city there were besides this several efforts made to keep the children from the streets by giving them vacation entertainment in playgrounds and the like. The six schools were held in districts as widely separated as Tyler Street, North End, Dorchester, and Roxbury. One school had the beautiful Rindge Manual Training building in Cambridge, and it was hoped that the work begun here might be carried on by the city, which would make its own the work for the neglected boys and girls. The expense of the work was borne by private subscription, except that the use of public-school buildings was allowed by the Board of Education; for example, the Tyler Street school was granted to Denison House. Here not only the primary school, but the admirably equipped carpenter shop was given to the boys of the sloyd class.

The courses of 1897 had much in addition to those of 1885. The occupations this last year were wood-sloyd, leather-work, type-setting, chair-seating, basket-weaving, rug-knitting, plain sewing, ornamental needlework, paper-folding and drawing, clay-molding, picture-pasting, color work, kindergarten and advanced kindergarten.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Sloyd is taught in all the schools. When one considers the ends and aims of sloyd, one comprehends somewhat of the educational value attached to this statement. As we use the term sloyd it means manual training after the Swedish method. Its aims as given by Director Salomon, of the school at Nääs, are: "To arouse a desire for work and a pleasure in it; to accustom pupils to independence and to fit them for it; to instill the virtues of exactness, order, and accuracy; to train the attention; and to train pupils in habits of industry and perseverance." Sloyd holds as one of its first principles the making of an article of practical use, but it has no larger value than lies in the fact that as Americanized by Miss Meri Topelius it is entirely adapted to the use of the younger pupils.

The need of such work as this for those boys and girls who must pass the long summer days in the city streets cannot be overestimated. The educational and intellectual worth of manual training is no longer disputed. Not alone is this true for the man who must gain his bread by it, but that the trained hand has helped to train the mind, and that rest and relaxation are found in turning from the mental effort to the adroit use of the hand, are also accepted. And this is the major work of the summer vacation school.

USEFUL OCCUPATIONS FOR GIRLS.

The largest vacation school in Boston was the North End school. Here were the usual kindergarten and primary rooms, differing but little from the ordinary school of the year. In the more advanced primary sewing was taught. Ingenuity was exercised to make the work attractive, as by sewing the buttons in pretty designs on gay pieces of flannel. This class made scrap-books also. In the next class above the girls spent half the morning in basket-weaving and half in sewing. The course in sewing had the scientific educational idea. Cotton and flax were shown in the growing process, and the girls made maps setting forth the cotton-growing area. Spools, emery bags, wax, wool, silk, all were shown in each step of manufacture, as from the honey bee to the shaped wax. Each girl made a book of stitches, hem, French hem, running, etc., before she was allowed to make an article. Then came lessons in darning, then cutting from diagrams drawn on the board and criticised by the class. Finally each girl made two or three articles,



A CLASS IN BED-MAKING.

which were her own when completed. Next year these girls will be in the fancy-work class, but it is painful to think of how differently their brothers learn sloyd.

In the fancy-work class the girls were busy knitting slippers and making pen-wipers. Each one had some one at home and the coming Christ-



OUR BABY'S FAMILY.

mas in her mind as she sat with loving heart and nimble fingers.

BOYS' WORK IN VARIOUS TRADES.

The boys, besides the sloyd, had printing. They set the type and ran the presses. One boy who had been in the school for three successive years put forth his first book last year. That was his title on the cover, "My First Book." Within, however, was a very well-written account of the battle of Bunker Hill. Punctuation, spelling, paragraphing, all were excellent, and there were no typographical errors. It was a dainty little volume of twelve pages, bound in bright cerise paper, carefully sewed with black linen thread, and author, printer, and publisher was Nathan Wolfman. The department is popular and, as might be expected, was turned to very practical use.

In the leather work were found bags, music-rolls, tool-bags for bicycles, and the simpler things made of this material. The class was carried on with little expense by buying odds and ends of leather, though this limited its practical value. Boys brought their shoes here to be mended, and seemed greatly to enjoy the new half-soles pegged on by their own fingers.

A group of small Russian and Hebrew boys were busily weaving in the chair-seating class, not, let us hope, to be the future "chairs-to-mend" wanderers of our streets. The old chairs from home were brought there and repaired.

But the class of most general interest was the one in clay-modeling. The aim was industrial, not artistic, training. The teaching is not to make sculptors, but to train workmen in architectural ornamentation. As in sloyd—indeed, as in all manual work—not alone the hand, but the eye and the mind are trained. The class last year was under the direction of the professor of architecture in Harvard. The teacher was Andrew Garhutt. Some of the boys came as early as 8 o'clock in their eager interest. Two of the older members of the class were stone cutters regularly employed during the afternoon. A good workman in this line gets from $10 to $15 a day and is in great demand.

In the carpenter shop, where the class was deeply interested in miniature ship-building, there was rarely any trouble in regard to the required order. Singing and whistling were not forbidden, only quarrelsome disorder. "When that occurs I call the class to order," said the teacher, "and we vote upon the offenders and the offense." So they had a course in civics not laid down in the curriculum.

An excursion or vacation day was given each one of the younger classes one day of each week. These were spent either in the country or in visiting the famous public buildings of the city in groups of twenty accompanied by a teacher.

There were 360 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 275. The North End district is largely populated by Jews and Russians, all very poor. A large proportion of these children return year after year. Considering the class of little ones and the vagrant habits of their parents, this proportion is very large indeed. The numbers of boys and girls are about equal.

The teachers are all skilled workers. The teacher of sewing at the North End, for example, is regularly employed in the Industrial School and largely experienced in girls' clubs. At Tyler Street two dressmakers were employed, both familiar with girls' clubs and showing a most helpful spirit in their work. Many of these teachers have special aptitude, ingenuity, tact, and kindliness for these particular and peculiar and needy children, and give themselves heartily.

BROOKLYN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. John Graham Brooks, so constant and intelligent a friend to the vacation-school idea, is wholly responsible for the Brooklyn effort in 1887, and it was known as the Brooks Vacation School. Up to that time Brooklyn had tried no

such school. It was established by the Brooks Association, of which Miss Mary A. Brackett was the president—an evolution from a newspaper club. The school was maintained, as so far all efforts have been, by private subscription. In many respects it might be taken as a model. More than 800 children applied for admission, though but 360 could be accepted. However, 724 children were members at one time and another, and the average attendance was 299.

The principal, Mrs. W. E. Gulick, is a woman of excellent experience in her work, and the teachers of drawing, modeling, sewing, and manual training were graduates of the Pratt Institute or some similar polytechnic school.

One respect in which this school was unfortunate was that the children most needing the help would not come. It is not easy to say why Brooklyn had this experience, so very different from that of any other city. The results, satisfactory as they were, were such as might be expected from bright children whose summer work was but supplementing the work of the school year and of the home.

They did much of the so-called practical work, chair-seating, basket-weaving, and shoe-cobbling. An interesting experiment worked out well in a class in sewing for boys, having as an object the mending of their own clothes. They acquired the mysteries of the use of thimble and needle, not by making books of stitches, but by making marble-bags and neckties and patching sails for



LITTLE MOTHERS.

their boats. Gradually pins gave way to buttons and rags to patches, till the improvement was marked.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW YORK.

After no more than four years of work New York had in 1897 ten vacation schools, all established and maintained in public-school buildings by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The average daily attendance in these schools exceeded 6,000 pupils.



SINGING CLASS.

The school at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry Streets may be used to illustrate conditions found in all. Here, in Grammar School No. 23, a model building cornering upon the new park, 600 children passed six weeks from 9 in the morning till 12 at noon. Miss Lilian Burdon, teacher of manual training in the Truant School of Brooklyn, was the principal. Her position for the year admirably fitted her for this work, and her enthusiastic sympathy carried her into it. The neighborhood was notified of the school and its purpose by notices posted on the doors of the school building, one in Hebrew, one in Italian, and one in English. Six hundred pupils responded. More might have been taken if they would have come. No American nor English names were on the roll after they were entered. Twenty-nine different languages were spoken in the homes from which they came. But the appealing thing in this school was the little mothers, the babies with their families. Fully one-tenth of the children in room after room were able to come only by bringing in their care the younger brothers and sisters from home. Mere babies themselves, they carried about and entertained fat, jolly baby brothers or puny little things who needed the care the teachers had often to give. Indeed, the principal said of her kindergarten teacher that she was rarely without a baby in her arms as she went about her work. The protecting care which principal and teachers felt for the flock must only too often have been the first loving care entering into many of the

little lives. One small boy seven years old who came day by day with two younger babies in his charge was an object of loving sympathy the school over. A little sculptor, also of seven years and a genius, his teacher said, came sobbing to the principal with blood flowing from a badly cut finger. The wound was washed and dressed with Miss Burdon's handkerchief, and the boy



MAKING BASEBALL BELTS.

went back to work, even then unwilling to go home.

It happened one day in the sloyd class that one of the particularly difficult, self-satisfied boys had finished to his perfect gratification his first article. The teacher was giving her criticism, when the principal came by and stopped, saying: "Joe, I want you to make that for me, and I want it just perfect." So Joe tried again. The second result gave him great satisfaction. His teacher showed him the model again, calling his attention to faulty lines and to the fact that this was to be a present and perfect. Finally the delight left his face and the disappointment was replaced by determination as he threw his work out of the window and in forcible boy language said: "Darn it! I'll make it right or not at all."

And they all had such good times! In the large basement hall some game was constantly going on under careful supervision, yet without unnecessary intrusion. They danced and sang and had gymnastics, and the teachers joined the games.

All the New York schools carried out the general vacation-school idea—no text-book work, good manual work to awaken the interest and bring out undeveloped ability, and the keeping in pleasant quarters of those who otherwise would be on the street. Dr. W. H. Tolman gave statistics of the New York work in the August, 1897, number of this REVIEW.

PRACTICAL WORK IN CHICAGO'S SLUMS.

Chicago has had two experiments, both eminently successful, in the field of vacation schools. The work began there from the efforts of Miss Mary E. McDowell, the head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement. With Miss McDowell the attempt arose from her own experience in watching the destructive influences of the long summer days as they came to children who, having in their own homes nothing cheering from one week's end to another, found their only brightness on the street. Why not make the long summer constructive rather than destructive? As a result of her thought, with the kindly help of friends, Chicago had in the summer of 1896 the Medill Vacation School, followed the next year by the Seward school, named in each instance from the public-school building occupied.

On summer days when the prevailing east wind brings the lake breeze so welcome to those in all the eastern part of Chicago, it brings instead to the vicinity of Forty-seventh Street and Ashland Avenue a pall of smoke which can be felt, and an odor from the neighboring stock yards which, if it cannot be seen, does not need that sense to testify to its presence. The heat on such days is intolerable, so burning that one understands the meaning of "fiery furnace." In the choicer parts of the city the mothers are ready to take their flocks out of town, to the sea, the lakes, the farms. Here no such thoughts are diverting them. The majority of the homes



THE SEWING CLASS.

are close, stuffy, dirty places, with none of the comforts that even the well-to-do stay-at-homes afford. There is no ice, no fly-screens, no bath-tubs—a wash-tub in the kitchen on Saturday nights, perhaps, but smells of cooking, washing,

and bad drainage, flies, dirt, and panting heat. They may have one trip to the park within the whole summer, and that, planned for days, is really a great undertaking. To more than 100,000 children of school age in Chicago the streets are the most attractive places open in all the world of pleasant places.

To get some part of these children off the streets and into the large, cool school buildings and there to keep them occupied was Miss McDowell's problem. She, too, solved it by a vacation school.

Before the public schools closed the teachers in several neighboring schools were asked to furnish lists of their truant, disorderly, difficult children. Tickets were given to these, and when the school opened they were taken first. Three hundred were accepted. Many were turned away. Best and most wonderful of all, those who came came all the time, always on time, mourned that the school was not opened on Saturday nor held in the afternoon, and after a little came with clean hands and faces.



CLAY-MODELING—GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 23.

THE SCHOOLS TEACH GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The subjects given differed little from those of other schools. If there was special emphasis on any department it was sloyd, because the children emphasized it; yet almost as much might be said of the singing, the drawing, the nature study, and the work of the Clean City League. Each morning there was a gathering of the school community, teachers and pupils, in the hall for opening exercises. They sang a patriotic hymn, saluted the flag, and then repeated this Civic Creed, prepared for them by Miss McDowell:

God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are his children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great city, and will show our love for her by our works.

Chicago does not ask us to die for her welfare. She asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory shall be a place fit to grow the best men and women who shall rule over her.

The idea of civic patriotism was carried out in the work of the Clean City League. Both boys and girls of the older classes made up this league, and it was most satisfactorily popular. Mrs. A. E. Paul, who had studied the work under Colonel Waring, was the instructor. She explained to the children their ownership of the streets; that they were kept up by the citizens from taxes which pay inspectors and carbage collectors; that they should have the work that is paid for. Systematic instruction was given regarding sanitary conditions and city ordinances touching streets, yards, alleys, and garbage-boxes. The children were made official inspectors and blanks furnished them on which to enter complaints. Prompt attention from the Board of Health followed these reports. One girl reported a street that had not been swept since it was paved in June, 1896. In four days it was swept, but the dirt was not removed. The girl again reported the matter, the work was finished, and she became a person of much importance and influence in the community. Miles of broken sidewalk were repaired, and the children learned respect for their own abilities and for the officials who attended to wrongs to which their attention was called.

THE SCHOOLS ARE POPULAR.

A large share of the success of the school came from the sloyd, for the boys came in the beginning attracted by the carpenter shop, and boys and girls alike took the work. From the day the school opened and a bright-haired, squint-eyed boy about three feet high came up to his teacher with the air of building a church if only he were furnished tools and said, "Teacher, when are we going to begin to make things?" to the final day when they willingly stayed to help put away the loved tools, the interest never flagged. The worst boys were good boys here. One small boy when asked how he liked sloyd said, "Dis? Dis beats wadin'," and no higher tribute could be paid in a neighborhood where "wadin'" in the puddles made by sprinkling-carts and in the green-scum ditches left by insufficient drainage forms the choicest pleasure. The principal, Mr. Waterman, said in his report of the school: "This department clearly demonstrates that it is possible to obtain a strong hold on troublesome and unruly boys by means of manual training."

For the elementary housework a large class-room was divided by screens into kitchen, dining-room, and bedroom. Beyond this there was no make-believe about it. A sure enough bed with white counterpane and pillows, wash-stand, chairs, and rugs fitted out the bedroom. In the dining-room were a dining-table and cupboard filled with dishes. Each little girl had her white apron, and very great was her satisfaction in the work she could do. They had lessons in sweeping, dusting, dish-washing, arranging flowers, making the bed, and all the rest. A mother came also to learn to make the bed, because her little daughter had told her that she did not know how.

The singing was closely related to and helped to unify the other efforts. It was of an industrial patriotic nature, yet it gave the poetic touch. Miss Hofer told the children some story of bees or woods or work, and when their interest was aroused she taught them a song about the same thing.

The nature work, carefully taught, was supplemented and enlarged by the excursions into the country. Twice during the term of six weeks each class had an excursion day. The ignorance of these poor little mites regarding the most common things of country life might be amusing were it not so profoundly pathetic. It was a little Italian who fell on his face to kiss the grass in his delight at the wonder of it all.

Within the past winter the settlement sent some flowers to a sick boy who had been one of their problems the summer before. "Ain't they nice?" he said. "I like 'em so. Do you know, I didn't use to care anything about 'em and how they grew till we went to the woods last summer and dug 'em up."

One afternoon the fathers and mothers, 150 of them, came by special invitation to visit the school and talk it all over. Miss McDowell spoke to them in English, Mr. Waterman in German, and one of the parents in Bohemian; the janitor, too, made a speech, and as a result of it all they sent a petition to the Board of Education for manual training in the Seward school, and the petition was granted.

The teachers, from the principal, Mr. Richard Waterman, Jr., and his admirable assistant, Mrs. Lizzie T. Hart, through the corps of twenty-one department workers, were not only trained specialists, but teachers who gave themselves generously to the improvement of the pupils. The management was not willing to take tired-out teachers who had already worked ten months of the year. They wanted enthusiastic specialists and had them, and much of the success was due to just this enthusiasm.

Many friends sent flowers to the school, so that the rooms were bowers day after day. A noteworthy loan was made by the Art Institute of many large, well-framed photographs. Classes in pedagogy at the summer session of the University of Chicago made special study of methods used there as at an experiment station where most valuable results were worked out.

THE VACATION SCHOOL HAS COME TO STAY.

This is the carrying out of the vacation-school idea as it stands to-day. A Boston paper asks, "Can any one doubt the wisdom of supplementing the work of our public schools in this practical way?" and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* declares, "It is safe to say that more was never done in the same length of time toward the making of good citizens." From each school comes the same remarkable testimony that little discipline is necessary. The unruly child has found, for the time at least, his salvation in his work.

For this coming summer the work in Boston and Brooklyn is to be carried on as before. In Chicago the women's clubs, thirty-two of them, have made strong efforts to increase the number of schools. Three are now provided for; one at the Seward in the stock-yards district, one in the Jewish quarter, and one in the Italian quarter. New York's School Board has adopted the work and voted $12,000 for the support of summer schools. In the other cities it is hoped that the regular departments of education will undertake this as a part of their work, feeling that it should be in no sense a charity, except as a library or a university is philanthropic.

It might be well to consider a little more fully the advisability of giving over the vacation schools to any public board of education. They are now in the hands of those most intelligently interested in the greatest good to the most needy, hampered only in the use of the most advanced methods to that end by lack of means. Cannot that lack be met in another way than by giving over this vital interest to bodies whose very tenure of office makes efficiency and disinterestedness uncertain? Are we so satisfied with the school work of ten months of the year that we wish to give over from its wisest workers this opportunity of testing faithfully what is new and good, what tends most to the development of boys and girls into sterling men and women, what most truly educates to the duties and privileges of good citizenship?

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND AFTER.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June begins with an unsigned article under this title, which briefly reviews the characters of the Spanish and American nations, the Cuban nuisance, and the salient events which preceded the present war. The author takes Mr. Buckle's view, that the Spaniards are relics of mediævalism. Mr. Buckle considers Spain as a country which regards the past rather than the future, which is excluded from the great European movement begun in the sixteenth century, which "has ever since been steadily advancing, unsettling old opinions, destroying old follies, reforming and improving on every side, influencing even such barbarous countries as Russia and Turkey, but leaving Spain untouched. . . . While Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements . . . Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world and making no impressions upon it."

The *Atlantic Monthly* writer accepts President Eliot's summary of what the United States has done for civilization, under five different heads —peace-keeping, religious toleration, the development of manhood suffrage, the welcoming of newcomers, and the diffusion of well-being—reasonable grounds for a steady, glowing patriotism. He quotes President Eliot's belief that there is a strong ethical sentiment under each of these developments and a strong moral and social purpose. These comparisons of Spain and the United States are made to lead up to the *Atlantic Monthly's* thesis that there is entirely beneath the minor and accidental causes of the war a deeper current of American public opinion which has rushed us into this war—a public opinion which is instinctively alive to the fact that the deplorable misgovernment of Cuba would continue until the United States had set up a better state of things; that Spain's methods and our own are as wide apart as the poles ; and that her methods are not effective to govern islands so many thousands of miles away. These minor and accidental causes are those which some people believe to be the essential causes of the war—that is, the newspapers "conducted by lost souls that make merchandise of all things that inflame men's worst passions"—to use the *Atlantic's* phrase—"a Congress with no attractive political programme for the next election, and a spirit of unrest among those classes of the people who had not wholly recovered from the riot in false hopes that inspired the followers of Mr. Bryan in 1896—these and more made their contributions to the rapidly rising excitement. But all these together could not have driven us to war if we had not been willing to be driven, if the conviction had not become firm in the minds of the people that Spanish rule in Cuba was a blot on civilization that had now begun to bring reproach to us ; and when the President, who favored peace, declared it 'intolerable,' the people were ready to accept his judgment."

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST ANNEXATION.

"Not only is there in the United States an unmistakable popular approval of war as the only effective means of restoring civilization in Cuba, but the judgment of the English people promptly approved it—giving evidence of an instinctive race and institutional sympathy. If Anglo-Saxon institutions and methods stand for anything, the institutions and methods of Spanish rule in Cuba are an abomination and a reproach. And English sympathy is not more significant as an evidence of the necessity of the war and as a good omen for the future of free institutions than the equally instinctive sympathy with Spain that has been expressed by some of the decadent influences on the continent. Indeed, the real meaning of American civilization and ideals will henceforth be somewhat more clearly understood in several quarters of the world.

"American character will be still better understood when the whole world clearly perceives that the purpose of the war is only to remove from our very doors this cruel and inefficient piece of mediævalism which is one of the two great scandals of the closing years of the century ; for it is not a war of conquest. There is a strong and definite sentiment against the annexation of Cuba and against our responsibility for its government further than we are now bound to be responsible. Once free, let it govern itself ; and it ought to govern itself at least as well as other Spanish-American countries that have governed themselves since they achieved their independence"

AND AFTER.

This writer says that the problems that are likely to follow after the war are graver than those that led to it. He thinks it possible that this change in our national policy may change our very national character. "And we are now playing with the great forces that may shape the future of the world—almost before we know it."

Only a few weeks ago these seventy millions of people were engaged with the peaceful problems of industry, administration, and finance. Now they are at war, and it is a question whether that adventurous spirit which inhabits the Anglo-Saxon man will be content to return to the unimaginative tasks that have occupied the race for more than a generation. What the *Atlantic Monthly* writer calls "the old outdoor spirit of the Anglo-Saxon" may refuse to go into harness again. Now a generation has come to manhood that has had no part in any great adventure. Our politics, our literature and art have been of the indoor nature, rather negative than positive.

This opportunity may prove a temptation to fling out again into the world. "Are we, by virtue of our surroundings and institutions, become a different people from our ancestors, or are we yet the same race of Anglo-Saxons whose restless energy in colonization, in conquest, in trade, in the spread of civilization has carried their speech into every part of the world and planted their habits everywhere?"

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

"The removal of the scandal of Spain's control of its last American colony is as just and merciful as it is pathetic—a necessary act of surgery for the health of civilization. Of the two disgraceful scandals of modern misgovernment, the one which lay within our correction will no longer deface the world. But when we have removed it, let us make sure that we stop; for the Old World's troubles are not our troubles nor its tasks our tasks, and we should not become sharers in its jealousies and entanglements. The continued progress of the race in the equalization of opportunity and in well-being depends on democratic institutions, of which we, under God, are yet, in spite of all our shortcomings, the chief beneficiaries and custodians. Our greatest victory will not be over Spain, but over ourselves—to show once more that even in its righteous wrath the republic has the virtue of self-restraint. At every great emergency in our history we have had men equal to the duties that faced us. The men of the Revolution were the giants of their generation. Our Civil War brought forward the most striking personality of the century. As during a period of peace we did not forget our courage and efficiency in war, so, we believe, during a period of routine domestic politics we have not lost our capacity for the largest statesmanship. The great merit of democracy is that out of its multitudes who have all had a chance for natural development there arise, when occasion demands, stronger and wiser men than any class-governed societies have ever bred."

THE COST OF CARRYING ON A WAR.

IN the June *McClure's* Mr. George B. Waldron has an article on "The Cost of War," in which he gives the figures of the great wars, especially of our Civil War, as concerns the financial aspect. He says that during the last hundred years the wars of Christian Europe and America have cost the lives of 5,000,000 men and $20,000,000,000.

"The experiences of our own country illustrate the losses caused by war. That seven years of struggle which gave the nation independence required $135,000,000. To-day the nation can raise a like sum from the gold lying idle in the Treasury. But then it fell upon a people whose population was only a twentieth of the present number, and whose wealth was much less in proportion. The United States began their existence with a debt burden of $75,000,000. This was about $19 per capita, or larger by half than the debt of to-day. The deficit fell to $45,000,000 in 1812. Then came the 'second War of Independence,' which carried it up to $127,000,000. By 1836 the nation did not owe a dollar.

COST OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

"In 1860 the debt was only $65,000,000. But with the firing on Sumter the people of the North awoke to their task, and thereafter $2,500,000 a day was needed until once more a common flag floated over the nation. That struggle cost the people of the North in direct outlay $3,400,000,000. With the much smaller direct cost to the Confederacy, the destruction of property, and the interference with industries, the total loss must have been not less than $8,000,000,000, or one-half of the entire wealth of the nation before the opening of hostilities.

"After the conflict was over the national debt stood at $2,756,000,000. Year after year it has been a drag upon the resources of the country, until nearly $2,000,000,000 has been discharged. But in the thirty-seven years since the war opened the nation has paid in interest on that debt an amount equal to the original principal and $2,250,000,000 more in pensions to the soldiers and their families. These two items, the direct fruits of the war, amount to $5,000,000,000, and the end is not yet. The country is paying annually in interest and pensions $160,000,000, which is more by $35,000,000 than ten and twenty years ago and about equal to these same expenditures at the close of the war. It is not improbable from the present outlook that another $2,000,000,000 will be paid in the same way before the obligations of that one war are met. During the past six years the expenditures for wars past

and future have averaged over $250,000,000, or more by $50,000,000 a year than all the other expenses of the Government.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY.

"The total cost of war to the North and South would have bought the freedom of every slave and left enough to pay all the peace expenses of the federal Government for half a century. The divided nation expended money enough during the struggle to supply every man, woman, and child with ample food for the entire four years. And the sums spent and to be spent since because of the war would feed the people for another four years. The treasure destroyed because of that conflict would purchase the entire 185,000 miles of railroad, with all its rolling-stock, stations, yards, and other property, and all the 2,300 miles of canals, with every boat that plies through their waters; it would purchase in addition every vessel flying the American flag on all the oceans, rivers, and lakes of the world; all the thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines and everything belonging to them; and all the mines and quarries of the nation, including the producers of gold, silver, iron, copper, petroleum, marble, and every other substance that comes from the interior of the earth. Even all these would not exhaust the wealth spent because of that war, since there would yet be enough to buy every school-house and church that the people of this country now own."

THE COSTLINESS OF THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

IN concluding an article on the conscription of soldiers in the *North American Review* for May, Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., considers some of the financial aspects of our volunteer army system:

"It should be remembered that modern wars are paid for not so much by those who take part in them as by succeeding generations. While great sacrifices are made, a war does not, as a rule, directly impoverish the people of a country, as formerly was the case. Taxation is of course increased, but the great sums necessary are largely obtained by issues of bonds. The ability of a nation to raise money on bond issues depends much upon the resources of the country, but also largely upon the amount of the national debt already existing. If this is small, war may be conducted without raising materially the rate of taxation. If, on the other hand, the national debt be unduly large, the power of the nation to borrow is limited, and the sums needed to prose cute the war have to be obtained largely by immediate and extreme taxation. Every dollar, then, that is devoted to reducing the national debt may be said to have been deposited in the nation's war chest.

"In the War of the Rebellion our money flowed like water. In our desperate endeavor to succeed little foresight was shown, and in our gratitude to the victors we still further built up the tremendous load of obligations by a pension list which astounds the world. We enlisted in that war 2,500,000 men. These men cost us for pay $1,000,000,000; for United States bounties, $300,000,000; for local bounties, $300,000,000; for pensions already paid, $2,000,000,000. The volunteer system, then, is a costly system. By it both men and money are wasted. It is doubtful whether the sacrifices which result from our adherence to it do not equal those we would endure were we to emulate the patriotic submission to universal conscription of the people of the nations of Europe, and thus secure the effective means of preparing in peace for war."

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON CURRENT NAVAL FALLACIES.

IN the June *Harper's* Capt. A. T. Mahan points out several errors that are occurring with respect to naval matters, and especially to the naval matters of the United States. The first error that is so commonly made is the thought that the United States needs a navy for defense only. This rises from a confusion of ideas—a political idea and a military idea, under the one term of defense. So far as the political precept is concerned he willingly subscribes to it, but the military part of the confused statement is, he thinks, disastrous, if accepted. "Among all masters of military art," he says, "including therein naval art, it is a thoroughly accepted principle that mere defensive war means military ruin, and therefore national disaster. A navy for defense only, in the political sense, means a navy that will only be used in case we are forced into war; a navy for defense only, in the military sense, means a navy that can only await attack and defend its own, leaving the enemy at ease as regards his own interests and at liberty to choose his own time and manner of fighting."

THE COAST-DEFENSE PROBLEM.

The second fallacy which Captain Mahan sets right is that a navy for defense only means for the immediate defense of our seaports and coast-line, an allowance also being made for scattered cruisers to prey upon an enemy's commerce. As for our seaports and coast-line defense, Captain Mahan says that all of our greatest cities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts can be defended better

by forts than by ships, but if, instead of a navy for defense only, there be one so large that the enemy must send a great many ships across the Atlantic, if he sends any, then the question whether he can spare so great a number is very serious, considering the ever-critical condition of European politics. Suppose, for instance, we could put twenty battleships in commission for war in thirty days, and that we had threatening trouble with either Germany, France, Great Britain, or Russia. There is not one of these, except Great Britain, that could afford to send over here twenty-five battleships, which would be the very fewest needed, seeing the distance of their operations from home, while we have friendly ports.

WE DO NOT NEED A NAVY LARGER THAN ENGLAND'S.

The third fallacy is that if we go beyond a navy for defense only, by acquiring any territory overseas, either by negotiation or conquest, we step at once to the need of having a navy larger than the largest, which is that of Great Britain, now the largest in the world. Captain Mahan says, suppose we do annex Hawaii; it is useful to us and we should have it for a coaling station and for a base of supplies. Under our present conditions either France or Great Britain could spare ships enough to overcome our force and take Hawaii, but if our navy were half the size of the British, Great Britain could not afford to send half her fleet so far away from home, nor, if we had half ours in the Pacific and half in the Atlantic, could she afford to send one-third or one-fourth of her entire navy so far from her greater interests, independent of the fact that, even if victorious, it would be very badly used before our force was defeated. Hawaii is not worth that to Great Britain, whereas it is of so much consequence to us that, even if lost, it would probably be returned at a peace, as Martinique and Guadeloupe invariably have been to France.

"Now the argument as to the British fleet is still stronger as to France, for she is as distant as Great Britain and has a smaller navy. The argument is different as regards Japan, for she is nearer by far than they, only half as far again as we, and that power has recently given us an intimation which, if we disregard, we do so in face of the facts. Her remonstrance about the annexation of Hawaii, however far it went, gave us fair warning that a great naval state was about to come into being in the Pacific, prepared to watch, and perhaps to contest, our action in what we thought our interests demanded. From that instant the navy of Japan becomes a standard, showing, whether we annex the islands or not, a minimum beneath which our Pacific fleet cannot be allowed to fall, without becoming a 'navy for defense only,' in the very worst sense.

THE FACTOR OF POSITION.

"This brief train of reasoning will suggest why it is not necessary to have a navy equal to the greatest, in order to insure that sense of fear which deters a rival from war or handicaps his action in war. The biggest navy that ever existed cannot all be sent on one mission, in any probable state of the political world. A much smaller force, favorably placed, produces an effect far beyond its proportionate numbers; for, to quote again Napoleon's phrase, 'War is a business of positions.' This idea is by no means new, even to unprofessional men; on the contrary, it is so old that it is deplorable to see such fatuous arguments as the necessity of equaling Great Britain's navy adduced against any scheme of external policy. The annexation of Hawaii, to recur to that, may be bad policy for many reasons, of which I am no good judge; but, as a naval student, I hesitate not to say that while annexation *may* entail a bigger navy than is demanded for the mere exclusion of other states from the islands—though I personally do not think so—it is absurd to say that we should need a navy equal to that of Great Britain."

THE "OBSOLETE" ARGUMENT.

The fourth point that Captain Mahan wishes to controvert is the argument against a navy so frequently made, that a ship becomes obsolete in a very few years. This, he says, is one of those half-truths which, as Tennyson has it, are ever the worst lies. Captain Mahan says that no ship is obsolete for which fighting work can be found, with a tolerable chance, a fighting chance, of her being successful; because, though unequal to this or that position of exposure, she, by occupying an inferior one, releases a better ship. And here again, he says, we must guard ourselves from thinking that inferior force—inferior in number or inferior in quality—has no chance against a superior. So he does not think there is any need to worry about a ship becoming obsolete any more than there is over the fact that the best suit of to-day may be that for the office next year, or may finally descend to a dependent, or be cut down for a child. Whatever money a nation may be willing to spend on maintaining its first line of ships, it is not weaker, but stronger, when one of these drops into the reserve and is replaced by a newer ship. The great anxiety, in truth, is not lest the ships should not continue valid, but lest there be not trained men enough to man both the first line and the reserve.

THE "MAINE" INCIDENT.

The fifth point of Captain Mahan's article is raised by the apprehensions which the destruction of the *Maine* has produced for a good many anxious people. Assuming for argument that it was accidental, he says it is evidently a very long and quite illogical step to infer that because the results of an accident may be dreadful, therefore the danger of the accident occurring at all is very great. On land a slight derangement of a rail, a slight obstacle on a track, the breaking of a wheel or of an axle, may plunge a railroad train to frightful disaster; but we know from annual experience that while such accidents do happen, and sometimes with appalling consequences, the chance of their happening in a particular case is so remote that we disregard it. It should be remembered, too, that the present battleship is not a sudden invention, springing up in a night, like Jonah's gourd, or newly contrived by a council sitting for the purpose, like a brand-new constitution of the French Revolution. The battleship of to-day is the outcome of a gradual evolution extending over forty years.

WHAT WILL THE BATTLESHIP DO IN BATTLE?

IN the June *Atlantic Monthly* Prof. Ira N. Hollis has an essay on "The Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts." He says that some of the doubts concerning modern naval fighting machines in the minds of over-anxious people are without foundation. For instance, there is no difference between iron and steel or wood, so far as safety is concerned; a wooden ship will sink just as certainly as a metal one under the same conditions. The real anxiety should come from the enormous complexity of the modern ship's construction. All vessels, says Professor Hollis, are not the death-traps they are often thought to be, and he is inclined to have less uneasiness than that generally expressed as to the results of a modern naval fight. He takes the *Iowa* as our typical battleship; in fact, he calls it our only completed example of the sea-going battleship, and approves of the phrase which describes her as a "vast honeycomb of steel." But that this honeycomb will be seriously injured by the shock of shells striking the hull he denies in advance, on the ground that the ship has already experienced just as great a shock from the discharge of her own guns. As compared with the old *Constitution*, which carried 44 guns to the *Iowa's* 46, the old ship fired a broadside of about 700 pounds, the *Iowa* discharging 4,560 pounds; and if the total weight of metal is reckoned that can be thrown from the *Iowa* in the time required by the *Constitution* to fire a broadside, we have not far from 9,000 pounds.

THE ACCURACY OF MODERN GUNNERY.

"A feature of the modern gun will doubtless be its accuracy of aim. The guns of the first monitor had the ordinary sights, and the men had to look out through the port-holes of a revolving turret to find the enemy. We might say they often fired 'on the wing,' with very indefinite notions of the range and the briefest instant for training the guns. The *Iowa's* turrets have small boxes projecting above the covers for lookouts. Horizontal slits are cut near the tops of these boxes, giving a view around the horizon. The guns themselves are aimed by means of cross-hairs in telescopes, and fired by electric buttons which are instantaneous in their action. Once the cross-hair is on the object, the projectile may be sent on its way at a velocity of 2,000 feet a second before the roll of the ship has time to impair its accuracy. The range is found by means of instruments set up as far apart as possible, which make the ship the base line of a triangle having the target for its apex. In case of failure of the instruments the range may be found by trial of the rapid-fire guns, which deliver from 6 to 20 shots a minute."

THE SMALL THINGS MOST TROUBLESOME.

Professor Hollis shows how carefully modern naval construction has provided for all casualties to the vital parts of the battleship. These vitals are placed in a great inverted box 150 feet long and 72 feet broad, with 14 inches of steel on the sides, 12 inches on the ends, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ on the top, while the rapid-fire guns are placed above this, with five-inch steel armor on the sides to protect the men from small-arm fire. This great protective shell and the perfection of the machinery which manages the enormous guns and the appliances make it unreasonable to expect any disastrous results from the main engines of the ship. But the small things may lead to most distressing and hampering complications. For instance, the system of communication, the telephone connections, the mechanical bell-pulls, the speaking-tubes, etc., may be interfered with, and the cutting of them all would throw the conning tower out of action. But even this would not necessarily impair the fighting efficiency, as the central station below the conning tower would still be available; as a last resort a line of men could be stationed on the berth deck.

As to the propelling machinery and boilers, of course it may be disastrous to have them deranged in these days of plentiful rams and torpedoes. They are placed, however, below the

water-line and are very substantially built, and Professor Hollis thinks that they are rather less likely to give out in battle than they are under stress of heavy weather.

The steering machinery is also entirely below the water-line and is a well-tried system. So also is the hydraulic machinery which turns the turrets containing the twelve-inch guns. Both these classes of machinery are run by engines situated near the ship's bottom, so that a shot could not disturb them. As to the eight-inch guns, they can be turned by hand as well. The only accident likely to happen is the disturbance of the gearing, due to the impact of a heavy shot. Even if the turrets could not be turned, the guns could be fought by turning the ship. The ammunition is hoisted by electricity, with a reserve of hand power.

NOT SUCH A MYSTERY, AFTER ALL.

The presence of this enormous quantity of complicated machinery makes the personal skill and knowledge of the engineers and gunners who run the ship of the utmost importance. The serious casualties which come will be, in Professor Hollis' opinion, from lack of foresight or knowledge on the part of these men, rather than from any fault in the system of our modern fighting machines, and he points out that it is right here where the American navy is vastly superior to its Spanish opponent. The Spaniards are not excelled by our men or any men in bravery, but they have not the steadiness in handling the machinery and guns. Professor Hollis proceeds to take up the questions of coaling, dry-docking, ramming, etc., and concludes that there is much less of the sensational side of war with these big machines than the newspapers may have led us to suspect. He does not look for any of those gigantic surprises that have been surmised. "It is true," he says, "that a battleship is a very complicated machine, liable to accident, but we may feel sure that here the genius of our people has not gone far astray. The Americans are naturally mechanical, and instead of surprises we may look for many confirmations of our theories. We may lose some of our smaller ships, but there is no reason to anticipate any great disaster, unless one of our battleships should be taken by surprise or overwhelmed by a number of ships.

"In conclusion, it may be said that the machine is not an untried factor in warfare. Its possibilities are really the unknown quality to be determined in practice. Our guns will probably do just what they are expected to do, and unless a new weapon, more certain and deadly than anything we now have, be devised, a single naval battle is likely to affect only the arrangement of details in the future. The qualities of the men must, after all, remain the determining element, and we have no cause to think that they have changed."

THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER OF TO-DAY.

MR. JOHN PLATT has in the May *Engineering Magazine* a well-informed article telling of "The Development of the Torpedo-boat Destroyer," which is especially timely for us just now, when the Spanish boats of this type are apt to turn up anywhere on our coast. The torpedo-boat destroyer has two purposes, the primary one being to destroy the enemy's torpedo-boats, as its name implies; the second one is to act as a torpedo-boat itself, as up to the present time the usual tubes have been fitted in all of these craft. For these purposes it must have a greater speed than the ordinary torpedo-boat, but it must be capable of maintaintng this high rate of speed in a heavy sea-way, and finally must be a suitable platform for carrying quick-firing guns heavy enough to sink other torpedo-boats or destroyers. These should not be less than six-pounders, and at least one twelve or fourteen pounder has always been added.

THE FIRST TORPEDO-BOATS.

The first torpedo-boat was built twenty-five years ago by the Messrs. Thornycroft, of England, for the Norwegian Government. This boat had a speed of 15 knots an hour. Four years later the same firm had made a boat somewhat larger that would go 19.4 knots an hour, and in 1878, 1880, and 1885 the Messrs. Yarrow raised this speed with about the same size of boat to 21.93, 22.16, and 25 knots respectively. The first boat that could be said to be in the class of the torpedo craft built at present was constructed by Thornycroft in 1887, the *Ariete*, for the Spanish Government. She was 148 feet long, of 97 tons displacement, and of 1,600 horse-power, for a speed of 26.1 knots per hour. She carried four three-pounder quick-firing guns and two torpedo-tubes. These were all torpedo-boats. The first attempt to build a craft of the destroyer class was in 1885, when a number of "torpedo-boat catchers" were constructed, carrying two three-pounder quick-firing guns and three double-barrel Nordenfeldt guns as an alternative to torpedo-tubes. They were practically worthless for the purpose their name indicated, as they only made 20 knots an hour. There were various other attempts, sometimes resulting in boats having a displacement as large as 810 tons, with nearly 5,000 horse-power, but it was not until 1893 that the first vessels which might be properly called destroyers were

designed by Thornycroft and Yarrow. The one was named the *Daring*. It was 185 feet long, 19 feet beam, 6 feet 3 inches mean draught, and 220 tons displacement. The engines on the trial developed 4,735 horse-power and a speed of 29¼ knots per hour. The *Havock*, Yarrow's boat, attained a speed of 27.6 knots an hour. The armament consisted of one twelve-pounder quick-firing gun, mounted on the conning tower, and five six-pounder rapid-firing guns, four for broadside and one on the center line aft.

THE PRESENT STANDARD TYPE.

After still further variations, Thornycroft arrived at the present English destroyer, which Mr. Platt says is the standard and the most economical vessel of the type. This is represented by the *Desperate* class. The requirements for this class are that a speed of 30 knots shall be maintained for three hours, with a load of 35 tons on board and with a coal consumption of not more than 2½ pounds per horse-power per hour. The *Desperate* is 210 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 2 inches mean draught, with a total displacement of 275 tons. Twin screws are driven by engines with high-pressure cylinders 20 inches in diameter, and on the three hours' trial a speed of 30½ knots was actually attained. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers *Furor* and *Terror*, which were built by J. & G. Thompson, of Glasgow, are larger than the standard English class, carrying a load of 75 tons, and with a heavier armament, too. They make a speed of 29 knots per hour. Four other boats built by Thompson for Spain are the *Audaz*, *Osado*, *Pluton*, and *Proserpina*, having a speed of 30.3 knots per hour and developing the enormous amount of 7,500 horse-power.

BOATS SHOULD NOT BE TOO LARGE.

In general, the typical destroyer varies between 275 tons and 400 tons trial displacement, with an average speed of 30 knots on a three-hour run, and this with a coal consumption of not more than 2½ pounds per horse-power. Mr. Platt says: "As the size of the boat increases over 300 tons, it is found that more power in proportion is required for a given speed, and hence a greater coal consumption." So Mr. Platt advocates boats of not over 300 tons displacement, which should be of interest to our Government at present, while they are deciding on the boats to have built. The later Thornycroft boats of 275 tons showed a coal consumption in attaining a speed exceeding 30 knots of only 2.6 pounds per horse-power per hour. Mr. Platt, who is an Englishman, gives this interesting account of the manner of testing these wonderful little craft:

HOW "DESTROYERS" ARE TESTED.

"A trial trip last summer in the North Sea, on a boat of the type of the *Desperate* with half a gale blowing, very clearly showed that a boat of this size, with plenty of free-board, is capable of running satisfactorily at the high rate of speed called for.

"The 'destroyers' built in the south of England and on the Thames run their trial trips off the Nore. The boat is taken out of the dock by the officers of the royal navy. The machinery is all in the care of the builders, who are responsible for the run. They provide their own pilot, who takes charge of the steering when she is put on the measured mile. If the boat has not been out before she at once steams down to Sheerness, where she is swung for the adjusting of compasses. Directly this is done the boat gets under way, and all becomes activity and life; orders are given for closing hatches and for starting the fans which produce the forced draft. From previous experiences it is known that it takes about half an hour to get everything in full swing, and in about that time the trial will begin. The boat has to run for three hours and to be run over the measured mile six times, three with the tide and three against it; the revolutions are taken from start to finish and are taken regularly while on the mile; at this time indicator cards are also taken. After the first two runs the man in charge of the machinery is able to tell what rate of speed he is making, and if he is not satisfied he at once tries to turn his engines faster; before the last of the six runs he will have been able to tell just what average of revolutions he must maintain to give him a speed a little in excess of the contract speed. It is now nearly always the case that by the end of the runs on the mile they find that the engines can be slowed down a little for the remainder of the trial and the necessary speed obtained."

BLOCKADE-CHASING BEFORE HAVANA.

IN the June *McClure's* Mr. Stephen Bonsal, writing from the blockade fleet off Cuba, gives the following graphic description of the chase of a suspicious ship:

"We steamed on steadily, and about 4 o'clock the coast of Cuba, a dark fringe of palm trees and a light border of silver sand, began to rise to view out of the soft turquoise seas. We were straining our eyes for the first glimpse of the battlements of the Morro, when suddenly our course was changed, our speed quickened, and as the fleet swept on westward toward Havana the admiral signaled, 'Take no heed of the movements of the flagship,' and we darted off

to the eastward, to intercept a black speck of a vessel which was steaming along very close in shore. It was soon evident that the chase was no match in speed for the *New York*, and long before sunset we had her almost in range. She was thought to be an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, and so, of course, carried guns; so the bugle blew to general quarters as we came within range. The vessel was making every possible effort to escape; the black smoke rolled out of her stack in columns, and the captain was heading straight on to the reefs, apparently preferring shipwreck to capture. About 6 o'clock we gave him an eight-pounder across his bow, and she came around upon the second and slowly steamed toward us at half steam. It was a merchant steamer, the *Pedro*, of 3,000 tons, with an assorted cargo, and before night closed we had put a prize crew on board and sent her into Key West."

The most exciting episode of the cruise was the *New York's* chase of what was believed on board to be the Spanish armored cruiser *Vizcaya*.

"When it became apparent that we were making at least five knots an hour more than the chase, that we would be in range within twenty minutes, the hard features of the gunners relaxed into broad grins of satisfaction. 'If she wants to escape she will have to make up her mind to lick us,' said the gunner's mate with as much positive satisfaction and assurance as though he was saying she must dive or go up in a balloon to escape us. To him these three propositions were all equally probable.

"The ammunition was hauled up through the shafts; the shell extractor, a gigantic pair of sugar-tongs about 6 feet long, came in view for the first time; and the gun crew hugged to their bosom great canvas bags containing hundreds of pounds of brown prismatic powder as though they were pet cats and not the death-dealing explosive that was to send the armor-piercing projectiles upon their destructive course. The marines hoisted away at the ammunition pulleys and set out buckets of sand along the spar and gun decks—'to keep us from slipping and falling when the decks are slippery with blood,' said the mate of the gunner's crew in answer to my silent inquiry.

"The uncertainty and tension lasted for about twenty minutes after every preparation for going into action was complete. We even had out the hose, for a fire on board the *New York* was the only thing we feared. Now the flight was up, our chase would have to face us or be dashed upon the coral reefs, of which we could now see the seas as they broke. She was only four miles away now, but her colors flew straight toward us, and we could not make them out. Suddenly she changed her course several points, the colors became plain to those who could read them, and a number was run up, a puff of smoke came from a turret, and a flash of fire jumped out toward us. The action had begun. I heard a low click in the turret near which I stood—nothing loud or boisterous—only a click like the ticking of a watch upon a still summer's night; but it meant that our heavy guns were ready to be touched off. Another column of smoke and another arrow of flame shot out from the side of the chase. The report was not very loud and not very formidable; it seemed to be merely four-pounders barking, and many a face had fallen before the word was passed down from the bridge that the chase was an Italian man-of-war, the *Don Giovanni Bausan*, and that instead of a fight we were only getting a salute for the admiral."

SURPRISE IN WAR.

IN the *National Review* for May Mr. T. Miller Maguire discusses the subject of "Surprise in War, from a Military and a National Point of View."

The object of every strategist, says this writer, "is to arrange his plans and his marches some time before the decisive battle actually takes place, so that if the enemy loses the battle the enemy will be placed in a perilous position, his line of communications will be threatened, and he will continue his operations at a considerable disadvantage; or, on the other hand, if his own army loses the battle, he can retire in safety, fall back upon a new position or a new base, and continue his operations with some prospect of ultimate success. All wise plans of campaign are illustrations of these principles. When we come to tactics, or the incidents of the day of a decisive battle, the object is to turn, if possible, the defeat of the enemy into a ruinous rout, so that the beaten army may be driven away from its base and supplies, cut to pieces, or compelled to capitulate. To put the enemy off his guard at the true point of attack, or, in other words, to surprise him, is the best method of securing these results."

Many historical instances of successful military surprises are cited. In the present century some of the most celebrated surprises were:

Napoleon in Italy, 1800.
Napoleon in Germany, 1805.
Napoleon in Champagne, 1814.
Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, 1862.
Jackson and Lee against Pope, 1862.
Lord Roberts at the Peiwar Kotal, 1878.
Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo, 1882.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

In this country we should by this time know the full meaning of surprise in war. This article summarizes the situation here in 1861 as follows:

"In the middle of this century leaders of political opinion in the United States of America were like other political dreamers for whom the past had no lessons; they ardently expected the arrival of the millennium like our exhibition enthusiasts in 1851. The Crimean War, the Solferino campaign, did not disabuse them; they only thought less than before of military Europeans, who were lost in admiration of the barbaric pride, pomp, and circumstance of brutal war. But a change came over the spirit of the dream of the Northern folk when the surprise of the first battle of Bull Run awakened them to the truth of the old maxim, that if you wish peace you must prepare for war. They had no proper military system, they had not prepared for disturbance in time of peace, and they had war with a vengeance. Their capital was threatened forthwith.

"In the midst of a war they had to organize and equip an army; nor could that army crush what might have been a petty insurrection, had the federal States possessed four good army corps in 1861, till they had buried 500,000 men in national cemeteries and spent £1,000,000,000 in four years."

The writer is strongly opposed to the "Little England" policy, and considers a non-military modern state as in little better condition than China:

"As Captain Mahan proves, unless Americans can play a leading part in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, they will be excluded from the strategy and greater commerce of the future. But they can live well for generations on the products of their soil; we would starve on ours."

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

After all, one of the most pertinent cases of national surprise in all history was afforded by the war between France and Germany in 1870–71.

"France challenged Germany, and was surprised to find herself unready and Germany armed to the teeth. The first skirmish took place on August 2; half of the French army was beleaguered by August 19; the other half surrendered September 2; Paris was invested September 19; all the country on a line from Montbeliard to Le Mans and north thereof was in thraldom by January 18; Paris was occupied January 28. France paid £200,000,000 to its foe, and altogether lost £725,000,000 in the short period in question, or about £4,000,000 per day for the war time, not to speak of the loss of Alsace and part of Lorraine and the fortresses of Metz, and Thionville and Strasburg. Such is the cost of a modern national surprise, and yet in the spring of 1870 every one talked of peace. France was supposed to be a leading military nation. France is a fine power, with a splendid history and unexampled recuperative energies, and in spite of its losses still stands up straight. Most nations, after such an experience, would have fallen into the dust and remained in the dust for generations."

HOW COULD WE OFFICER A MILLION SOLDIERS?

IN the May number of the *North American Review* Lieut. J. A. Dapray, U. S. A., discusses "Our Duty to Our Citizen Soldiers." He assumes that 1,000,000 of these soldiers should be ready for duty in any war in which this country may have to engage with one of the first-class powers of the world, and it appears that the creation of a system for officering such an army would have to be considered at the outset.

"Admitting that from among the 14,000,000 of arms-bearing citizens we may be able to gather an army of able-bodied men equal to the hardships of field service, capable of learning within a brief period enough of the rudiments of military drill to enable them to move in column and form in line of battle; admitting that they will take naturally to the rifle and be able to handle it with that calmness, coolness, and precision which modern fire-discipline requires on battle-fields; admitting that the great mass of private soldiers and petty non-commissioned officers may be quickly massed in an emergency—it is nevertheless a fact that the most serious problem of our next war will be the securing of competent and trained men to act as officers and leaders of this great army we are counting upon in reserve. Bear in mind that aside from the private military schools where a limited degree of military training is conducted, the only federal military establishment in this country graduates on an average only about 50 young officers annually. Assuming that the limit of age for the officers of the volunteer forces in time of war will correspond to the limits prescribed for the soldier—viz., eighteen to forty-five years of age—it must be borne in mind that if war should occur to-morrow only 1,200 men who graduated in the past twenty years at the age of twenty-one would be eligible within the forty-five-year limit. But are not all of the officers that have graduated up to date needed for the present small regular military es-

tablishment? To officer an army of 1,000,000 men would require 35,000 regimental officers alone, to say nothing of the large number required for the staffs of armies, corps, divisions, and brigades. From whence could that number of experienced or competent men be drawn? It is true in our late war, it is asserted, one New York regiment alone furnished over 600 officers, but that was an exceptional case. Doubtless there are regiments in the National Guard of the States and companies in the States that could supply a large number of officers, but it is respectfully submitted that the time has come when military statesmanship should give more thought to the leadership of men than has been done heretofore. New York State organizations should not be expected or required to furnish officers for Kansas or Idaho. Each State, under a generally well-fostered rule, should be assisted to maintain State pride by having State troops officered by competent State officers.

"There has been a great revolution in war methods within the past generation and vast improvements have been made in war implements. Military leadership is no longer within the reach of every civic layman. Even the born soldier, so called, must know something more than how to draw the sword; and the usefulness of the leader in battle will depend more upon knowledge of soldiery and military training than upon individual acts of gallantry or personal example of bravery. The officer must be able to teach, direct, train, and instruct the raw material which he will find in the massive ranks of the volunteers. Since the Government relies for defense chiefly upon volunteer armies, it is a poor policy, if not a fatal one, to postpone the organization, drill, and discipline of the reserve until they are needed in war. Drill and discipline presuppose organization and are prerequisites to battlefield success."

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

IN the *Forum* for May Judge Advocate-General Lieber explains the independence of the military system, or of that part of our political organism which relates to the military establishment. He admits at the outset that the military system is not absolutely independent, but that in general it is subordinate to the civil power. The army was created and has ever since existed, says General Lieber, subject to the principle that wherever the civil power has jurisdiction, there this subordination of the military to the civil power exists. This principle, he says, is admitted and respected as fully in the army as out of it.

"When a man enters the army he does not lose his civil rights, but he adds to them the obligations of the military status. His civil rights do not affect this status. Trial by jury, with all that this implies, does not protect him in the army. Within it he is subject to its despotic law alone. History sustains this.

"Our military system was copied from the British system at the time of the Revolution, and we appropriated, together with it, its history and common law, so far as these were applicable to our political system. If independence was a feature of the British system and was not antagonistic to our political system, we undoubtedly adopted it. That is was a feature of the British system, history shows.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

"The military system of England came into existence in 1689. Before then no government for a standing army in time of peace had been provided by statute, nor did the common law give the sovereign power to control his troops. Indeed, there had been no standing army before the Restoration of Charles II. Soon after the Restoration an act of Parliament was passed in which it was declared that 'the sole and supreme power, government, command, and disposition of the militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength is, and by the laws of England ever was, the undoubted right of his majesty;' and in 1662 Charles II. issued certain Articles of War, not extending to capital punishment, for the government of his guards and garrisons. Notwithstanding this, the power of the sovereign to exercise military penal control over his troops in England in time of peace. by virtue of the prerogative, was not recognized, and therefore when, under William and Mary, the standing army became an established part of the political system, it became necessary to provide for its government. This was done by the mutiny act of 1689—at first in a very imperfect way, but subsequently, from year to year, more thoroughly, until that system was formed which we took from England."

"This, very briefly, is the history of the British military system. Now let us see whether there is anything in it repugnant to the principles of our political system. The Constitution of the United States likewise protects all men with the safeguard of trial by jury and due process of law; but it also provides for the court-martial. That is to say, it gives Congress the power to raise and support armies and to make rules for their government and regulation, and it makes the President commander-in-chief. And that, by virtue of these powers, the court

martial might be called into being, was recognized at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in the fact that we had an army which we were controlling in that way. We were simply continuing an existing system. By an act of Congress of September 29, 1789, the military establishment of the previous Congress and the articles relating to it were adopted. We carried the military system over from one government to the other."

OBEDIENCE OF MILITARY ORDERS.

"The importance of the obligation of obedience is recognized in the twenty-first Article of War, which makes the disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer an offense punishable even with death. What are we to understand by 'lawful command'? Have the civil courts jurisdiction to decide whether a military command is a lawful command? It is evident that, to some extent, they must have such jurisdiction, as, for example, if an order should be given to commit a crime, and the soldier obeying the order should plead it as a defense, or if he should seek the protection of a civil court against military punishment for disobeying it. When the order requires something to be done which would be criminal under the law of the land, there can be no obligation to obey. So when the act would be unlawful and would do an injury, although it might not be a criminal offense, there would be no obligation to obey. But can we go further than this and construe the expression 'lawful command' in the most comprehensive signification we can give it? If so, we should have to include under lawful commands every order requiring anything contrary to any provision of the law military, wherever found, not only in statutes. but in regulations, orders, or customs. And the result of this would be that we should have to recognize the right of the inferior, in each such case, to deliberate as to the lawfulness of his superior's command.

"It must be evident, however, that such a principle and military discipline would be antagonistic. Prompt and unhesitating obedience is necessary to discipline; and there can be no such obedience if each command may be placed in the scales and weighed by the inferior to whom it is addressed in order to determine its lawfulness.

"But who is to decide in such cases as to the right of the inferior to disobey the order? Officers are sometimes placed in situations which compel them to disregard regulations and to take the law into their own hands; or the regulation disregarded may be one of little importance; or what the inferior is required to do may do no injury. In such cases, within the domain of pure military law, will the civil courts undertake to decide what the soldier's obligation is? Have they the knowledge which would enable them to do so? Is this not the sphere of military experts? Mr. Justice Brewer well said: 'An army is not a deliberative body. It is the executive arm. Its law is that of obedience. No question can be left open as to the right to command in the officer or the duty of obedience in the soldier.'

"Interference with this relation by the civil courts would be fatal. But the boundary line where the jurisdiction of the civil court ends is not clearly defined."

A REVIEW OF CUBAN DIPLOMACY.

IN the June *Harper's* Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, writes on "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy," in which he recites the more prominent events in the troublous history of that wealthy tropical island. Though so much has been written about Cuba, it may be worth while to quote Professor Hart's terse summary of its importance. It has, he says, the natural elements of great wealth. "Its area of over 43,000 square miles has a seacoast of over 2,000 miles; it is accessible in nearly every part, and stands at the crossways of two international highways, from the United States to eastern South America and from Europe to the Gulf of Mexico. Besides its staple crops of sugar and tobacco, it has valuable timber, fruit, and minerals, and its exports were in 1894 worth more than $100,000,000. Politically it is now the only West India island of consequence; and it has steadily increased in population and importance." The Spaniards in Cuba Professor Hart describes as not governors, but masters. They have held by a military garrison and they are a race not much disturbed by human suffering.

THE SPANIARDS AS SLAVE MASTERS.

"They were worse slave masters even than Anglo-Saxons; they have for ages been accustomed to a vindictiveness in war which finds vent in the massacre of prisoners and the pillage of non-combatants. Their system of legal procedure, like that of all Latin nations, shocks the Anglo-Saxon by its harshness to the suspect and its cruelty to the convicted. Colonial authorities have a despotic power, and they cannot be effectively controlled from Spain. The Cubans are of the same race, but in all the Spanish colonies the native Spaniard has held himself and is held by the home government above the colonist whose father was a Spaniard. Under such circumstances, the administration of Cuba has always been exasperating to neighboring peoples, and most of all to the United States."

THE DIVIDING LINE IN CUBAN HISTORY.

The year 1823 was the dividing line in the history of Cuban diplomacy. Up to that time independence and even annexation seemed probable; after that time both were for twenty years discouraged by the American Government. Professor Hart says that the first genuine spontaneous movement for Cuban independence broke out in 1868, when Spain was passing in seven years through a Bourbon monarchy, a provisional government, an elective king, and a restoration of the Bourbon house. Under each of these *régimes* Cuba was impartially misgoverned. The warfare was the same guerrilla running fight that we have come to know about in this last war. The United States carefully held aloof from the atrocities until November, 1873, when the steamer *Virginius*, registered as an American ship in the port of New York, was captured at sea by a Spanish vessel of war, carried into a Cuban port, and there held while fifty of her officers and crew were summarily shot. Spain protested fraud on the part of the vessel in getting her registry, but a turn of President Grant's hand would have meant war. The President, however, thought it best to accept the surrender of the vessel and an indemnity to the families of the murdered Americans. It was in 1875 that the first hint since 1827 of the word "intervention" was made by the Americans. On the whole, Professor Hart says, the years from 1879 to 1894 were freer from diplomatic controversy than any period of equal length since 1845, although some filibustering expeditions were on hand. Meanwhile Cubans in the United States had accumulated a revolution fund of $11,000,000. Professor Hart concludes:

THE GOOD TEMPER OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Looking back over the century, we see how often Cuba has been a source of irritation, anxiety, and danger. Military, commercial, economic, ethical, and political reasons have combined to compel the United States to concern itself with the neighboring island. Nevertheless, from 1795 to 1895 there were but two cases of direct interference with the destinies of Cuba—by President John Quincy Adams in 1826 and by President Grant in 1875. We saw the Spanish empire break up without stirring for Cuba; we saw filibusters in 1849–51, in 1854, in 1868–78, in 1884–85, and the administration never gave them aid or comfort; in 1854 and 1873 there came excuses for war, and they were not claimed. Among the advocates of the annexation of Cuba have been Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, and it was not annexed.

"Reviewing the whole period, it seems an historical truth that—so far from the Cuban policy of the United States having been one of aggression—few nations have shown more good temper toward a troublesome neighbor, more patience with diplomatic delays, or more self-restraint over a coveted possession. Even slavery, though it could prevent, could not procure, annexation. The Cuban controversy has not been sought by the United States: it arises out of the geographical and political conditions of America. As the French orator said in 1793: 'I do not accuse the King; I do not accuse the nation; I do not accuse the people; I accuse the situation.'"

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE ON GENERAL BLANCO.

THE June *McClure's* opens with a well-illustrated article written by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on "Cuba Under Spanish Rule." General Lee reviews briefly the events which led up to intervention, tells of his own going to Cuba and of his dealings with the Spanish authorities, and gives a frank, generous estimate of General Blanco. He says:

"General Blanco I always found an amiable, kind-hearted gentleman, who I believe was really and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of the duties confided to him. He must have been convinced that there was no chance for autonomy to succeed, though in his *pronunciamientos* he allowed himself to argue to the contrary. How could he do otherwise? He was instructed by the Madrid authorities to proclaim and maintain this autonomistic policy, and was therefore obliged to do everything in his power to promote the purpose of his superiors.

"During the two or three days of the recent rioting in Havana, the rallying cry of the rioters, even at the very door of the palace, was: 'Death to Blanco and death to autonomy! Long live Spain and long live Weyler!' After quiet had been restored, Blanco and the autonomistic cabinet continued to build their hopes upon autonomistic success. Partisans and friends of General Weyler were removed from the various positions they had held in the island, and friends of General Blanco, or supposed friends of autonomy, were substituted in their places. But these substitutes, appointed in many instances to please the Cubans and to show that an autonomistic government meant a Cuban government, while professing their love for autonomy, were really for free Cuba, and at the proper time, had matters gone on without the intervention of this country, the autonomistic government would have fallen to pieces by desertions in its own ranks."

THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

BARON DE COUBERTIN contributes to the *Deutsche Revue* for May an interesting article on "The Relations Between Europe and the United States in the Twentieth Century." It is evident that the writer is animated with a strong desire to treat the United States with perfect fairness, and this obvious purpose on his part differentiates his article from the mass of literature relating to America now appearing in the periodical press of European countries. It is also interesting to note M. de Coubertin's marked independence of thought and freedom from the influences of his French environment in the discussion of international questions.

As to the issues on which the present war between the United States and Spain is being fought, M. de Coubertin does not directly state his personal views, further than to express the opinion that historically and legally Cuba belongs to Spain, while its geographical position and its own interests would make it a dependency of the United States. The charge that Spain has forfeited her sovereignty in Cuba by continued misgovernment is not discussed. M. de Coubertin attributes the American interest in Cuba to a certain form of "national ambition," but he apparently regards this ambition as an honorable and naturally developed trait, not as a species of avarice or greed. At any rate, he sees in this "national ambition" a force that must ultimately be reckoned with in European capitals, and he devotes the major part of his article to an examination of this newly revealed phenomenon in world politics.

AMERICAN AMBITIONS.

This national spirit was developed with the acquisition of territory, and after it had been in a measure sated in that respect it turned to the amassing of wealth. The American millionaire, in M. de Coubertin's opinion, is primarily concerned with his social relations. In seeking the dollar he seeks not so much the money itself as the social leadership that money confers. Europeans generally attribute this quest of riches solely to the mercantile instinct, but they fail to understand the American character. Our millionaires have the motives of statesmen. "I perceive," says M. de Coubertin, "no very great difference between the instincts of a Pullman or a Vanderbilt and those of a Clay or a Webster. They all alike dream only of greatness."

The millionaire will disappear, however, and colossal fortunes will cease to be accumulated. Power of this kind is not normal; it is almost a social monstrosity—an incident of a growing civilization. What, then, will feed this persistent ambition of the Americans? M. de Coubertin thinks there is a strong probability that foreign conquest through a deliberate policy of "intervention" will be the next development in American national aggrandizement. He says we now have the elements of a numerically small but well-disciplined army. The training given our officers at West Point has a high moral and professional value. Our militia system is not to be despised, and the citizen soldiers of our States are better disciplined than is believed in Europe. A navy is being rapidly built, and Annapolis, like West Point, is a school of high moral ideals. American diplomacy is often *brusque*, but in our foreign relations we are never weak. Public sentiment with us approves bold deeds. To expect that our ambitions will suddenly become cooled would be absurd. It is a part of our nature to be ambitious, and we shall remain so. It is, therefore, more than probable that we shall take a part in the affairs of the world, and especially of Europe. M. de Coubertin assures his readers that we shall soon have powerful fleets, one in each ocean, and that our army has a good organization and can be made formidable. The war spirit, he says, is not so foreign to our Government as is generally believed, and he thinks it would be nothing astonishing if the American democracy should be seized with a genuine *kriegslust*.

Two modifying influences at work in this country M. de Coubertin regards as of very great importance, although not often seriously considered in Europe. These are the growth of the universities and the social-religious movement. M. de Coubertin, who has made a special study of the American universities, is impressed with the tendency toward eclecticism recently developed among them, and in this he finds the guarantee of a more conciliatory disposition in future relations between the United States and European nations.

Launch of the New World-Power.

"Looker-On," in *Blackwood's Magazine*, says: "Unless all the signs deceive, the American republic breaks from her old moorings and sails out to be a 'world-power.' Whether the start has been well made—with sagacity, with dignity, with due circumspection and preparedness against internal disturbance, for example—is for the Americans to consider. For our part, we must acknowledge that the movement is perfectly natural, if not 'mysteriously' imperative; and also entirely their affair. And then, taking account of another illustration of the way in which history repeats itself, with so little modification by 'moral forces,' we must shape our conduct accordingly."

A DEMOCRATIC QUEEN.

THE Queen of Norway and Sweden is the subject of a most attractive sketch by Mr. Sherard in the *Lady's Realm* for May. It was a romantic engagement which linked her, Princess Sophia of Nassau, with the throne of Sweden. The future King met her at Wied on the Rhine, and was so captivated with her as to rush off post-haste to his father to ask the royal consent and to return to proffer his suit. Speaking of the various charms of this truly democratic queen, the writer says:

"It may be that what had chiefly attracted the great-grandson of the notary of Pau in this beautiful and accomplished young princess was the total absence of that pride of birth, that morgue of long descent, which so preëminently characterize the children of reigning families in Germany—that trait in her character, indeed, to which Princess Sophia owed it that her brothers and sisters used, at that time, to speak of her as '*unsere demokratische Schwester*' ('our democratic sister'), and which was afterward to stand her in such good stead in the most democratic court in Europe."

Another trait has only been brought out by the painful malady which has compelled her absence from court since her accession to the throne:

"Though her sufferings have been terrible, she is often heard to say that she is thankful that they came upon her, because they taught her what consolation is to be found in religion. She is most devout, a constant worshiper. The success of General Booth's labors in Sweden and Norway and the preponderating influence enjoyed in those countries by the Salvation Army is due to the Queen's direct patronage. While at Bournemouth she was frequently to be seen at various prayer-meetings, public and private."

A FAMOUS COURT ROMANCE.

Bournemouth has become her favorite health resort. All lovers of romance will think the more highly of this royal lady when they know that she, though herself belonging to one of the oldest families in Europe, sided with private affection against public interest in the famous romance which has ennobled the Swedish court.

"She interceded with her husband for permission for her second son, Prince Oscar, to marry the woman he loved, Ebba Munck, her favorite maid-of-honor. Although the Munck family has played a most important part in the history of Sweden, the King was entirely opposed to such a *mésalliance*. 'It is Oscar's duty to be true to himself and to his love,' she used to say. The King would not, however, consent. At about that time the Queen was seized by one of her serious attacks of illness. Her recovery was despaired of. The doctors said that their only hope lay in a painful and dangerous operation. The Queen called her husband to her bedside. 'If I undergo this operation,' she said, 'will you let Oscar and Ebba have their way?' How could the King resist such an appeal? A month or two later, the operation having been successfully performed, he entered his wife's *boudoir*—it was one Christmas eve—while Ebba Munck was singing one of his poems to the Queen, and the disconsolate Prince Oscar was moping in a corner of the room. After listening to the song—it was a poem on the right to love—till it was finished, he went up to his son and, leading him up to the girl, laid his hand in hers."

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

"IT is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," and the destruction of Cuba appears to have been the salvation of one very important Spanish province. Mr. Pennell, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on his bicycle tour through Southern Spain, says that he was much astonished to find when he came to a small place in Andalusia called Motril that the district was simply humming with prosperity, a direct result of the war in Cuba.

CUBA'S WRONGS HELP THE ANDALUSIANS.

"It did not take long to learn that the wreck of Cuba was Andalusia's prosperity; that the destruction of the plantations in that island had made those of the Mediterranean coast; that as no tobacco was arriving from Havana, equally good could be grown round Motril. It has been said that the Spaniard is too lazy to work and too ignorant; here he was working as no laborer would anywhere else. If the war in Cuba has drained most of the country of its youth and its strength, here, from the youngest to the oldest, every one was as busy and as full of life as in an American town on the boom. And the wish that I heard on all sides of me, though mainly expressed by foreigners, was that the war in Cuba might go on. For if it was ruining the rest of the country, it was making the fortune of the sugar-planters and the tobacco-growers of Andalusia. The whole thing was a practical demonstration that the Spaniard would be a splendid workman if only he had the chance to work, if he was not ground down by a royal family which sits upon him and the German generals and money-grubbing Jews who have drained his life-blood."

MANILA AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.

THE June *McClure's* has an article by Joseph Earle Stevens, entitled "An American in Manila," in which Mr. Stevens tells in pleasant style some interesting things about the town Admiral Dewey has captured. Manila is one foot above high water, but it is no small village, and contains some 300,000 souls. Of these 50,000 are Chinese, 5,000 Europeans, 100 English, and 3 are Americans.

The city proper is the walled town of old, stretching up the right bank of the river as you enter, and along the bay front to the south; and with its moats, its drawbridges, and heavy gates it suggests a troubled past. It may be a mile square, and the narrow streets and heavily buttressed houses within are gloomy in the extreme. Upon the mile of walls that from the river run south behind the shore-road promenade are the batteries that cover the bay and river, and some half dozen Krupp guns raise the tone of a motley lot of old muzzle-loaders as they look over the parapet, rising from the weed-grown moat at either end of the fortifications.

The inhabitants are subjected to some delinquencies that we do not know in New York City. The houses are low-built, with a view to earthquakes, and there are no glass windows, thin sea-shells set in lattice serving for glass. Cloth, instead of plaster, covers the walls. Gas-pipes are not allowed, and water mains run along over the ground on smooth crossties. Only less frequent than the earthquakes are typhoons, which come into existence somewhere southeast of the Philippines and come swirling over the islands into the China Sea. "A medium blow will capsize 3,000 houses, and other people than my friend, the Englishman, have gone home from business after a sudden cyclone to find only their upright piano on the spot where their light-built houses stood, the balance of things having been hastened on to the next town."

Mr. Stevens says that the natives want nothing except to be left alone by the Church and the tax-gatherer, and to be free to work or not to work. "To know that the results of their enterprise will be theirs, not somebody else's; to be able to knock cocoanuts off a tree for their morning meal, or to shake the fruit from ten thousand trees to the ground and export the pieces in bags to Marseilles without hindrance.

"The Philippines are the richest gardens of the East, but their light has been hid under the bushel of Spain's colonial system. Our American fleet has silenced the guns on Corregidor; they have sunk the Spanish ships and silenced the batteries at Cavite. The Krupps that sent wadding over the promenade on the Malecon are still. Manila is ours, the 'mestizos' are with us. But up to the north, in the mountains of the interior, over to the east, on the Pacific, and away to the south, in the heart of a hundred islands, are wild tribes who are there to dispute our possession. The gems of the Pacific are as yet rough diamonds, and the cutting is going to be harder than the acquisition. For I take it Manila is the capital of our new colony, and the 400 islands of the Philippine group, with their 8,000,000 inhabitants, the materials to be used in our first great colonial experiment."

ON THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

DR. JOHN MACDONNELL contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for May an article on "England's Duties as a Neutral." He deals with this under several heads, such as the "Foreign Enlistment Act," the "Right of Search," "Commercial Blockades," "Pacific Blockades." He does not like pacific blockades.

ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM BLOCKADES.

He thinks that the only power that can be seriously crippled by a commercial blockade is England. He says:

"One state might indeed be conceivably crippled by a commercial blockade; a state which cannot obtain supplies across a land frontier, and which is dependent not merely for luxuries, but the food of its people and the raw material of its manufactures, on foreign countries. The only power so situated is England."

THE DOCTRINE OF "CONTINUOUS VOYAGES."

As to the right of search, he holds out a prospect of the possibility of such a method of interpreting a contraband of war as to practically cripple the import trade into Canada or to Jamaica. This end will be achieved under the American doctrine of so-called continuous voyages. Dr. Macdonnell says:

"Will the United States apply to contraband articles the startling doctrine of 'continuous voyages' which they enforced during the Civil War, greatly to the inconvenience of neutrals? A belligerent destination is an essential of contraband, and a merchant who puts munitions of war on board a vessel bound for a port belonging to one of the belligerents cannot fairly complain if his goods are confiscated. But in the *Springbok* and other cases the American courts condemned goods found in vessels sailing to neutral ports because the ultimate destination of the goods was belligerent. In the case of the *Springbok* the court condemned the cargo of a vessel the ultimate destination of which was Nassau, a neutral port, because, to summarize the effect of the judgment, it was highly probable that the cargo would be

transshipped at that notorious rendezvous of dealers in contraband and forwarded to the Southern States by some other vessel. This decision, pregnant with alarming consequences to neutrals, has been questioned in every country in which it has been discussed."

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

England's chief obligation as a neutral is defined by the eighth clause of the foreign enlistment act of 1870, which reads as follows:

If any person within her majesty's dominions, without the license of her majesty, does any of the following acts—

1. Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship, with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or . . .

3. Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or

4. Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state, he is guilty of an offense.

THE THREE RULES OF WASHINGTON.

England's obligations, however, are being still further increased by her adhesion to the famous three rules of the time of the *Alabama* arbitration:

A neutral government is bound: First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men. Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

WILL THEY BE ENFORCED?

These rules have not been generally or formally accepted, but says Dr. Macdonnell:

"I am inclined to think that they express the prevalent opinion of jurists; that they have been substantially incorporated in international law; that in carrying out the foreign enlistment act our government will be bound to act with the diligence of a *bon père de famille* or as a *diligens paterfamilias;* and that the culpable negligence of their officials in suffering the escape of a torpedo-boat or cruiser might lead to unanswerable demands for damages."

THE GRANDEUR AND THE DECAY OF WAR.

IN the *Westminster Review* for May M. de Molinari's "*Grandeur et Decadence de la Guerre*" is reviewed by Mr. E. Austin Farleigh.

As the reviewer states them, the main propositions of M. de Molinari's book are two, namely, that in the early period of man's history war was the only means for obtaining the security of a people, that at this period, which he calls the period of the grandeur of war, it was distinctly a force working for good and for civilization; and, secondly, that there is now no place for war, since security from barbaric invasion has been assured to all civilized nations.

In the reviewer's opinion M. de Molinari has succeeded in proving the first of these propositions and has failed with the second.

"He takes one test, and one test only, by which to determine the righteousness of a war—that is, 'material benefit.' But it is quite impossible to reduce everything in this life to a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence; there are considerations in the public life of states and communities, as in the private life of individuals, which cannot be solved by the very simple process of striking a balance between profit and loss. To emphasize his contention that all the wars of the present century have been for the separate interests of the ruling classes, to the detriment of the general body of the communities engaged, he cites, among others, the war of Italian independence. He means, of course, the economical detriment; he means that, calculating the income per head of population, Italy is perhaps worse off than before the war. But surely he cannot be serious in urging this view and in forgetting that there are other mainsprings of action, even in a nation, than considerations of economic gain. Surely a sense of national unity and a hatred of foreign yoke are as praiseworthy, as essential to progress and civilization as any such considerations."

The present American-Spanish war over Cuba is clearly an exception to M. de Molinari's sweeping generalization.

Mr. Farleigh considers the practical suggestions as to the way in which war may be superseded as the most valuable part of the treatise.

"He points out that war is detrimental to neutrals; that neutrals have in consequence, on many occasions, made their voices heard as to the way in which hostilities between any two or more powers should be conducted; that they have, on more than one occasion, actively intervened. 'Why not,' says M. de Molinari, 'constitute a league of neutrals, which would be enabled by the very display of overwhelming force to compel subjection to its awards?' Would

it? That is the whole question. England and France have both, single-handed, at the end of last century, defied most of the powers of Europe united. War cannot be prevented by force; we must wait till public sentiment is convinced that its interests—moral, material, intellectual—all lie in the direction of peace."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the publication in the *Atlantic Monthly* of the Harvard address by ex-Secretary Olney from which we quoted in our last number, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributed to the *North American Review* for May an article on "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding" which was strikingly similar in tone to Mr. Olney's address. The following extracts will serve to illustrate Dr. Abbott's line of thought:

"The time has therefore passed when the United States can say, 'We are sufficient unto ourselves, we will go our way; the rest of the world may go its way.' The question is not, 'Shall we avoid entangling alliances?' We are entangled with all the nations of the globe: by commerce, by manufactures, by race and religious affiliations, by popular and political sympathies The question for us to determine is not whether we shall live and work in fellowship with European nations, but whether we shall choose our fellowship with wise judgment and definite purpose, or whether we shall allow ourselves to drift into such fellowships as political accident or the changing incidents of human history may direct."

"It is for this reason I urge the establishment of a good understanding between the United States and England, in the hope that in time it will grow to a more formal alliance—civic, commercial, and industrial, rather than naval or military—and yet an alliance that will make us, for the purposes of our international life, one people, though not politically one nation."

THE BASIS OF KINSHIP.

"It is true that in a sense the United States is neither a Christian nor an Anglo-Saxon nation. It is not officially Christian, if thereby is meant a nation which gives political or financial advantage to one religion over another. It is not Anglo Saxon, if thereby is meant a nation which sets itself to confer political power upon one race over another. But though it is officially neither Christian nor Anglo-Saxon, it is practically both. Its ethical standards are not those of Mohammedanism or Confucianism, but those of Christianity. Its ruling force in the country, educational, political, and on the whole commercial, is not Celtic, nor Slavic, nor Semitic, nor African, nor Mongolian, but Anglo-Saxon. Thus in its religious spirit, though not altogether in its religious institutions, in its practical leadership, though not in the constituent elements of its population, and in its national history and the genesis of its political institutions, the United States is of kin to Great Britain. The two represent the same essential political ideals—they are both democratic; they both represent the same ethical ideals—they are Christian; and they both represent the same race leadership—they are Anglo-Saxon."

WHAT AN ALLIANCE MIGHT DO.

"It [an Anglo-American alliance] would create a new confederation based on principles and ideas, not on tradition, and bounded by the possibilities of human development, not by geographical lines. It would give a new significance to the motto *E Pluribus Unum*, and would create a new United States of the World, of which the United States of America would be a component part. Who can measure the advantage to liberty, to democracy, to popular rights and popular intelligence, to human progress, to a free and practical Christianity, which such an alliance would bring with it? Invincible against enemies, illimitable in influence, at once inspiring and restraining each other, these two nations, embodying the energy, the enterprise, and the conscience of the Anglo-Saxon race, would by the mere fact of their coöperation produce a result in human history which would surpass all that present imagination can conceive or present hope anticipate."

A Natural Agreement.

Gunton's Magazine for May likens our relation to Spain in the case of Cuba to England's relation to Russia in the case of China:

"England wants no conquest in China. She wants no division of territory or political control. What she asks, and what she may have to fight single-handed to maintain, is that the opportunities for free action of the industrial and commercial influences of Western civilization shall not be closed and China be dominated and practically controlled by the despotic influence of Russia. In the case of Cuba our interest and attitude is not conquest, not political interference or industrial coercion, but simply to protect the opportunities for industrial development and political freedom against wanton and brutal suppression by the blood-stained hand of despotic Spain."

"There are many things in which the interests of the United States and England are not iden-

tical; but these points are industrial and relate only to the development of our domestic industries. In the matter of our attitude toward the growth of representative government and religious freedom and emancipation of backward sections of the human race from the thraldom of hand labor and of poverty, superstition, and despotism, the impulses, desires, and policy of England and the United States are substantially identical. The progress of civilization demands that the influence of nations like Turkey and Spain should be curtailed and reduced to *nil* as rapidly as possible, and that the more virile, barbaric nations like Russia should not extend their influence over new sections of the human race until they have developed industrial and political institutions in their own country to the point at least of factory methods and representative government.

"In the new formation of political friendships, therefore, which the present crises in Asia and our war with Spain may finally develop, England and the United States should very naturally become allies. Not allies for war, not allies for conquest, not allies for punishment of past offenses or extraction of future rewards, but allies for civilization—allies whose joint influence will be cast in favor of every effort for industrial and political freedom the world over. If the joint influence of England and the United States were assured in favor of the peaceful development of industry and democratic institutions and against the wanton conquest of weak nations to justify the mere military appetite of despotic dynasties, a great advance would have been made toward abolition of war and substitution of industrial for military civilization by peaceful methods."

A Voice from Canada.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for May, in commenting on the present war, Mr. John A. Ewan says:

"As to Canada's attitude toward the belligerents, it will, of course, be one of strict neutrality so far as acts are concerned, although our sympathies will undoubtedly be with our kinsmen. To be thoroughly candid, it cannot be denied that some resentment lingers in places over the Venezuela incident, the Dingley bill, and the alien labor law, but any disaster to American arms would be profoundly regretted in all parts of Canada. The dominant civilization there is the Anglo-Saxon civilization and the dominant races are Celtic and Saxon, and it would be impossible to see the defeat of what these stand for without a painful feeling that we had sustained a blow also. Indeed, a remarkable efflorescence of these events has been the access of what, for lack of a more precise phrase, we call the Anglo-Saxon feeling. It is the first time in history that it has received a world-wide manifestation, and it is no mere bounce to say that it is a force that may have to be reckoned with in the future, but let us hope that it will never be employed save in the best of causes. We in Canada have a distinct mission in this regard. It need not be pointed out here or now, but the promotion of friendly feeling between the representatives of Anglo-Saxondom on this continent is the most important service that could be rendered to this great racial idea."

The editor declares that Canadians desire neither annexation nor independence.

Is the Arbitration Scheme Abandoned?

The *National Review*, of London, while kindly disposed toward the United States, is bitterly opposed to the movement for Anglo-American arbitration. The editor says:

"The arbitration craze is as dead as Queen Anne, and could not be revived by fifty New York *Heralds* combined with a hundred *Evening Posts* and a thousand Smalleys. These agencies have surely misled Great Britain sufficiently as to American sentiment toward arbitration, which they do not represent and are powerless to influence. Moreover, there is as little desire for an arbitration treaty in Great Britain as there is in the United States, a state of opinion on which both nations may be congratulated, as anything more calculated to perpetuate friction than a series of arbitration crises involving the menace of perpetual litigation it would be impossible to imagine. It would be infinitely intolerable and far worse than an occasional war scare. The zeal of the arbitration cranks is entirely free from any discretion, and their methods of propaganda are strange. They avowedly desire an improvement in Anglo-American relations, but to advertise their fad they would accuse British diplomacy of the meanness of seeking to force a measure upon the United States when hampered by war which she had deliberately rejected as distasteful in peace time. This suggestion is of the class which refute themselves, as is also the further allegation that Mr. Henry White has been engaged in negotiating an 'alliance' which is not within the sphere of practical politics or within the dreams of any practical politician in either the United States or Great Britain. Let us abstain from weakening any cordiality which a community of sentiment, identity of interests, and the course of events may occasion, by floating our various fads, whether in the form of an arbitration that is dead or an alliance that is not yet born."

From the British Point of View.

"Politicus," writing in the *Contemporary Review* under the title "The Collision of the Old World and the New," takes the war about Cuba as the text for a sermon in favor of the conclusion of an Anglo-American alliance. English sympathy with America in the present struggle is, says "Politicus," both natural and right. This being so, he maintains that "first, the present crisis is a golden opportunity; and, next, that if ever there was a human institution of which it would not be absurd to say that it would make on the whole for the kingdom of God, it is a treaty of amity between the severed powers of the English-speaking race."

COMMON DANGER AND COMMON INTEREST.

There are many reasons why such an alliance should be brought about. "Politicus" says:

"If alliances are to be founded, like the *Triplice*, upon the potent motive of a common danger, there is common danger enough for us. But the motive of a common interest is equally there, and the worthiest motive of all, which is that of a common good purpose, would be and ought to be the real mainspring of such an effort."

THE SUPPRESSION OF WAR.

The great end which the Anglo-American alliance should seek and might attain is, in the opinion of "Politicus," the extirpation of war. He says:

"One is tempted to wonder whether it might not be able, in the fullness of time, to take effectual steps toward that ideal which, to even the greatest optimists, seems almost hopeless—namely, the suppression of war. It would be certainly the desire of an Anglo-American combination to make universal, as between all sovereign states, any method of permanent arbitration which had in practice proved effectual between themselves. For such a policy they would surely have the ready support at least of all the smaller powers, and probably of some among the greater powers also. It is needless to point the obvious moral that if any system of permanent and general arbitration had existed the present war would never have begun."

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Of the need of the alliance in the first instance, "Politicus" says:

"No sane person would propose that either of the English-speaking powers should abate its general freedom of action or should alter its internal government. The materials are ready to hand for a perfectly simple and yet perfectly effective *entente*. All that is required is that the responsible statesmen of England and America should arrive at and should formulate a policy on which they are agreed in those matters in which it concerns them to act together. The most important of these cases at the moment, apart from the questions arising from the war itself, is obviously China. For the purposes of such an alliance we take it that responsible men in America would be quite content formally to recognize us, as Sir Frederick Pollock recently suggested, as an American power who owned the Dominion of Canada and who were certain to stay there. If the sympathetic state of feeling which now exists on both sides of the Atlantic were wisely utilized at once, we cannot believe that it would be difficult to take up the thread of those negotiations concerning the arbitration treaty, which were apparently never altogether broken off. With even a little good-will on both sides it is ridiculous to doubt that the resources of diplomacy are adequate to the framing of a clause under which all ordinary disputes that may arise in future should be referred to some tribunal. If it were found possible to go so far, it would probably prove to be possible—and we see no reason why there should be any reluctance from the English side—to go further also; and the next stage would be that the *entente* would become an alliance, under which each power might at least undertake to assist the other in a defensive warfare. This would mean, in plain language, that each partner of the Anglo-Saxon combination would safeguard the other against the risk of being wiped out by a combination of the continental military powers."

Mr. Henry Norman's Comments.

In *Cosmopolis* for May Mr. Henry Norman says:

"Great Britain and the United States are steadily drawing nearer together. The process is a natural one, comparable to what surgeons call the healing of a wound 'by first intention.' A wise surgeon scrupulously refrains from attempting to expedite such a desirable process by artificial means; in my opinion the wise politician under present circumstances should be guided by his example. We have long assured the American people that there is on this side of the Atlantic nothing but good-will. Our action in the present crisis proves the truth of our words. Neutrality as benevolent as it can possibly be made to be under existing international law and custom should be our policy."

After quoting approvingly from Sir Frederick Pollock's letter to the London *Daily Chronicle* and from Ambassador Hay's speech at the Mansion House Easter banquet, Mr. Norman adds:

"From the point of view of fact, the comments of the continental press, too numerous to reproduce here, prove, first, that only the action of England has prevented an anti-American European coalition, and, second, by the anger shown in consequence, that the deep significance of the new development is fully appreciated. The *Temps*, the most serious and responsibly conducted journal of France, sneers at what it calls 'an acute fit of Anglo-Saxonism.' We may thank the French journal for the word. If America is satisfied with the definition, we certainly are, for it is our hope and belief that this 'fit of Anglo-Saxonism' will mark the inauguration of a movement without parallel in the modern world for the peace, the commercial interests, and the social and political ideals which the two branches of the English-speaking race hold in common, and which no other nation holds on earth."

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

THE official papers upon the Chinese question were not issued in time for their contents to form the subject of comment in the magazines for May. The acceptance of the right to refuse the reversion of Wei-Hai-Wei is the topic of several articles more or less objurgatory and derisive. "Tearem, M.P.," in the *Contemporary Review*, declares that Lord Salisbury's administration has fallen into a hole owing to its reliance upon the misleading information of Mr. Curzon. If the government had relied upon their experts of the army and of the navy, they would never have allowed Port Arthur to have been snapped up. Russian vessels every day brought out cannon for the fortification of Port Arthur or the Black Sea. It was because they objected to have this fact brought to light that the Russians complained about the presence of British ships at Port Arthur. The withdrawal of British vessels was the signal for the collapse of British authority in the East. Had England but remained firm the Russians could not have put matters to extremities. It was perfectly within her power to have occupied Port Arthur or to have reëstablished the Japanese in the position from which they have been turned out by the Russians. This, however, was not done. The ships were ordered away, and the Russians from that moment had everything in their own hands.

"Tearem, M.P.," insists strongly upon the obvious fact that the government in taking Wei-Hai-Wei did so without any adequate information from the experts and without any clear idea as to what they intended to do. The crucial point, of course, is whether any provision is to be made to provide fortifications and garrison for Wei-Hai-Wei. "Tearem, M.P.," thinks that thirty-six thousand men ought to be added to the British army if an adequate garrison is to be maintained in the new Chinese station.

"Otherwise it will be manifest that the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei was a mere *coup de théâtre* designed to save the face of a government in trouble, not an addition made by cautious statesmen to the strength of the empire. The most serious element in the whole of the melancholy story I have had to tell is the evidence it supplies that the government, far from possessing that amount of superior knowledge with which we have always credited them, and because of which we have blindly trusted them, have been acting throughout without taking the means at their disposal for getting advice on subjects of which they were profoundly ignorant. Apparently because among the blind the one-eyed is king, the one adviser or expert on whom they have relied has been Mr. Curzon. He traveled in China and in Russia and wrote a book about them. Therefore, of course, he must know. Unfortunately every prediction to which Mr. Curzon committed himself has been utterly falsified by events. He wrote both there and in Russia with that particular kind of confident assurance and certainty of personal omniscience which is usually only seen in a young graduate who has just taken a rather good degree. A hasty glance as he raced through such vast areas as those that are covered by Russia and by China enabled him to settle every question, to penetrate into the minds of Russian statesmen, to gauge the social condition of such a complex and mysterious people as the Chinese. Because they have relied upon this gentleman, who needs advice from no one, but when backed by the hearty cheers of a party can give to older statesmen just such answers as rejoice the hearts of undergraduates in a union debate, her majesty's ministers have been hoodwinked by Russian diplomatists, bamboozled by French statesmen, and nonplussed by the sudden collapse of China, for which all serious students of the East were completely prepared."

The Disastrous Policy of Partition.

"Diplomaticus," in the *Fortnightly Review*, writing upon "The Breakdown of Our Foreign Policy," maintains that the crucial point in Lord Salisbury's policy was when he was confronted by the German seizure of Kaio-Chau. Germany's action forced Russia's hand and precipitated the occupation of Port Arthur. "Diplomaticus" says, as the result of this blunder, the old China policy has broken down; a disastrous

one has been substituted for it, and the government has no one to blame but itself. In place of the old China policy, there has been inaugurated by the initiative of Germany a policy of partition, with coast stations duly occupied and spheres of influence marked out, just as if some new territory in East Africa were being dealt with.

Too Many Cabinet Cooks.

The editor of the *National Review* cannot refrain from roundly expressing his unmitigated disgust at the British policy in the far East. He thinks that the mischief has come from allowing the policy to be drawn up by a committee instead of being framed by an individual. There were two alternative policies, either of which would have saved England's honor. One was to have made friends with Russia; the other was to have fought her. The government did neither:

"Their policy has consisted in public bluster, futile paper protests, and the acquisition of a second Cyprus. We have exasperated Russia without injuring her prestige, and we may count upon her enmity everywhere. We might have conciliated her and we could have coerced her, but we have shown ourselves willing to wound, but afraid to strike. She has been allowed to order the greatest sea power of the world out of Port Arthur, than which there could have been nothing more damaging to our political credit in the far East. We are in for a period of perpetual friction with her, and when she has consolidated her strength she will not hesitate to use it."

Wanted—Another Chinese Gordon to Save China.

Mr. D. C. Boulger, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for May on the question whether China can be saved, answers the question in the affirmative, with an important proviso:

"China has immense latent resources and the material for a fine army, but she has neither initiative nor system, and her existing administration at Pekin is irreclaimable. It rests in the hands of Englishmen whether China is to be saved or to be allowed to pass under the thrall of those who will know how to turn her ponderous strength to the subjugation of the civilized world."

The Chinese Government is hopeless, and, in Mr. Boulger's opinion, the English Government is almost equally hopeless. The one chance of salvation is to discover a new General Gordon, who will undertake with Chinese funds the organization of the Yang-tse Kiang, who will be able to defend Pekin against any foe. Mr. Boulger says:

"We cannot expect to command such men at every crisis in our fate, but the British army possesses a large number of officers ready for any task and capable of training the unlimited supply of men China possesses. There is no need for an excessive army. One hundred thousand trained troops would be able to save Pekin from sharing the fate of Manchuria, and that number could be easily raised in the lower Yang-tse Valley and properly equipped and paid for out of the resources of Nankin, Hankow, and Shanghai.

"There is no difficulty in indicating the machinery by which this force could be created. In the Taeping rebellion the native Chinese merchants formed themselves into a patriotic guild and provided the money for the ever victorious army. They are still there, and constitute one of the most flourishing communities in China. Their interests are bound up in the preservation of peace, and they would heartily support any scheme that promised well and was properly promoted. This would be a beginning, and five thousand trained troops would suffice as the nucleus of an efficient army."

More Jeremiads.

A writer in *Blackwood* is very lugubrious on the present outlook in the far East. He thinks that the ascendency of Russia in China, with its consequences, constitute "one of the gravest conjunctures in our whole history. The conditions of comparison are of course wanting; but in point of importance to our national well-being we should be inclined to say that since the loss of the American colonies no such blow has been sustained by the British empire as that which is symbolized in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur."

Blackwood refrains from roundly denouncing the possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, but there is no mistaking the drift of the following passage:

"Events have demonstrated that while our policy in China has been absolutely correct in its aim—to save that empire from disturbance—our method of procedure has been erroneous, since it has brought her to the verge of dissolution. And this solely from inadvertence, neglect, willful blindness to the light of day. If we are at last driven to emulate her spoilers and take a hand in the partition of China, it will set the stamp of complete failure upon our whole policy during thirty-seven years, and will, moreover, be a calamity for this country.

"The measures we have recently taken to redress the balance against us in the far East may be judged from two separate standpoints: either on their specific merits or as indications of a radical change in our general far Eastern policy. Crude and hasty though they appear to be, if

they are the first fruits of true repentance, the precursors of a new era in our relations with China, the symbols of a determination to restore the influence of Great Britain in the far East, we need not scrutinize the details too strictly. But if, on the other hand, they are sporadic efforts to strike a temporary balance, the measures in question can only be pronounced to be vanity of vanities."

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for May Mr. E. N. Adler, in an article entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of the Transcaspian," puts the suggestion that the ultimate solution of the Russian Jewish question may be found in the Jewish colonization of the steppes of central Asia. Mr. Adler last year made a hurried visit to central Asia, and his article gives a very vivid account of the change which the Russians have wrought in Turkestan. Although there is much that is very interesting and up to date in his account of his railroad journey to Krasnovodsk, the only novelty in his paper is his suggestion of the repeopling of the Asiatic steppes as the solution of the Jewish question. Mr. Adler found the cotton trade flourishing on Transcaspia. He also found that "the greater part of the trade was in the hands of my co-religionists, and although the Transcaspian was outside the pale of Jewish settlement and *de jure* tabooed to the Jew, the government welcomed them *de facto* as bringing money, business, and prosperity to their new possessions. Technically, the Panslavist would rather have Turkestan and Siberia peopled by Slavs. The Jews, though they be Russian, are not Slavs ; they are therefore outside the sympathies of the *soi-disant* Russian patriot. But he has learned by the experience of at least one generation that the Slavonic race is difficult to acclimatize in the burning sands of Turkestan or the icy plains of Siberia. So he finds himself compelled to welcome the more adaptable Hebrew. And herein, I venture to assert, lies the true solution of the Russo-Jewish question. No millionaire, no cohort of millionaires, no government, however strong, can tempt or command a population of millions to cross the seas. Only in Russia itself can the question be solved. And Russia is great enough to suffice for all its inhabitants, even for its Jews. The resources of Siberia and central Asia are gigantic beyond the dreams of avarice. The world is only now beginning to realize them. It is a matter of history how Jews helped to develop the trade of America, India, Australia, and Africa. Let Russia open the gates of the pale and she will find that her Jewish children will be of the makers of her Eastern empire. And the stone which the builders had refused will become the headstone of the corner."

The Repeopling of Palestine.

Mr. Joseph Prag, in an article in the same magazine on "The Jewish Colonies in Palestine," gives a reassuring report as to the extent to which the chosen people are returning to their land of Canaan. Mr. Prag says :

"The colonization of Palestine by Jews only commenced about sixteen years ago. Up to that time there was hardly a Jewish agriculturist in the whole of Palestine and Syria. Since the year 1882 twenty-five agricultural colonies have been established in Palestine and Syria, and societies for the furtherance of colonization have sprung up all over the world."

He then proceeds to describe with brief detail what each one of these colonies is doing, and then sums up the net result of their activity as follows :

"The whole face of the country is being changed by the efforts of the colonists. Where nothing but briers and brambles previously existed we now see beautiful vineyards and fields of growing corn. The country generally is noted for its bad roads, but in the neighborhood of the Jewish colonies excellent roads have been made and the greatest order prevails. A new race of beings, too, has grown up there, very different indeed from the poor, panic-stricken creatures who first set foot in this, to them, unknown land. The colonists are fine, sturdy men, capable of carrying out the hard work of reclaiming the barren land ; and they are the most intrepid horsemen. They are highly valued by the Turkish authorities, and live on the best terms with the Arabs and all their neighbors. There is plenty of room in Palestine and Syria. The colonies that have been established are the milestones marking the advance that Israel has made in these later years toward national rehabilitation. The material is at hand, and there are skillful agriculturists there to undertake the work of directing and supervising, and thus, hand in hand with our brethren settled in other countries, we are steadily rearing that edifice which will only be complete when Israel has regained her national existence."

The Zionist Movement.

In connection with Mr. Prag's article, Lieutenant-Colonel Conder's paper in *Blackwood* on the Zionists might be read with advantage. Lieutenant-Colonel Conder knows Palestine well, and the fact that he heartily approves of its recolonization by the Jews will go far to convince

the gentiles of the practicability of the scheme. The work, indeed, is now going on apace. He says:

"There are now more Jews in Palestine than in London, and fifty thousand more are anxious to go, knowing that their predecessors begin to prosper in the land."

At the congress held at Basle last year the Zionists "concluded with the characteristic determination to found a Jewish colonial bank and to raise a capital of some twenty million pounds in fifteen years. It proposes to form committees to spread the agitation, by means of the press and by making known what are the facts of the past and present, to look after financial affairs and to exert political influence; while pure Hebrew is to be fostered as the common tongue in which Jews of various countries may in the future find means of easy communication among themselves."

Lieutenant-Colonel Conder is doubtful about the Jews being permitted to establish themselves as a nation in Palestine, but short of that he thinks the Zionists' project has a fair chance of success:

"Shorn of illusions, the movement is yet capable of doing much good, to the Jews and to others as well. It deserves support among all who desire the increase of human welfare. It is the true solution of the vexed alien question; and in Britain it might be advocated on purely national grounds—for while, on the one hand, we should be relieved of a destitute class through the benevolence of the home-born Jews of higher education, we should, on the other hand, be happy to see a prosperous commercial country developed by a people whom we have treated well and from whom we might expect friendly feeling. Palestine should become a neutral country, an Asiatic Switzerland, protected against the ambitions of our rivals—a land consecrated by its past, such as the great Emperor Frederick II. strove, in alliance with the wise Sultan Melek el Kâmil of Egypt, to make it in the thirteenth century. There will be nothing astonishing if this should prove to be the final outcome of Zionist endeavors. The question has thus been considered on purely practical, not on religious grounds; but we cannot forget those wonderful passages in the Law (Lev. xxvi., Deut. xxviii.) in which every kind of trouble that now afflicts the Hebrews is foretold. 'Among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest.' 'And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night.' For there is but one real home for the Hebrew, and that is in the land which was once the land of Israel."

LIQUID AIR, THE NEWEST WONDER OF SCIENCE.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* opens with a strikingly interesting article by Charles E. Tripler, which tells of the things he has been able to accomplish with liquid air; it is accompanied by illustrations of Mr. Tripler and his liquid air in various forms of manipulation. An editorial note says that the liquid air which Mr. Tripler handled in the *Cosmopolitan's* office was colorless, except that there was a suggestion of the blue which one finds in a cloudless sky. The cubic foot of liquid air which Mr. Tripler used was composed of 800 cubic feet of air subjected to thousands of pounds pressure. Although it has sustained this great pressure, the liquefied air exerts no elastic force, but rests quietly in the bottom of a tin can, just as water would. The editorial says that the first ounce of liquid air cost an English laboratory $3,000. This resolved Mr. Tripler to put the experiments on a practically commercial basis. It only takes Mr. Tripler's machine fifteen minutes to manufacture liquid out of air, in which time the air is reduced to a temperature of about 310° below zero, F. One can dip up a tumblerful of the liquid and be astonished to see it boil vigorously as it absorbs a portion of the heat around it; in about half an hour it will completely disappear, having mingled with the air around. The tumbler will be thickly coated with frost. There are, in fact, Mr. Tripler says, two entirely distinct fluids present—liquefied nitrogen and liquefied oxygen. The oxygen gives the blue tint, the nitrogen having no color at all.

LIQUID AIR SHIPPED LIKE DRY GOODS.

"For transportation—thus far only for experimental use—I place the liquid in a large tin can, or cylinder, holding from three to six gallons. This I wrap with a layer of felt, and for protection against rough usage set it inside a slightly larger can of the same sort. Over the top I lay a thick cushion of hair-felt, which keeps out heat without preventing free escape of the expanding gases. With this simple arrangement I have kept the liquid for thirty-six hours and have shipped it from New York to Washington and to Boston. There is no difficulty nor danger in handling it provided reasonable precaution is used and the gases are not confined. It can be dipped up with a tin cup and poured into almost any sort of dish, like so much water. If you chance to drop the dipper, however, it will shatter like thin glassware. It is a curious fact that this intensity of cold makes iron and steel extremely brittle, while it increases their tensile strength. This condition is only temporary, of

course. Copper, gold, silver, aluminum, platinum, and most other metals are not so affected. Neither is leather—luckily, for its use in valves, where it is exposed to great cold, is important; but rubber becomes as friable as so much terra-cotta."

ALCOHOL AND MERCURY FROZEN.

One of the most marvelous experiments that Mr. Tripler describes is also one of the simplest. That is, he invites his visitors to put their fingers into the fluid and cautions them, at the same time, to take them out again quickly. If this warning is observed no harm will result, in spite of the frightful degree of cold, for the moisture of the hand is acted on at once by the cold in such a way as to cause a thin cushion of vapor to form next the flesh, which incases and protects it like a glove. The merest pause, however, would mean at least a frost-bite, and perhaps a severe "burn." If beefsteak, or butter, or fruit, or eggs are dipped into liquid air and allowed to remain a few moments, they will become frozen so hard that one can take a hammer and pulverize them into a fine dry dust. Even mercury becomes frozen solid after a few minutes, and alcohol itself may be frozen absolutely rigid.

As the exposed liquid air gradually disappears to mingle with the air about it, the nitrogen leaves first, as it is more volatile, and boils away.

THE PROBABLE USES OF LIQUID AIR.

The most obvious use to which this discovery will be put is, of course, that of refrigeration. With such a temperature it will be easy to transport fresh meat, fruits, etc., to any distance, and Mr. Tripler says that in hotels and large establishments the same motive power which is used for running the elevators and driving the dynamos might be turned to account for all kinds of refrigeration; while in summer the sleeping apartments might be cooled to any temperature desired without the deleterious gases which result from all attempts to artificially heat these rooms in winter. Especially in hospitals would this be valuable, and Mr. Tripler thinks that medicine and surgery will have many ways to gain from its discovery, because of the opportunity it will give to obtain absolutely pure air. He mentions its possible use as a high explosive in war machines, and says that the War Department is already making investigation as to its application in cooling guns when in action. But more important will be its service as a motive force on war ships. He thinks that it may prove the solution of the tremendous modern problem of coal in naval operations. Then, if we had submarine boats in practical use, the motor would supply all the air required for breathing. As to its application to the flying machine, Mr. Tripler says, assuming that all that is now wanted is a motor sufficiently strong and light and safe:

"With liquid air no fire would be needed—the heat of the surrounding atmosphere would be entirely adequate; and for this reason, and because there would be no moisture to affect them, the boilers could be made of paper. Aluminum, scarcely heavier than paper, yet nearly equal to copper in ductility, could be used for the coils and other necessary parts of the mechanism. The potential applications of liquid air are simply revolutionary; it is probable that even electricity is not destined to be of greater service to mankind. At present, in the best engines, 90 per cent. of the energy theoretically existing in the coal consumed is dissipated. This enormous loss liquid air will enable us to obviate."

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE WEST.

IN the *New England Magazine* for June, under this title, Prof. J. Irving Manatt, who is well known to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS from his articles on Greek subjects, describes the thriving and useful Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, and tells of the conditions of the Western movement from New England which made it and its success. Years before the founding of Grinnell there came into what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," a strip of land forty miles wide on the Mississippi River front, and what is now Iowa, named after the Indian chief who was its guarantor, two young men who afterward made their mark in the commonwealth, James Wilson Grimes, from Dartmouth, and Asa Turner, a Massachusetts man, educated at Yale, and one of the "Illinois Band" which was formed in New Haven in 1830 and which had already assisted in founding Illinois College. Grimes was a lawyer, Turner was a clergyman. Iowa was not yet a State, and the name was not in existence. At that time and immediafely afterward people were pouring into this region at the rate of a hundred families a day, chiefly following the parallels from New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with small but important contingents from New England. These people had no teachers, and Father Turner was ambitious to provide them with such. He was seconded in this aim by the "Andover Band," eleven young men of the class of '42 at Andover. Together they framed the pioneer church at Denmark, on November 5, 1842. The newcomers to this land of magnificent distances and impassable tracts were all college men, and many of them were men of parts. Among them

were Ephraim Adams, the father of Prof. Henry C. Adams, of Michigan, and Prof. E. D. Adams, of Kansas University; Ebenezer Alden, Horace Hutchinson, James J. Hill, Daniel Lane, and six others of sterling character and fine training and attainments. They brought with them from Andover Hall the college idea, and added it to the enthusiasm for a college for the future State of Iowa which had already been aroused in seven students of the New Haven Divinity School as early as 1837. In October, 1842, at Brighton, the first actual steps were taken toward the formation of a college, and on June 17, 1847, Iowa College began its corporate existence. The first board of trustees included two of the pioneer pastors, and four of the college founders were graduates of Yale, two of Amherst, one each of Bowdoin, Dartmouth, University of Vermont, and Union. The town of Davenport offered a site and $1,500 toward a building fund, and the founders each guaranteed $100 more; and so, on November 1, 1848, two years before Davenport had a district school or a book store, the first college building, a small, one-story brick edifice, was thrown open to students.

GRINNELL AND ITS FOUNDER.

The future college began very quietly with a total school roll of two boys who came in fit for college. It was in 1854, the same year that saw the election of Governor Grimes, that Iowa College received its last and most important reënforcement of founders. Josiah B. Grinnell was a Vermonter, born in 1821, who had lived a typically stern New England life, had drifted to New York State and thence to Wisconsin, then to Auburn Seminary, and later to Albany, where he conceived the idea of founding a Congregational church in the center of the slave power. With a substantial backing of such men as Beecher, Bowen, Bushnell, and Storrs, Grinnell bought old Trinity Church in Washington, and in November, 1851, opened fire from his pulpit. He was escorted away without too much ceremony from this stronghold for "giving a young mulatto couple a lesson in astronomy, especially the location of the 'north star.'" He preached awhile in New York, thus coming into cordial relations with Horace Greeley, whose advice to go West he took in good faith and with great success. He settled on a high prairie site 125 miles west of the Mississippi, and "located" 5,000 acres of the richest soil in the world. To accomplish this land deal he started on a Saturday morning on a sixty-five-mile drive to the land office in Iowa City, and preached a rousing sermon in the infant capital the next day. Returning with his land titles, he built in the neighboring grove a 14 x 16 cabin, which served as "kitchen, dining-room, and office, hotel, and dormitory for ten persons." Goods had to be carted from Burlington by the founder himself. As the population swelled, the log-cabin was succeeded by the "Long Home," a frame shell 16 x 80, built of green lumber sawed by horse-power and serving as "land office, hotel, hospital, and council-room for rainy days and Sunday meetings." Dr. Thomas Holyoke was one of three that associated with him. He was another shrewd Yankee, and surveyed the lands, laid out the town, and led the way in building himself a comfortable home.

PROSPEROUS PIONEERING.

These were homely times, but there was no privation, as nature furnished a bountiful fare. The woods were full of game; deer, wild turkey, partridges, squirrel, rabbit; every stubble-field alive with quail and prairie-chickens; the streams teeming with pickerel, bass, red-horse, and suckers, and their banks loaded with wild plums and grapes and nuts, while luscious blackberries and raspberries ran riot in every thicket, and an acre of sod was good for a bushel of strawberries that would melt in your mouth. Dr. Magoun tells of living on bear meat and wild honey for a week in 1844. Meanwhile the Western movement was in full tide, and soon this hustling community of pioneers decided that they wanted a school and a good school.

The proceeds of the sale of town lots were devoted from the first to an institution to be called "Grinnell University." The college walls were already rising, the men who spent the day breaking prairie or building their homes lending a hand at night, while their wives and children carried bricks or held the lantern. The town high school was already fitting pupils for the college, and thus the youth from the country around were drawn in and the little leaven began to leaven the big lump.

FINAL LOCATION OF IOWA COLLEGE.

In the meantime the unpretentious but sturdy Iowa College at Davenport had graduated five successive classes, which, however, numbered only ten in all, though there were some men who made their mark, and finally closed its doors in 1858, taking its good name and its assets, amounting to about $9,000, with it to Grinnell, "where it absorbed what there was of Grinnell University—namely, two professors, some fifty preparatory students, a thirty-five-thousand-dollar property, and abounding good-will. No freshman class was formed until 1861; and then nine out of the twelve members took to the field. That was the order of the day as long as the war con-

tinued, and so the classes graduated in the sixties were composed chiefly of women. Indeed, at one time there was hardly a student left in the college who was capable of bearing arms—even the Quakers of both sexes going to the front to nurse the wounded or care for the freedmen. The professor, radiant himself, enlisted with twenty-six of his 'boys' in one company. The college was represented in fifteen Iowa regiments and in several from other States; and there were no better soldiers. One who went out of that first freshman class—Capt. R. E. Jones—fell leading a gallant charge in the last days of the war; Joseph Lyman, of the same class, rose to the rank of major and lived to win distinction on the bench and in Congress; but for the most part the boys fought in the ranks, and their fame is treasured only in the simple homes and in the young college that sent them forth."

AN ABLE FACULTY.

At the close of the war the college was still carrying on its work, though it was rather uphill work, and had a property valued at $100,000 and a fine faculty. The first president was not elected until 1865. He was a superb leader, George Frederick Magoun, who had been one of the council for a long time. His administration lasted over twenty years. Professor Manatt says: "It is not too much to say that he would have been a distinguished presence in any academic circle in the world, and he could hardly have had less than that in any Senate or in any Cabinet. A short-sighted man might have thought it a waste of greatness, but the new president magnified his office, and the little college grew into a statue." In this little community learning was honor and culture a religion, and several of the faculty in these early years of Grinnell, Henry W. Parker, the poet, Charles W. Clapp, John Avery, were men who would adorn any institution of learning. It was a community, too, of "plain living and high thinking"—"a homogeneous community, with high ideals and a pure, sweet social life, which carried the little college on its heart and made it at home. Plain people they were, far from rich in worldly goods, living simply and yet in a true sense grandly. In this society the high-bred man would have experienced no shock; and it made an ideal atmosphere for the youth drawn thither from raw new towns and often from lonely farm-houses. Certainly they enjoyed a social culture not always afforded by the city college where the student too often remains a stranger in the community."

SOME OF THE ALUMNI.

Professor Manatt says in conclusion:

"The last test of a college is its finished product, the quality of the men and women it trains for the world's service. By this test Iowa is justified of her children. She is too young to point to many shining lights, and we can hardly dwell on individuals. But there are among her graduates some well known to the country and even beyond its borders. It would be hard to name three publicists from any other college who have done more solid work or won wider recognition than Prof. Jesse Macy, author of 'The English Constitution' and the pioneer in civic studies as a branch of public education; Prof. Henry Carter Adams, the historian of public finance and statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews and our highest authority on municipal problems. Sound lawyers, wise lawmakers, accomplished journalists, good physicians, and able men of business not a few are on her roster; but I cannot even call the long roll of college presidents and professors, more than forty in all, to say nothing of the hundreds of teachers she has trained."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for June begins with a description of "Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who was for some time in the diplomatic service in Spain.

The *Century* passes on to other Spanish-American subjects in an account of the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, written by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan, and goes more nearly into the current of recent Spanish-American events in its report by Emory W. Fenn, of the Cuban army, on his "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents." Most of this article is taken up with a description of the routine doings in the camp of General Garcia's forces.

Under the title "The Three Rs at Circle City," Anna Fulcomer tells of the opening by herself of the first government school in the interior of Alaska, in the fall of 1896. This adventurous undertaking was at Circle City, on the banks of the now famous Yukon. Circle City was already enjoying a boom then and was the richest mining camp on the river, with a white population of 1,500. Miss Fulcomer began her school with 36 pupils, and the white and Indian children seemed to mix together without any trouble.

An interesting article in these war times is that by Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the torpedo division of the Confederate States navy, on "The Confederate Torpedo Service." That this department of the Confederacy conducted its work under serious difficulties is sufficiently attested by the discouraging scarcity of cannon powder and the fact that there were only four miles of insulated wire in the entire Confederacy; thirdly, the electricians could find only about four or five feet of fine-gauge platinum wire in the Southern States, while battery material was very scarce and acids could only be purchased from the small quantity remaining in the hands of druggists when the war broke out. Notwithstanding this, a number of torpedoes were constructed, using ordinary copper soda-water tanks capable of holding about 150 pounds of powder each and anchored floating midway between the bottom of the river and the surface of the water. Mr. Crowley tells of what was probably the first successful attempt at ramming with torpedoes, that on the United States steamship *Minnesota*, the largest war vessel in the Union service.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the June *Harper's* we have selected Capt. A. T. Mahan's article on "Current Fallacies Upon Naval Subjects" and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's on "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy" to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

A novel and very readable contribution to this number is "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, who has taken a youngster fourteen months of age and recorded his impressions, his first attempts at speaking, at drawing, and writing.

There is an article on "The Situation in China," signed "Cathay," which deals with the onward movement of Russia, Germany, and France in the grab for the great and inchoate empire. "Cathay" stands up for the British policy in China. It may, he says, not always have been free from reproach in other respects, but though there were times when Great Britain might have done anything she liked in China, when her political ascendency was as undisputed as her commercial preponderancy, she never claimed a single advantage for herself. Even the island rock of Hong Kong, the solitary trophy of two successful campaigns, is open to all comers, and in every treaty port throughout China all can share the rights which she acquired by the treaties of Nankin and Tientsin.

The opening article of the June *Harper's* is Mr. Julian Ralph's on "The Czar's People," in which he gives an account, in his characteristic reportorial style, of the "huge farm," comprising a seventh of the land surface of the globe and a twenty-sixth of its total area, with ten millions of men and women of a more or less comfortable class and one hundred and nineteen millions of citizens, the dullest, rudest, least ambitious peasantry in Europe.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *Scribner's* begins with "Undergraduate Life at Vassar," one of the series of articles on undergraduate life at the various colleges of the United States. It is well written by Margaret Sherwood and most charmingly illustrated by Orson Lowell. There is just a little more snap and pleasant audacity about Vassar undergraduates than perhaps any other college girls in the world, and Miss Sherwood has made the most of this subject.

"Seaside Pleasure Grounds for Cities" furnishes Mr. Sylvester Baxter with an opportunity to give an appreciative account of what his city has done in making its young people and old people, too, happy with Revere Beach. This is the first ocean beach near a great city which, in the history of public parks, has been set aside to be governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people. The late Charles Eliot, the associate of the Olmsteds, father and son, has studied this problem, and the result is a great and useful work. It has been a costly project, over $1,000,000 having been devoted to making Revere Beach a worthy public ocean front for Greater Boston, chiefly on account of the land damages; but Mr. Baxter thinks it will be worth many times the cost. In August, 1896, there were something like 200,000 visitors in a single week, and they were so orderly that not a single arrest was made. The bath-house was opened on August 1, 1897, and the season lasted about six weeks. For accommodations that surpass those of any private bathing establishment on the coast, including bathing-suit, towel and dressing-room, the charge was only 15 cents and for children 10 cents. The total receipts were $10,643.75 and the expenses $8,901.25. Residents are permitted to bathe from their own houses, but all others must resort to the metropolitan bath-house.

The well-known musical critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, has a brief and appreciative critical article on Anton Seidl, in which he brings out prominently the keynote of Seidl's success as a "naturalist," as the Germans call

it. Seidl believed conducting to be an art which in its truest estate could be acquired only by plenary inspiration. Mr. Krehbiel says:

"Only once have I known him to mention a technical feature of the conductor's art which he deliberately adopted from another's method. He used the Munich Conductor Levi's manner of beating time in recitatives. For the rest, he depended upon himself—his influence at the moment, his knowledge of the music, his consciousness of command over men. The first essential in conducting he held to be complete devotion to the music in hand. The conductor must penetrate to the heart of the composition and be set aglow by its flames. That done, he must make his proclamation big and vital, full of red blood, sincere, and assertive—assertive even in its misconceptions. He had no room in his convictions for mere refinement of *nuance* or precision of execution. Too much elaboration of detail he thought injurious to the general effect."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June contains an article on "The War With Spain and After" and one on "The Uncertain Factors of Naval Conflicts" which we have reviewed in another department.

Mr. Rollin L. Hartt has a very readable and enthusiastic article on Montana, and he calls it "The Montanians." The climate is idyllic, he says, and with its forty-two hundred vertical feet of the dense lower atmosphere knocked off the properties of the air are magnificent. Mr. Hartt says: "Breathe it for a year and a day and you will be altogether a new creature." Horses will travel fifty miles with less fatigue than the New England animal would suffer from a journey of twenty. There are no meek-eyed cows, but only the glaring, fierce-faced variety, with nervously twitching tails. Human nerves respond readily to the stimulation that comes with every breath of the exhilarating mountain air.

"Women feel it first. Montana women look older than they are and act younger. The settled-down, matronly, family-tree composure that comes to our women at forty-five or fifty is a thing unknown in the Rockies. Yet the outward signs of age are sooner seen: a girl begins to fade at twenty; faint lines, the beginnings of wrinkles, appear in the faces of mere maids of seventeen. The complexion loses its freshness; the hair turns gray prematurely and falls out at an unexampled rate, because of the extreme dryness of the air in a country where the sun shines three hundred days in the year. Young woman, stay East!"

Mr. C. Hanford Henderson contributes "A New Programme in Education." After suggesting, in a well-written article, his theory of the aims of education he gives this programme: Gymnastics first—not athletics, he hastens to qualify, but gymnastics. Mr. Henderson believes that good health and abounding vitality are the foundation of all other excellence, and agrees with Dr. Johnson in considering all sick men rascals. The second place is taken by music, meaning the artistic cultivation of the voice in both speech and song, as well as distinct musical training on some suitable instrument. His third branch is manual training, and at the end of his list of important studies comes language. He would even omit the specific study of English, except perhaps spoken English. He thinks that most children in educated families will themselves learn to read by the time they are eight years old. One other spoken language he might admit, and it would be French. So that up to fourteen years of age Mr. Henderson would confine all organic education to gymnastics, music, manual training, drawing, English, and French. All of this work must enlist the good will and good feeling of the child, and the subtle spirit of *noblesse oblige* must be forever in the air.

There are two other articles on educational subjects in this number, one on "Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers," by Frederic Burk, and another on "High-School Extension," by D. S. Sanford.

There is another controversial paper from Prof. Hugo S. Münsterberg, who thinks that psychology is out of place in pedagogics, and who has been taken to task about it in the *Forum* by Professor Bliss.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *McClure's* is full of war material, even to the cover, which portrays Miss Columbia adorned with a liberty cap. The editors have shown no little enterprise in preparing such a number of ideas, with the factors of large edition and short time limits. We have reviewed or quoted from, in another department, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's article on "Cuba Under Spanish Rule," Joseph E. Stevens' "An American in Manila," Stephen Bonsal's "How the War Began," and George B. Waldron's statistics of "The Cost of War."

In addition to these there are a number of other contributions apropos of the Spanish-American war. The chief of these is General Miles' article, "With the Turkish and Greek Armies in Time of War," the first of a series from General Miles on "Military Europe."

L. A. Coolidge contributes well-selected "Stories of the Fighting Leaders," with portraits of Dewey, Sampson, and others; Mr. Grover Flint has a chapter "In the Field with Gomez," and Mr. James Barnes two "Songs of the Ships of Steel."

General Miles' article is the result of a trip to Europe which he had determined on for a long time before, with a view to seeing the first European war that should offer a sight of hostile armies actually in the field. It is worth while noting that General Miles says that he is convinced the Turkish soldiers that he saw in Constantinople are among the most effective in the world. He gives as reasons for this the strength and sturdiness of the Turks, the influence of their religion on them, which teaches them to believe in absolute despotism and forces simplicity of life and strict temperance, and promises them unending pleasures in heaven as a reward for their endurance on earth. In addition, there is a long term of service, and finally the Turk has had a greater war record than any other European power during the last hundred years. General Miles says that Osman Pasha reminded him of General Grant more than any man he saw on the other side of the Atlantic.

In "The Household of the Hundred Thousand" Ira Seymour describes the social life in the army of the Union, in which he was a soldier.

Even the fiction of *McClure's* has a military tinge. Octave Thanet has a story called "An Old Grand Army Man," and Anthony Hope's story is full of soldiers. Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of the Civil War" and William Allen White's story, "When Johnny Went Marching Out," round out the war number.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* has an article by Mr. Charles E. Tripler on "Liquid Air," from which we have quoted in another department.

The editor of the *Cosmopolitan* interrogated not long ago every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives as to his opinion on the ethics of stock speculation by Congressmen. Mr. Walker prints some eighteen answers to his letter of inquiry, all of which agree that it is highly improper for Congressmen to buy and sell speculative stocks while they are voting on the questions which will influence the value of those stocks so decidedly. Only a few qualifications appear in this batch of letters. Mr. Grosvenor says: "I cannot concur in any opinion that would exclude a member of Congress from doing a legitimate business in buying or selling stocks unaffected by pending legislation;" and Mr. John Murray Mitchell expresses the opinion that very few members of Congress ever do buy and sell stocks, and these "have done so long before they came to Congress, and do so entirely irrespective of their Congressional life and of any information which they might possibly gain as members." Most of the answers are much more aggressive, some of them wishing to prohibit stock speculation on the part of Congressmen by law.

Mr. Zangwill, who writes the London notes for the *Cosmopolitan's* "World of Art and Letters," extends only a "qualified welcome" to the *Cosmopolitan's* plan for an international language. He asks: "Is it possible to fix words as one can fix streets, to petrify the life of language by an Academic Dictionary of Draconian severity? Words are incessantly shifting their connotation and taking on new shimmers and flavors of literary association. . . . It was the unprincipled Chinese language that stirred the projector to his idea; but is there not something Chinese in the thought of conserving a language forever unaltered? Would such a language be living? Would it not rather be a mummy?"

Frances C. Baylor has a short article entitled "In Havana Just Before the War," in which she gives a good description of the status of the city and of the Spanish army in Cuba. Another article inspired by the present military times is that on "Transformation of Citizen into Soldier," by Vaughan Kester, who tells how the National Guard has been mustered in.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

"MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE" is replete with pretty pictures of naval engagements and with portraits of the men who have come prominently before the world's eye in the present war excitement.

Another well-illustrated article, too, is that entitled "Two Miles of Millionaires," which gives handsome pictures of the "palatial" residences of the very wealthy people who live between Murray Hill and Eightieth Street, on Fifth Avenue.

Almost all of the magazines have succeeded in holding their June issues open for some reference to the magnificent victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and *Munsey's* furnishes its quota with an article entitled "Dewey's Invincible Squadron," with pictures of the most important vessels that contributed to that famous victory.

In the ever-present discussion as to the relative values of *Punch* and the American comic papers there is a supposed evidence in the statement that *Munsey's* prints, that "an enormous quantity of American humorous matter is republished in England, two or three periodicals in London being made up entirely of *Life*, *Puck*, and *Judge* matter, which they arrange to receive from the publishers of those papers in the form of advance sheets sent weekly to them. On the other hand, very few of *Punch's* jokes enjoy currency in this country." This would, of course, be better evidence if the names and status of the papers which publish the American "jokes," so called, were given.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for June begins with an article on the anecdotal side of Mrs. Cleveland, with a dozen or more pleasant stories of that lady's grace and tact and good sense. The author says that Mrs. Cleveland only asked one official favor while her husband was President of the United States. All during Mr. Cleveland's two terms as President her most intimate associates were those whom she knew before marriage. One of them was the wife of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who lives in one of the most modest little homes in Washington's most unfashionable district. This made no difference to Mrs. Cleveland, and often the White House carriage called to pick up the friend for a drive. Another one of her intimate friends was a young woman who taught music to support herself. Mrs. Cleveland obtained many pupils for her. Another was the wife of a struggling lawyer, and each week a bouquet of White House flowers came to cheer the friend of schoolgirl days. A fourth was the teacher of a small kindergarten, who when the Cleveland children reached a suitable age transferred her school to the White House, and the children and grandchildren of the Cabinet members and of the families of Mrs. Cleveland's friends and of the friends of the President became her pupils. Mrs. Cleveland's elevation never spoiled her a particle, nor did it affect any of her old friendships.

Madeline S. Bridges calls the Shaker village of Mount Lebanon in her title "A Wonderful Little World of People," and gives a pleasant description of the interior of this community. She finds the Shaker village wonderfully wholesome, pure, and satisfying. She says:

"It is, perhaps, not widely known that Shakers are strict vegetarians, except in so far as the use of eggs and milk may be considered a deviation from the rule. Tea and coffee are still used, though sparingly, and the daily *menu*, prepared in the most inviting way, of cereals, vegetables, custards, jellies, preserves, fresh fruits, delicious brown and white breads, honey, and such cream, butter, and cheese as one seldom finds in city markets, gives the feeling that nothing was missed from such a table—the thought of animal food, indeed, seemed repellant. Visitors' meals are served in a small room opening from the general dining-room. Those outside of the faith are never admitted to the family table."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

"GODEY'S" for June opens with an article on "The Spaniards in Cuba," by Joseph Dana Miller, which gives some idea of the island, its population, and the causes underlying the Cuban struggle.

Elsie Reasoner describes the Trans-Mississippi Inter-

national Exposition which begins on June 1, with President McKinley touching the button which starts the great machinery at Omaha. The exposition grounds are in the northern part of Omaha, covering about two hundred acres. They are on a broad plateau overlooking the Missouri River. Trolley and steam railroad lines make the run from the heart of the city in ten minutes. Thirty-five States are represented at the exposition by organized State effort. A novelty of the building has been the connecting of the buildings by numerous graceful colonnades, so that the visitor may start at one end of the Grand Canal and completely encircle it, a distance of over a mile and a half, without once being compelled to brave the rays of the sun. This writer says that plans for the manufacture of beet sugar attracted a great deal of interest through the country, and the exposition will show a complete plant in operation.

There is a good article by D. J. Greene on "Our System of Moving Freight," and an article about light-houses is contributed under the title "The Ghosts of Light and Sound."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE complete novel of the month in the June *Lippincott's* is a characteristic story by Maria Louise Pool.

Mr. Felix L. Oswald thinks that a great deal can be done to make the Klondike regions of Alaska more inhabitable. In the first place, he thinks that if the recommendations of Professor Tyndall to copy the moss-stuffed *châlets* of the Engadine were followed, winter in Alaska would be much more comfortable. These *châlets* are built with double-boarded walls, stuffed with a mixture of sea-grass and paper-mill waste, after impregnating both the wood and the padding with one of those numerous cheap solutions that will make cotton rags as non-combustible as woven asbestos. Experiments may also introduce, Mr. Oswald says, a multitude of grains and berries, if not of tree fruits, that could be made to ripen a crop in the short summers of eastern Alaska. Potatoes of the so-called "Irish" variety have already been modified by artificial selection till they now thrive 6,000 miles north of their original home.

Mr. George R. Frysinger tells some interesting things about robins. Commenting on the enormous numbers of these birds that are in the eastern part of the United States, Mr. Frysinger says he counted 40 robins' nests on one farm, and he has calculated the possibilities in the way of multiplication from these 40 pairs, and concludes that if there were not casualties, ten years would see no less than 3,545,520 robins as the result of that one farm's supply should they breed at a normal rate.

THE ARENA.

IN the June *Arena* the only article bearing even remotely on the war with Spain is Dr. Ridpath's argument to show that the Senators opposed to the recognition of Cuban independence were all "goldites." He says:

"The anti-Cuban vote in Congress was a gold-bug vote just as much as that given for the Lodge amendment on January 28. The suffering patriots of Cuba, if left to the care of the goldite oligarchy, might have suffered eternally. The record of the contemners of the ill-starred island is made up; history has put it down in her memorandum. It was the opposing host of patriotism that on April 16 rose against the intrenched oligarchy and crushed it with the administration under it. It was the opposing host of patriotism that recognized Cuban independence, and it is that host that will make the Queen of the Antilles free as the waters that wash her shores!"

Still, it seems to us that some goldites must have joined the "host of patriotism," but they doubtless did so for the sake of the war bonds, as Dr. Ridpath intimates.

The *Arena* has the usual introductory article on the usurpations of the money power; in this instance Governor Russell, of North Carolina, attacks the federal judiciary.

Mr. John S. Hopkins writes on "The Direct Nomination of Candidates by the People," urging the adoption of a direct-nomination plank by the Populist party.

This number of the *Arena* is notable for an important and learned contribution by President David Starr Jordan on "The Elements of Organic Evolution." There is another scientific paper, by Dr. Harold Wilson, on "The Relation of Color to the Emotions."

Mr. B. O. Flower makes a vigorous argument against restrictive medical legislation. Incidentally he directs attention to the recent rapid growth of "Christian science," or the faith-cure movement, in the United States. Mr. Flower states that the Boston church now has a membership of over ten thousand, and that within the past three years the "Christian scientists" have built or purchased and paid for more than three hundred churches in the whole country. Preaching is not permitted in these churches. This great growth is due chiefly to the alleged cures.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM the articles in the *North American* for May we have selected Dr. Abbott's paper on "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding" and the contributions of Captain Parker and Lieutenant Dapray on the financing and officering of our volunteer army for separate notice elsewhere.

An unusually large proportion of the May number is given up to articles of an historical, biographical, and reminiscent nature. Such, for example, is Mr. I. A. Taylor's interesting account of "The Informers of Ninety-eight," while Max O'Rell's vivacious "Reminiscences of a Young French Officer" makes excellent collateral reading with Sir William Howard Russell's "Recollections of the Civil War." Very interesting, too, is Miss Clara Barton's story of her work and observations in Cuba just before the outbreak of our war with Spain.

The autobiographical notes by Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon"), collated by Theodore Stanton, will have a fascination for the American admirers of this gifted French writer, whose sympathy with and understanding of the American people and their institutions has been made manifest more than once.

Dr. A. H. Doty writes a straightforward article on "The Federal Government and the Public Health," opposing the proposition made in Congress to confer autocratic powers on the federal officials, and advocating the establishment of a national bureau of health whose

functions should be to aid and encourage State and municipal officers in the scientific work already begun, and to coöperate with them for the protection of the country against the invasion of infectious diseases.

Mr. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta in the United States, describes the insurgent government of Cuba, but adds little to the information already given by the newspapers.

In an article on "Men and Machinery," Mr. Starr Hoyt Nichols contends that workmen who labor at a single operation in manufacturing by machinery are not noticeably duller-witted than those who supervise the making of an entire article; in other words, that repeated changing of the form of work does not of itself make the workman brighter or more intelligent as a workman. Mr. Nichols finds the influence of modern machinery to be wholly good, and looks for a millennium to result from improvements in machines, without regard to the human beings who operate the machines.

Mr. A. F. Weber presents statistics showing the growth of population in the suburbs of great cities and proving that the movement in the direction of suburban annexation in most of the great cities both in the United States and in Europe is not an artificial movement, but is simply the legal recognition of new economic conditions.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In "Notes and Comments" Mr. P. T. Austen writes on "The Educational Value of Resistance," Mr. Edward C. Plummer on "A Simple Solution of the Shipping Question," Mr. Charles Ferguson on "A Democratic Aristocracy, or Voluntary Servitude," and Jane Marsh Parker on "Profit-Sharing and Domestic Service."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from General Lieber's paper on the independence of the military system.

Germany's former ambassador to China, Herr von Brandt, offers an explanation of Germany's present position in China. He disavows in behalf of his government any intention looking toward the partition of China, declaring that Germany is not now in a position to share in the benefits resulting from such a partition, that the concessions recently demanded from the Chinese Government had become necessary because of the action of other powers in that part of the world, and that all that Germany desires is "a place in the sunshine by the side of others who are basking in it." Germany, he says, will advocate the extension of commercial relations with China—"not to the exclusion of others, but for the general benefit of humanity."

In discussing the special fifty-million appropriation for national defense, ex-Secretary Herbert shows that the principal loss to the Government, so far as the navy is concerned, that will result from emergency expenditures will be involved in the necessary purchase of makeshift vessels that will have to be sold when the emergency that called them into the navy shall have passed away. Such losses, however, as Mr. Herbert remarks, should be charged up not to the officials who are now compelled to spend this money, but to the economists in Congress who have pared down the appropriations for the navy's normal increase in the past years of peace

Mr. Clarence Cary describes the trans-Siberian Railway now in process of construction, to which the present political complications in the far East are largely due. On the original survey plan this road is more than twice as long as the longest of the direct trans-continental systems in the United States. This great work was begun in 1891, and now it will soon be possible to travel from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock with continuous steam communication—during the summer at least—over the entire projected route, but a large part of this journey must be accomplished not by rail, but by light-draught steamers on the Amoor.

In an article on "The Utility of Music" Mr. Henry T. Finck ventures the assertion that nearly a quarter of a million people in this country make their living, directly and indirectly, by music. This would seem to establish the economic significance, if not the beneficence, of the art, but Mr. Finck advances many considerations to show the real usefulness of music from a religious, a physical, a moral, and a social point of view, respectively.

There are two important educational articles in this number of the *Forum*. Mr. Everett C. Willard advocates systematic physical culture in the public schools, and Prof. John Dewey attacks the methods of linguistic instruction employed in primary education in this country. As a substitute for the old routine of "the three Rs" Professor Dewey names the following controlling factors in the primary curriculum of the future: manual training, science, nature-study, art, and history.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, declares his belief that it is to-day impossible for any one to make a forecast, based fairly upon any principles of physics or upon any empiric rule in meteorology, for a greater period than one or two days in winter or for more than two or three days in summer; sometimes, he says, in winter, the movements of air conditions are so rapid that it is difficult to forecast even for one day. For this reason the Weather Bureau proposes to invade the upper air to get a new kind of data.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. John G. Bourinot states Canada's case in the matter of her relations with the United States. Mr. William Eleroy Curtis contributes a second paper on the resources of Central America, from which it appears that Costa Rica is in many respects the model Central American state, and a model is certainly needed. Dr. Ernst von Wildenbruch traces the evolution of the German drama. There is an interesting anonymous article on "Journalism as a Profession," said to have been written by an experienced newspaper writer.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

AS usual, the *Contemporary Review* for May is more up to date than most of its contemporaries. It opens with an article on the moral of the situation created by the war between the United States and Spain, which is noticed elsewhere. Two articles are devoted to the present phase of the Chinese question, and two others deal with the most serious of all the coming questions before Europe—namely, what is to be done with the Jews? Another article, also noticed elsewhere, is Mr. Richard Heath's exposition of what he calls "The Waning of Evangelicalism" in England.

HOW THE DREYFUS CASE STANDS TO-DAY.

M. Yves Guyot, writing on the Dreyfus case, sets forth from his own standpoint its salient features. M. Guyot believes implicitly in the innocence of M. Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy, but he is one of the few partisans of Dreyfus who still retain faith in the possibility of vindicating the victim of the French War Office.

"The generals of the staff are of opinion that to pile lies upon lies in order to conceal the judicial blunder of the court-martial of 1894 is to 'defend the honor of the army.' The Liberal Republicans are inert enough to take no side. The Radical Republicans, such as MM. Bourgeois and Cavaignac, take sides against Dreyfus and in favor of Esterhazy. The Socialists are divided. It is only a small minority of us who dare to declare our faith in truth and to demand justice. What matters? We are confident of success—perhaps an early success. There are things so shameful that no government can long tolerate them with impunity."

HEALTH ON THE BICYCLE.

Dr. E. B. Turner writes a pleasant chatty medical article on the bearing of the bicycle on the health of cyclists. He thinks that no children should be put on a bicycle until they are seven years old, and great caution should be used when the cyclist is advanced in years. Dr. Turner thus sums up the good and the bad of bicycling regarded as to its influence on the health of the rider:

"No one who is unsound or delicate should commence to cycle, except under the advice of a competent physician. There are some ailments in which cycling, properly regulated, acts like a charm in restoring health; there are others in which to mount a bicycle would be simple suicide. It does most good in functional diseases and in such as arise from insufficient exercise. It prevents and assists in the cure of such ailments as gout and rheumatism, and few regular cyclists are troubled with indigestion. In the bloodlessness of young girls it sometimes does more good than pints of iron drops, though in such cases moderation is most essential until the heart is well drilled in its new work, and very few instances of pure 'nervousness' survive a regular course of bicycle rides. Its use is not so apparent when there is organic mischief and change of structure in any organ, though sometimes it is used as a palliative, and enables the sufferer to take that exercise which is good for his general health and which he could not manage on his feet. No person, however, with any organic disease, especially if the heart be affected, should attempt to cycle, except under the direct orders of his physician."

Dr. Turner concludes his article by declaring: "The bicycle-face, the bicycle-hand, the bicycle-foot are myths, and even 'kyphosis bicyclistarum' need but provoke a smile, provided only that the reader observe the good old cycling rule: 'Sit easily upright and keep your eyes well in front of you.'"

NOTABLE DOGS IN FICTION.

Phil Robinson devotes his ready pen to a disquisition on dogs in modern fiction. Bullseye, the dog of Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," comes first among the notables in the canine race. Snarleyyow he dismisses as a monstrosity and an impossibility. Very different was Launce's dog Crab, which was the most finished portrait of a dog to be found in Shakespeare's plays. Kingsley's Bran in "Hypatia" represents the human and Christian element of the novel, and is, indeed, the chief motive power of the book. Walter Scott, in like manner, in "The Talisman" makes the dog Roswal the leading character in the story. Mr. Robinson concludes by a reference to the martyred Gelert.

SLAVERY IN THE LAGOS HINTERLAND.

Canon Robinson writes a brief and well-informed paper concerning the extent to which slavery and slave-raiding prevail in the West Coast of Africa. Nothing could put it down, he says, but an improved system of currency and improved methods of communication. Slaves are the only currency in the interior of the West Coast, with the exception of cowries.

"The value of a slave varies from 100,000 to 300,000 shells, or from £3 to £9. These are the average market prices; slaves sold by private arrangement, and whose character is known, often fetch much higher prices."

The system of making fresh slaves whenever it is necessary to put more money into circulation is carried on to an extent of which people who have never visited the country have little idea. Canon Robinson says:

"During my three months' stay in Kano, the chief town in the hinterland of West Africa and probably the second largest in the continent, there were as a rule 500 slaves on sale in the open market. I witnessed on one occasion nearly 1,000 new slaves brought into the town as the result of a single raiding expedition. The slave population of the town could not be less than 50,000. Moreover, what is to be seen in Kano is to be seen on a proportionate scale in every other town throughout the greater part of the West African hinterland."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has a good article on "England's Duties as a Neutral," which we notice elsewhere.

THE GROWTH OF THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS.

Mr. H. J. Wilson has a paper on this subject which is capitally illustrated with statistical diagrams bringing the salient facts into clear relief. In 1868 the actual expenditure on armaments by England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany was $445,000,000. Their armies on a war footing mounted up to 4,500,000 men. In 1896 the same powers spent $845,000,000 on armaments and mustered 17,000,000 men in their armies on a war footing. In the same period the English-speaking states were the only countries which had reduced their national debt. The United States had reduced theirs from $2,750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, while the reduction in Great Britain was from $4,000,000,000 to $3,250,000,000. All the others had piled up their debt, France leading the way. Her debt, which stood at $2,500,000,000 in 1868, now stands at $6,250,000,000. The Russian debt has increased in the same time even more in proportion, and rose from $1,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000. The debt of Austria and of Italy has more than doubled. Mr. Wilson is inclined to be a pessimist, but he thinks he can see some good in the prospect of universal military service in Great Britain. He says:

"Provided the state can procure its war material within its own boundaries, the expenditure on cannon and battleships goes almost entirely in wages to the working class, while the subtraction of hundreds of thousands of young men from domestic life for a year or two years discourages premature marriage, develops

the body, and implants the spirit of discipline and obedience."

WANTED—LADIES TO HELP IN GIRLS' CLUBS!

Lady Albinia Hobart-Hampden, in a paper entitled "The Working Girl of To-day," laments that so few ladies will devote their time to the management of clubs for working girls.

"I attribute this half-heartedness on the part of our would-be helpers to two causes: (1) That they have not a high aim in view behind the recreation, that they have not seriously thought out the position of those they are trying to influence or realized their crying need of friends to help and guide them. Above all, they may not have grasped the idea of self-sacrifice as the essential condition of all work that is worth doing; (2) that they have not understood the initial difficulty of getting hold of the girls."

THE CIRCASSIANS AND THE AFRIDIS.

Lord Napier of Magdala draws a comparison between the Russian campaign against the Circassians under Schamyl and the recent British campaign on the Northwest frontier. He says:

"This Russian expedition may well be compared with Sir W. Lockhart's expedition to Tirah. The two theaters of war are very similar in climate, topography, and extent. If the Russians had the disadvantage of operating in a thickly wooded country, Tirah, while being also in many parts covered with forest, which on one or two occasions gave the Afridis an advantage, is probably by far the more rugged and difficult, for the Russians' account mentions some light carts as having accompanied their force, which in Tirah would have been impossible. The wild tribes in both cases also seem to be identical. The happier result of our recent experience is probably due to the ability of our general and to the better training of the modern officer. There may have been some mistakes made during our campaign in some of the rear-guard actions, but such retreats in a mountain country are among the most difficult of military operations, and in the light of history we may well congratulate ourselves that our losses were no greater."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a very interesting paper of personal recollections and anecdotes of the great French painter Meissonier by the late Charles Yriarte. The Rev. Dr. Mason writes about "All Hallows, Barking," under the title of "The Romance of an Ancient City Church." The other papers are of good general interest, but do not call for special mention.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the May *Fortnightly* Mr. Edward Dicey, who writes from Cairo, describes the changes which have been brought about in Egypt during the English occupation. After passing all the reforms effected in review he says:

"But I am convinced that if our troops were withdrawn and our place in Egypt was not taken by any other civilized European power, the old state of things would revive at once, and Egypt would be governed once more by the old system of baksheesh and kurbash. Indeed, the last state of the country would be worse than the first, as the old generation of Egyptian statesmen have fallen into the background under our occupation, and the younger generation have so far not exhibited the intelligence or the vigor of their predecessors. Our occupation, hampered as its action has been by manifold difficulties, has yet conferred immense benefits on the people of Egypt. Englishmen, therefore, who share my view that the occupation of Egypt is demanded by the interests of the British empire will, I trust, be confirmed in their resolution that this occupation must be maintained, by the conviction that its retention is beneficial not only to the occupying power, but to the country occupied."

MR. RHODES' AMBITIONS AND DIFFICULTIES.

"An Imperialist" has written an article which gives a very fair expression of the immensity of the change on the subject of Mr. Rhodes in public opinion. This writer replies to the complaints of those who say that there is no gold in Matabeleland because nothing has been done to put machinery up. He points out that, first of all, a good deal has been done, and much machinery is almost ready for beginning stamping operations. Secondly, he explains how the rinderpest upset all calculations. He says:

"Mealies, on which the natives are fed, cost about 25 shillings a bag. Two natives eat about one bag a month, so that the month's keep of each native costs 12 to 15 shillings. After the rinderpest mealies were £9 to £10 a bag, so that the keep of a native cost close on £5 a month. Now that the railroad has reached Bulawayo, the cost is about £2 a bag, and a further reduction in price is expected from an abundant mealie crop. This was the great operative cause that stopped mining development in 1896 and 1897."

"An Imperialist" naturally sympathizes with Mr. Rhodes' idea of uniting the Cape to Cairo by cable and by rail. He says:

"Mr. Rhodes' idea of a through telegraph service between the Cape and Cairo may be gathered from Mr. Rhodes' message to the Sirdar in reply to a wire reporting the battle of Atbara: 'My personal skeleton in the cupboard is that you may get to Uganda before I do.' Mr. Rhodes may fairly hope to travel, before he is an old man, by a through railroad and steamboat service from Cape Town to Cairo."

HOW TO WORK AT ONE'S BEST.

In an article entitled "A Cure for Indolence," Dr. Maurice de Fleury incidentally touches upon a point of universal interest to all literary men. Speaking of how we can get the best work out of ourselves, Dr. Maurice de Fleury says:

"This rule might be thus briefly formulated: 'In order to insure the very least amount of nervous expenditure and fatigue, intellectual production ought to be daily, at a fixed hour and matinal.' It is certainly better to write during the morning; whosoever is possessed with an interesting subject or with a good fixed idea meditates all day and prepares himself incessantly for work. One might, with very great advantage, imitate Michelet, who each evening, before retiring to rest, read his notes as a child prepares his lesson, classified them, impregnated his brain with the chapter to be written the following morning, and left his ideas to germinate during the peace of night.

"Then, if you will believe me, after a short toilet—only that which is necessary to have the eyes clear and the hands clean—go quickly to work as soon as you are

awake. You will at once find yourself disposed for work, and in a trice the brain will give forth the best of its mental secretion. It is a piece of advice of real practical importance. Nearly all neurasthenics who obey this prescription strictly improve rapidly, and there are none who do not speak of the feeling of great calm which a morning's work gives them for the rest of the day."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R.A., writes on "Painting in Enamels." Mr. Arthur Symons contributes a curious eulogy upon Aubrey Beardsley.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for May continues to keep up its high reputation as an intelligent observer of affairs in England, in the colonies, and in the United States.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

Mr. Charles Williams writes on the "Advance on the Soudan." He is full of praise for the Sirdar, with whom he seems to be on terms of intimacy, which give importance to his forecasts of what is likely to happen in the Soudan. The Nile will begin to rise next month, and when it rises the expeditionary force will advance to Khartoum. Mr. Williams thinks it ought to go below Khartoum and establish communications with Wady Halfa. He says :

"Our work will not be done even when in the autumn, probably by Michaelmas, we shall be flying the Star and Crescent beside the Union flag over Omdurman and Khartoum. For we cannot stop there. That may be all Egypt is entitled to, or we may admit her right to resume the equatorial province. However this may be, we must see to a connection made and maintained with the Nile sources. The whole valley must be under one authority before our work is done. Roddy Owen—on whom be peace !—planted the Union flag. There is much to do before operations are resumed at Nile rise. And it has to be decided whether there is to be another British brigade sent up for the advance on Khartoum. I am sure, if Kitchener had to decide the point, he, on the score of food and forage only, would prefer to do the remainder of the work substantially with the men he has. But as it is not likely Egypt can raise and provide for more troops at present, or that if they were raised they could be trained in time, a second British or an Indian brigade appears to be indispensable to the sureness of the operations of the autumn on the Nile. One thing is at length settled. Kitchener will be left to finish the work he has so well done up to now."

WHAT AUSTRALIANS THINK OF THE OLD COUNTRY.

A "Globe-Trotter," whose letter is quoted in the "Colonial Chronicle," reports that the Australian cities are far ahead in the uses of the appliances of civilization, such as cable and steam roads, telephones, etc. Australian workmen, he says, work with a will when they do work, and have not advanced dawdling to the position of a virtue. He says :

"I have had many conversations with representative men during my travels, and there seems to be a consensus of opinion on the following points : (1) The United Kingdom is on the down grade ; (2) it possesses only politicians, but no statesmen; (3) Germany is the coming nation and is cutting off our trade and commerce in every direction ; (4) the average British workman is fifty years behind the Belgian and German in intelligence, energy, and capacity for hard work ; (5) that to fail in a war would be less disastrous than to perish by senile decay, while a successful war would be followed by a closer federation of the empire."

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Mr. L. March-Phillipps writes in a very depreciatory spirit on the financial prospects of the South African Chartered Company. He charges them with having suppressed the hostile reports said to have been drawn up by the experts who accompanied Lord Randolph Churchill, and he is inclined to regard the right of the company to 50 per cent. of the scrip as the source of all evil. Since the company was formed "the public have invested over twenty million pounds sterling in Rhodesian gold syndicates. The Chartered Company shares to the extent of 50 per cent. in the profits of these syndicates. It is much to be suspected, indeed, that this 50-per-cent. clause in the financial coalition between the government and the private speculator is at the root of all the misapprehensions under which we have been laboring so long as to the resources of the country."

A PROTEST AGAINST THE AUTOCRACY OF THE NURSE.

Lady Vane has a short, spirited paper protesting against the modern habit of giving a trained nurse absolute power over her private patient. The hospital nurse, says Lady Vane, naturally attempts to introduce the mechanical routine which is indispensable to a public hospital, but it is irksome in the extreme to the private patient. The mistress of the house, Lady Vane maintains, should always preserve her authority over the nurse, and never allow her to become the autocrat of a sick-room.

MR. BODLEY'S "FRANCE."

Miss Betham-Edwards courteously but vigorously protests against Mr. Bodley's bulky pamphlet in two volumes as being nothing but a clerical indictment of the Third Republic in the guise of a study of modern France. Frenchmen do not mind what other people say about them, otherwise Mr. Bodley's book would have created a considerable fuss in France. Miss Betham-Edwards takes a diametrically opposite view to Mr. Bodley as to the present position of France, and as she has studied France over twenty-two years, while Mr. Bodley has only devoted seven years to the same subject, she naturally feels that she can speak with three times his authority.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for May opens with a sensible paper on the need of what the writer calls an imperial minimum. In his opinion there are signs that the land-hunger of the English is for the moment appeased, and therefore the time has come for defining the policy which should be followed in the period on which we are entering. The writer says :

"The pressing need of to-day is what may be described as an imperial minimum, which may serve as the guiding policy of the empire. This minimum will need to be so formulated as to include all that is of vital interest to the welfare of the British empire, and at the same time exclude all that does not directly

affect our interests, political and commercial. Such an imperial minimum should be the standard by which all foreign questions could be tested. Until such a minimum is formulated it will be impossible for Great Britain to have a settled and consistent foreign policy, and without such a settled policy peace with honor and safety is impossible, and without peace the work of consolidation cannot be carried on."

In defining the imperial minimum he proposes that it should consist of two points: (1) No further territorial extension and (2) the maintenance of the present *status quo*.

"If our interests are to be protected and the open trade door is to be a reality in Asia, it will have to be in coöperation with and not in defiance of Russia. The most strenuous endeavors of English statesmen should be engaged in bringing about a cordial *entente* with Russia and the United States, which would leave us free to check any power, presuming upon our reluctance to fight, which trespasses upon ground recognized as lying within the imperial minimum."

COSMOPOLIS.

IN *Cosmopolis* for May Mr. R. Nisbet Bain has a brief study of Zacharias Topelius, the great Finnish writer who died a few weeks since. To show the affection in which Topelius was held by the children of Finland and Sweden, Mr. Bain gives extracts from letters written by the children themselves to their favorite story-writer:

"Once a little boy of seven on reading some of Topelius' tales was fired by a sudden enthusiasm to turn author himself, and wrote off to Topelius to tell him so. 'But,' he adds, 'papa says I am to learn to spell first. My Zack, my rare Zack,' he concludes enthusiastically, 'I call uncle "Zack" now.' A little woman of nine, on the other hand, is more business-like, if less expansive. 'Dear Topelius,' she writes, 'kindly be quick and write another book. But it must not cost more than *two* crowns, for I only got three in all from granny on my birthday, and I want to have one over for something else. . . . Topelius must think I write frightfully bad for so big a girl, and the end is always the worst part of it. Adieu!'"

Mr. Joseph Pennell contributes an article on "Cycling in the High Alps," showing how the thing can be and has been done, poking fun at the Alpine Club and its climbers, and concluding with an exhortation to "bikists" to send their "bikes" up each of the passes in carriages and walk them down the other side! Riding, he suggests, is not advisable, and coasting is not good form.

Cosmopolis continues its exploration of Europe's literary by-ways with an article by Lewis Sergeant on "Greek Contemporary Literature."

On the subject of our war with Spain the English, French, and German *Chroniques* in this number refrain from the expression of extreme or partisan opinions. Mr. Henry Norman, in "The Globe and the Island," approves the course of the United States and predicts an Anglo-American alliance. M. Francis de Pressensé, in the *Revue du Mois*, laughs at the "acute attack of Anglo-Saxonism" manifested in England. "Ignotus," in the German political chronicle, reviews the diplomacy preceding the war and predicts an unequal contest.

With the present number of *Cosmopolis* a Spanish and an Italian supplement will be issued, in addition to the Russian.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has a well-informed article, by M. Grand maison, on the late Mr. Mundella and courts of arbitration in England. He does justice to the part played by the Conservative party in the social legislation of the last half of this century, and the description of the manifold activities of Mr. Mundella largely supplements the obituary notices which appeared at the time of his death.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY.

In the second April number Colonel Corbin has an article on the French colonial army. The importance of this, in view of the enormous colonial expansion of France in the last few years, will be readily seen. Colonel Corbin, it is interesting to note, holds up Woolwich Arsenal as a model in one respect, at any rate—namely, that the guns for both the British army and navy are really manufactured at the national arsenal, which is not the case in France. In laying down the conditions under which a true colonial army ought to be organized, he points out that the object is not only to guard and defend the colonies, but also to form, in case of need, an expeditionary force. It must be admitted that Colonel Corbin is not at all an optimist. He has no great opinion, apparently, either of the ministerial plans or of the scheme elaborated by the commission of the Chamber of Deputies. He draws a picture of the colonial army tossed about like a shuttlecock between the French War Office and the French Admiralty, and deprived of independence, autonomy, and unity of management. He laments that France will probably continue to rely on raw recruits, enlisted at an age when they are too young to bear the labors of a campaign, even too young sometimes to bear the ordinary strain of a life in the colonies. He prophesies vast expenditure, and if a new Madagascar expedition should be necessary, he considers that its final success is by no means certain.

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

M. Thoulet has an article on oceanography in the *Revue*. It may, perhaps, be well to explain what oceanography is. It is the study of the sea and salt water, the topography of the bed of the sea, the composition of the waters of various seas, their physical properties, the variations of their temperature, their relative density, and so on. The science is a young one. It was founded really by an Italian named Marsigli, who was

successively engineer in the service of Leopold I., a Turkish slave, and a member of the Academy of Science in Paris and of the Royal Society in London, and was by turns overwhelmed with honors and ignominiously disgraced—in fact, a regular bohemian of science. He published the first treatise on oceanography in Holland, but he left no school behind him, and the science fell into oblivion. A century and a half later, about the year 1842, a Frenchman named Aimé took it up again, but without much success. In a sense the United States may be called the founders of oceanography, for their observations have been continued without interruption for a hundred years.

GERMAN TRADE PROGRESS.

The recent controversy as to the extent to which Germany is competing with England in trade renders M. Levy's article on German commerce specially important. He shows that German commerce is not only extending in great houses in the interior, but also abroad, and is sending keen commercial travelers to various countries, with the result that it is largely ousting English trade in the far East. The German bankers are behind this movement and appear to be ever ready to finance new channels of trade. M. Levy cites a remarkable example of German commercial enterprise. Two brothers, who describe themselves modestly as young Hamburg agents, recently undertook the tour of the world, adopting each a different itinerary, in order to extend their commercial knowledge, and on their return each published the inevitable book. One of them in his preface says: "Germany, her commerce, her industries, and her agriculture, will always have need of men who know the rest of the world otherwise than by newspapers and books." The spirit behind this declaration is in curious contrast with the attitude of the average English mercantile house.

M. Levy shows the progress of German commerce in another way, by statistics. It has increased in fifteen years by 30 per cent., while the whole commerce of the world, in the same period, has only increased 8 per cent. Wherever we turn we see the same phenomenon. Germany, conscious of her strength, pursues, by means which are not always above criticism, but which all lead to the same end, a persevering policy of commercial expansion. Not the least among her ambitions is the possession of a colonial empire. In 1870 she had none; it was only born, so to speak, in 1884, and since then it has increased rapidly, though it is, as is well known, not popular in the country itself. Most of the German colonies do not pay yet, but their development, though gradual, seems to be certain, and the seizure of Kaio-Chau is evidence that the policy of colonizing will be maintained in the future. M. Levy notes that in addition to ordinary commercial enterprise, the Germans have interests in a large number of industrial enterprises in other countries. They have built the Keneh-Assuan railroad, the majority of the bonds of South African railroads are held in Germany, and German interests in American roads are estimated at not less than half a milliard francs. In Brazil, Anatolia, European Turkey, and Venezuela German capital has been largely sunk, and they have a finger in such different enterprises as Liebig's extract, Chilian nitrates, and South African mines.

All this excites somewhat jealous feelings in the patriotic bosom of M. Levy. He urges his countrymen to take up colonizing in earnest, and he points out that France finds herself face to face, not with the old Germany with its iron military discipline, but with a new commercial Germany, against whom France must fight with the weapons of peace if she wishes to retain her position among the nations.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have mentioned elsewhere M. Rodocanachi's articie on "Animals in History." The remainder of the magazine is quite up to the average in interest.

VASCO DA GAMA.

In view of the approaching celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco da Gama, Madame Adam has secured an extremely interesting paper on that great discoverer from the pen of a direct descendant of his, Don Maria Telles da Gama. The paper is to be continued in May, but there is enough to see that da Gama's descendant is not unworthy of his ancestry. The biographical and genealogical particulars of the family are of the greatest interest. The writer is indignant, perhaps naturally, at the allusions in the book entitled "Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama" to the cruelties and barbarities of the Portuguese conquerors of India, their frauds, extortions, and sanguinary hatreds, and he indicates pretty clearly that this is a case of the "pot calling the kettle black." He can, of course, only point to the heavy taxation under which India now labors, and in the nature of things it is impossible for him to contend that India is worse off under the rule of England than she would be under the dominion of Portugal. A good story is told of Vasco da Gama's readiness of retort. A stranger who wished to marry one of Da Gama's family presented his genealogical tree. Da Gama replied with a smile: "I have never had to do with my own genealogy, but if you wish to see it you should take the history of Portugal."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mme. Mathilde Shaw finishes her papers on the Klondike. Her description of the life of Dawson City is extremely vivid, but most people are already well informed of what goes on in the new El Dorado. It is worth while to note that Madame Shaw utters the often-reiterated warning that no one should go to the Klondike who has not money and provisions enough to stay there two or three years, and is not also endowed with excellent health and a great fund of gayety, *insouciance*, and philosophy.

Commandant Chassériaud returns to the attack about the French navy, and he draws from the recent debates in the Chamber the conclusion that there is great hope that the era of much-desired reforms is opening, inasmuch as Parliament seems to have taken that initiative in the control of the navy which has hitherto been split up and rendered practically non-existent among various official departments.

A writer calling himself "San Carlos" has an interesting description of Holy Week in Havana.

MADAME ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

Madame Adam's "Letters on Foreign Politics" are of special interest at this particular juncture. It is well known that Madame Adam's opinion of England, or rather, perhaps, of England's policy, is a bad one; and she now declares that British perfidy is absolutely

without limits, apparently because the Japanese expected an alliance with England and have been disappointed. Madame Adam notices a suggestion in the London *Review of Reviews* that the questions at issue between France and England in Africa should be submitted to the arbitration of the Czar, in default of the Pope, by saying that M. Hanotaux's recent speech points distinctly to an approaching agreement between the two countries without the intervention of such an arbitrator. She adds, however, that her only fear is that M. Hanotaux may make too great concessions to England in order to preserve peace.

In the second April number Madame Adam is chiefly concerned with events in Austria and the candidature of Prince George in Crete. As for Lord Salisbury's vacillation in the far East, she does not draw from it any consolation, for she is convinced that English policy is apt in the end to gain its object by a combination of subtleness and audacity. She denounces, too, the villainies, the intrigues, and the cruelties of the English in Egypt. As for the war, Madame Adam naturally supports Spain; and she has a fascinating little picture of the young Queen of Holland, who is intelligent, good, and charming, and of whose reign she has evidently formed the highest hopes.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* for April is full of the battle-cries of the approaching French elections, and, as may be imagined, these are not particularly interesting to American readers, as they deal principally with questions of internal politics.

M. Léon Daudet concludes his study of his great father, Alphonse, and he has succeeded in conveying to the reader some idea of Daudet's wonderful personal charm, for with the enthusiasm of the critic for a great master of style is mingled deep affection for a devoted parent.

It is worthy of notice that George Gissing has been accorded the rare honor of having a translation of his novel, "The Ransom of Eve," published in a French review.

In the second April number Pierre Loti has a remarkable description of his feelings as he sat in a box at the *Opéra Comique* and saw played upon the stage a version of "*Le Mariage de Loti*." He saw the actor taking his place and the Princess Oréna going down into the gardens in the moonlight to call "Loti." It was one of his own love-stories that was being played before him, a wonderful piece of autobiography, and his feelings seem to have been an indescribable mixture in which, perhaps, the ridiculous aspect of the thing was uppermost. It happened to be the very day on which he left the French navy forever, and the sight of the actors on the stage in that uniform which he had so long reverenced, and to which they seemed to have no right, filled him with a curious sense of irritation.

An anonymous writer contributes a long article on the situation on the Niger, which is illustrated by a fairly good map, though, as may be expected, the patriotism of the geographer is more remarkable than his scientific accuracy. In effect, the article is a plea for accommodation on both sides, and the writer says, truly enough, that the sharing of this territory is easy between two great nations who have no serious motive for hating one another and who cannot go to war without ruining themselves for the profit of others.

REVUE DES REVUES.

M. FINOT is making steady progress in establishing the *Revue des Revues* as one of the most serious, yet at the same time the most wide-awake magazine published in the French language. The number last to hand on April 15, for instance, contains, in addition to the usual reviews of the periodicals and the caricatures of the continent, a short article by Henri Sienkiewicz, "The Judgment of Zeus." Another Slavonic writer who figures in its pages is Count Tolstoi, whose diatribe against contemporary science is given at length. The article of the most widespread and general interest is the second installment upon the way in which literary women judge men. It is entitled "How They Judge Us," and this later article contains several letters from eminent feminine authors setting forth their views of the other sex. The first place in the number is given to Dr. Henricourt's article on recent progress in medicine. George Pellissier gives a sketch of Jules Lemaître. There are hitherto unpublished letters of Rousseau. There is a most important article on the trade in white slave children between Italy and France. It is written by the secretary of the Italian embassy. The article "*Le Langue electorale*" contains many extracts from many notable electoral addresses, including that issued by the poet Béranger, which is in its way quite unique.

OTHER FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE *Revue Internationale de Musique* is a new fortnightly, started in March. The title, unfortunately a somewhat inconvenient one, explains the scope of the review, but, it may be added, many eminent French critics are among the contributors, and the general editor, the Comte de Chalot, is to be congratulated on his initial numbers. The mid-April number opens with an article on Wagner literature in Germany, by Henry Gauthier-Villars. This is followed by a notice of four directors of opera—Eugène Ritt, Emile Perrin, Halanzier, and Vaucorbeil—by Louis Gallet, and Eugène de Solenière records his impression of church music.

The *Revue pour les Jeunes Filles* of April 5 contains an interesting sketch of Gabriel Fauré, a modern French composer.

The art article in the *Revue Générale* for April is by Ernest Verlant, and it deals with Germany. The beautiful phototypes with which it is illustrated give us glimpses of the art in the cathedrals of Mainz, Frankfurt, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and Spires.

Vallgren and his work, by Bojidar Karageorgevitch, appears in the mid-monthly *Revue des Revues;* and in the April *Monde Moderne* Eugène Müntz has an article on Giotto.

The *Nouvelle Revue Internationale* has published a special April number, entitled *Pâques Fleuries.* It contains portraits and short notices, etc., of a number of well-known writers, many of them contributors to the pages of the *Revue*—Emilio Castelar, Madame Ratazzi de Rute, Frédéric Mistral, and many others.

In the April number of the *Bibliotheque Universelle* the most important article is that by Abel Veuglaire on the French army in 1898 and the French military institutions. There is also an interesting notice of Adam Mickiewicz, based on the recent "Life" by Joseph Kallenbach.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

The History of our Navy from its Origin to the Present Day, 1775–1897. By John R. Spears. Four volumes, 8vo, pp. 438—441—485—629. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

In view of the last sentence of his preface, Mr. Spears, whose history of our American navy appeared only a very few months ago, was giving his work to the public at a much more timely period in our public life than he himself had supposed. For Mr. Spears declared that he had reached the conclusion that, "because of the growth of civilization and the spread of the pure doctrines of Christianity throughout the world, and the progress in the arts of making guns and armor plate in the United States, we shall continue to pursue for many years our daily vocations in peace." The book indeed is dedicated "to all who seek peace and pursue it;" and behold, we are even now in the midst of the first important naval war that has been witnessed in the world since navies put on their present iron-clad character. But if Mr. Spears has failed as a prophet, he has not failed as a historian. His volumes are remarkable at once for their accuracy and their graphic style. Moreover, they are full of very interesting illustrations, containing over four hundred pictures and diagrams in all. They carry the narrative from the year 1775 to the year 1897, and will be found of the very greatest value and interest by all who would seize the present moment of excited curiosity to gain a knowledge of our naval history.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I. Based chiefly upon Prussian state documents. By Heinrich Sybel. Translated by Marshall L. Perrin, and Helene Schemmelfennig White. Seven volumes, 8vo. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $14.

Herr Von Sybel's admirable story of the founding of the German empire is now accessible in a thoroughly trustworthy English translation, brought out by Messrs. Crowell & Co. in seven very handsome volumes. Von Sybel had written a valuable history of the revolutionary years at the end of the last century, in their relation to the political life of the German people. The old empire went down in that cataclysm; and it occurred to Von Sybel to write a companion work on the birth of the new German empire in the period that was crowned with the great success of 1870. To this end Prince Bismarck gave the author ample opportunity to use the contents of the government archives. The first hundred pages of the work is devoted to a summing up of German history preceding the revolutionary movements of 1848. Then follows in bold, clear narrative the attempts at German unity made just half a century ago, with the dramatic and complicated movements of German history that swiftly succeeded one another. Of necessity, this work tells from the German standpoint the history of continental Europe between the years 1850 and 1871. It is, naturally, pro-Bismarckian. Merely to look these volumes through is to feel a fresh wonder at the intensity and the immense vitality of the movements which have brought Germany so rapidly to its great place among the nations of our time. At the conclusion of his fifth volume, with which he ends his account of the war between Prussia and Austria (1866), Von Sybel's work was temporarily interrupted by the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the chancellorship, and the refusal of Bismarck's successor to allow the historian the further use of the archives. However, Von Sybel was not seriously thwarted, for there was abundance of material accessible for the story of the four years from 1866 to 1870. The earlier volumes were translated, and published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., some six or seven years ago. The two concluding volumes have just now made their appearance. The work of translation has been done by competent scholars, and the set will be found in every respect highly creditable.

The Federalist: A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States. By Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. Edited, with notes, by Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 869. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has the habit of thoroughness in a very remarkable degree. Furthermore, he brings to a task of editing any work relating to American history or politics not only great ability but rare opportunities and invaluable experience. It is a very simple matter to reprint those famous papers known as "The Federalist" in some form or other. But it is a very different matter to present a soundly edited text, to annotate it, to index it, and to supply an introductory essay which really puts the touch of finality upon questions that have been in dispute for nearly a century. Any edition of "The Federalist" is valuable by reason of the intrinsic merits of the work as one of the masterpieces of political science; but for the purposes of critical study and precise reference, Mr. Ford's edition, it seems to us, must of necessity exclude all others. Quite apart from the extremely valuable editorial work included in the introductory part of the volume, Mr. Ford's index (The Federalist has never before been indexed) would entitle him to a vote of thanks by Congress.

Congressional Committees: A Study of the Origins and Development of our National and Local Legislative Methods. By Lauros G. McConachie, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 456. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

The study of the actual working of our political system has made great progress in the United States in the past dozen years. Professor Woodrow Wilson's "Congressional Government," which appeared about twelve years ago, lifted the veil from many eyes, and greatly stimulated a study of our government as it actually is, apart from the theory of the Constitution. Mr. Wilson dwelt particularly upon the great part played by the machinery of congressional committees. More recently Miss Follett's study of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and his great authority, exercised in the main through his power to appoint committees, has attracted wide attention. Mr. Bryce, in the first volume of "The American Commonwealth," has not failed to analyze the working constitution as distinguished from the written instrument. Now comes a new study on congressional committees by Lauros G. McConachie, who seems to have done admirable post-graduate work under competent instruction in Cornell and Wisconsin universities, and to have made a direct study of politics at Washington. His book is a valuable contribution to the literature of our American politics. One cannot help thinking how surprised even those prophetic and sagacious minds that gave us "The Federalist" would have been if they could see the development of the parliamentary system under which the business of law-making and government is now carried on at Washington. A search of Mr. Ford's elaborate index wholly fails to discover any reference whatever in the whole "Federalist" collection to congressional committees.

The Monroe Doctrine. By W. F. Reddaway, B.A. 12mo, pp. 162. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mr. Reddaway's little volume on "The Monroe Doctrine" is published at the right moment. Mr. Reddaway traces the origin of the doctrine, discusses its authorship, and describes its subsequent history. He shows what part Canning played in the elaboration of the doctrine, and how its declaration strengthened his hands in the councils of Europe. Mr. Reddaway also shows how the interest and policy of England has frequently agreed with a portion, at any rate, of the famous doctrine. Mr. Reddaway holds that the doctrine cannot claim to be recognized as international law, for the rules of one nation for its own guidance are not binding upon other nations except by their acquiescence. Much confusion of thought exists as to the real significance of the Monroe doctrine, but it has established itself as a political force which, however esteemed, must be recognized. Above all, as Mr. Reddaway remarks, it must be understood. He has done something towards this most desirable end by publishing this little treatise.

Industrial Experiments in the British Colonies of North America. By Eleanor Louisa Lord. 8vo, pp. 164. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.25.

In this monograph Miss Lord very ably describes the inception and failure of the attempts made by Great Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to force on her American colonies the production of naval supplies. This record of England's attempted exploitation of New England forms the economic background, so to speak, of the Revolution. The monograph makes it clear that the physical conditions of the country and the natural operation of economic laws made inevitable the commercial as well as the political independence of the colonies.

A French Volunteer of the War of Independence (The Chevalier de Pontgibaud). Translated and edited by Robert B. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The memoirs of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud (the writer was known also as the Compte de Moré) are interesting for the revelations they make of the conditions of society in Philadelphia and New York just after the Revolution (when the author revisited this country and received about $10,000 for his services in the war) as well as for the military experiences narrated. The Chevalier de Pontgibaud was a typical young French nobleman of the period, who enthusiastically followed the fortunes of the Marquis de la Fayette in our War of Independence. The original French edition of his memoirs has become a rare book because of its printer, who was no less a personage than Balzac, the novelist.

The Cruel Side of War: With the Army of the Potomac. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 216. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The letters composing this volume form a record of personal service at the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Peninsular campaign of 1862 in Virginia. These letters are published just as they were written; they give realistic pictures of an important phase of war experience—one that has been too much neglected by the historians. This little book, like Walt Whitman's "Wound Dresser," which we noticed in these columns last month, surrounds us with the very atmosphere of hospital service in war time.

Washington vs. Jefferson: The Case Tried by Battle in 1861–65. By Moses M. Granger. 12mo, pp. 207. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Colonel Granger's book is devoted to a review and exposition of the secession controversy from the national, or non-secession, point of view. The positions taken by Northern and Southern statesmen, respectively, are clearly, and in the main fairly, stated. The book explains some mysteries in American political history for the benefit of the younger generation of readers and students.

The Building of the British Empire: The Story of England's Growth from Elizabeth to Victoria. By Alfred Thomas Story. In two parts. 12mo, pp 391—468. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Mr. Story takes up the narrative of Great Britain's development at the time when territorial conquest in Europe ceased to be regarded by British statesmen as a possibility and when new-world discovery had opened to the Anglo-Saxon race new vistas of imperial expansion beyond seas. Throughout the work there is a conscious endeavor to subordinate or ignore such details of fact as might have had a place in an ordinary history, and to bring out in bold relief the significant steps in Britain's growth as a colonizing power. Each of the two parts is separately indexed, and the publishers have changed the binding heretofore used for the "Story of the Nations" series to a style better suited to the requirements of the library.

The Franks, from their Origin as a Confederacy to the Establishment of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire. By Lewis Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Another volume in the "Story of the Nations" series is devoted to the authentic history (almost inseparable from legend) of the ancient Franks. The author has aimed to confine himself "almost exclusively to facts which have a sure foundation." How far he has succeeded in this laudable undertaking, only the special student of the period is competent to judge, but of the difficulties in his path even the superficial reader may have a realizing sense. Mr. Sergeant's evident familiarity with the original sources of history tends to strengthen our confidence in his work.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Isles and Shrines of Greece. By Samuel J. Barrows. 8vo, pp. 389. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

It is a pleasant thing to find among our public men at Washington the scholarship and the literary skill that is exemplified in this admirable volume on Greece. Dr. Barrows, now member of Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts district, and known for a longer time as editor of the *Christian Register*, gives us something much more valuable than the superficial travel-book of the average visitor to Greece. He dedicates his book to Dr. Dörpfeld, and acknowledges in his preface the assistance of such men as Manatt, Wheeler, White, and other American Grecians, whose very names are a guarantee of excellence. Dr. Barrows knows his Greece thoroughly. He takes us through the Ionian Isles, shows us the shrines of Athens and environing Attica, next visits the Peloponnessus, then leads the way through Phocis and the Delphi region, takes us to Thessaly, pauses among the islands of the Ægean, and finally takes us with him to the site of old Troy.

Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico. By Matias Romero. 8vo, pp. 300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Señor Romero, in his long residence at Washington has, to a singular degree, won the respect of the people of the United States. His scholarly accomplishments are on a par with his elevated character as a diplomat and statesman. He has compacted into this volume of Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico an immense amount of information that the reader might vainly seek elsewhere. The book sums up territorial information, is remarkably valuable in its facts about mining, gives adequate information about the climate, devotes due attention to agricultural products, is very interesting in its account of the races who inhabit the country, and presents the best attainable statistical information on population, religion, political organization, education, railways, telegraphs, public lands, finances, trade and commerce, and other matters of interest. The statistical tables are elaborate, and the volume is supplied both with a valuable table of contents and a satisfactory index.

BIOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Statesman, Philosopher, and Practical Citizen, 1706–1790. By Edward Robins. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Of arranging books in the form of series there seems to be no end. The house of Putnams has had an exceptionally large experience of that sort, and undoubtedly it has been successful. This new life of Benjamin Franklin belongs to a new series entitled "American Men of Energy." It requires only a moment's reflection to perceive that this country has been peculiarly rich in distinguished personalities who have played a great part in the real development of the country, and who would not belong in a series of statesmen or men of letters, but would be quite at home in a group of "Men of Energy." It happens that Benjamin Franklin was a man of so large a nature and so varied a career that he could be made to fit into almost any sort of a biographical scheme. Mr. Robins has given us a very convenient, compact, and trustworthy narration of the life and services of the "sturdy printer, statesman, philosopher, and practical citizen."

The Eugene Field I Knew. By Francis Wilson. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The actor and book-lover, Francis Wilson, has written a charming little book of reminiscences of his friend the late Eugene Field. Of all Field's intimates none has given us so lifelike a portraiture of that inimitable genius as appears in this rather informal pen-sketch by Mr. Wilson. It is incomplete—but then, no Field biography that is likely to be written will ever seem complete or adequate to those who knew the man.

Here, There and Everywhere. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 8vo, pp. 299. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $2.50.

A gossipy book, made up mainly from journals of foreign travel, with chapters of reminiscences of General Scott, N. P. Willis, Washington Irving, George Bancroft, and other eminent Americans, and a few miscellaneous essays. Mrs. Sherwood has had unusual social advantages and has enjoyed the acquaintance of a remarkably large number of distinguished men and women, at home and abroad.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy. By Edwin L. Godkin. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Mr. Godkin finds the unforeseen tendencies of our American democracy manifested chiefly in the nominating system, in the decline of our legislatures, in our municipal government, and in the methods by which expression is given to public opinion. Mr. Godkin's aim is to show that in these particulars democracy has departed from the paths marked out by the fathers. These essays leave the general impression that democracy is a far safer political system than its earlier critics believed it could be, but that as an effective governing force it has disclosed weaknesses formerly undreamed of. Mr. Godkin's estimate of Australian democracy is more favorable.

The Twentieth Century City. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

Dr. Strong, the well-known author of "Our Country" and "The New Era," has written a little book which attacks several of the more acute problems of modern civilization, notably those related to the growth of cities. There is a bravely optimistic note in Dr. Strong's message, even when he pictures the dark aspects of present-day materialism.

Workingmen's Insurance. By William Franklin Willoughby. 12mo, pp. 398. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Willoughby, whose position in the Department of Labor at Washington gives him unusual facilities for conducting such an investigation, has devoted this work to an exhaustive survey of modern systems of insurance among workingmen the world over against accident, sickness, and non-employment. He examines not only the German and Austrian methods of compulsory insurance, which have lately attracted so much attention, but also the various forms of voluntary insurance in operation in the United States and in foreign lands. The subject is one of great practical importance, and considering the prominence that it has long had in European literatures it seems strange that up to the present time it has been so generally neglected in the United States.

The Cotton Industry: An Essay in American Economic History. By M. B. Hammond, Ph.D. Part I. The Cotton Culture and the Cotton Trade. Paper, 8vo, pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This is the first of the new series of monographs published by the American Economic Association at irregular intervals. Dr. Hammond has made an exceptionally thorough study in the economics of cotton-growing in our Southern States and of the American cotton trade, reserving for treatment in a future monograph the subject of cotton manufacture in the United States. So closely is the cotton industry associated with slavery in American history that a review of the one necessarily involves an investigation of the other. Dr. Hammond discusses the influence of cotton in the preservation and extension of slavery, and especially the effects of the invention of the cotton gin.

Density and Distribution of Population in the United States at the Eleventh Census. By Walter F. Willcox, PhD. Paper, 12mo, pp. 72. (Economic Studies, Vol. II., No. 6.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Government by Injunction. By William H. Dunbar. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. (Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 1.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Hand-Book of the American Economic Association, 1898. Paper, 12mo, pp. 135. (Supplement to Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 1.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Economic Aspects of Railroad Receiverships. By Henry H. Swain, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 118. (Economic Studies, Vol. III., No. 2.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

The series of "Studies" published bi-monthly by the American Economic Association is becoming more and more valuable. Professor Willcox, of Cornell, has contributed two important papers dealing with the statistics of the last United States Census. The last is descriptive of changes during the decade between 1880 and 1890 and of present conditions so far as they may be read in the figures of density of population.

Mr. Dunbar's article on "Government by Injunction," which appeared in the *Law Quarterly Review* (London) for October, 1897, is now republished with some slight changes designed to make its reasoning clear to laymen as well as to members of the legal profession. The paper calls attention to certain grave abuses in the exercise of the powers intrusted to courts of equity.

Dr. Swain discusses the subject of railroad receiverships less from the lawyer's or investor's point of view than from that of the public economist. His essay presents important data for the consideration of the more general economic phases of the question.

The annual "Hand-Book" of the association, to which is appended a report of the tenth annual meeting held at Cleveland last December, shows that the membership is large and influential, and the interest in economic science apparently on the increase throughout the United States.

A Solution of the Race Problem in the South: An Essay. By Enoch Spencer Simmons. 12mo, pp. 150. Washington, N. C.: Published by the Author.

Mr. Simmons presents the familiar arguments for the colonization of the Southern negroes and applies them to existing conditions. In place of African colonies he proposes settlements in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, which would have to be abandoned by the white race in accordance with his scheme. The practical difficulties in the way of such a "solution" of the Southern race problem are hinted at rather than seriously discussed by Mr. Simmons. Nevertheless, the book is interesting as a setting-forth of the problem from the Southern white man's point of view.

Legislation by States in 1897. Eighth Annual Comparative Summary and Index (State Library Bulletin). Paper, 8vo, pp. 249. Albany: University of the State of New York. 25 cents.

The general laws of 1897 in thirty-six of the States and in three Territories are summarized and indexed in the annual New York State Library Bulletin—an invaluable publication for everyone who wishes to keep well informed on the legislation of the day.

How to Right a Wrong: The Ways and the Means. By Moses Samelson. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $2.

The Laborer and the Capitalist. By Freeman Otis Willey. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Equitable Publishing Company.

Parasitic Wealth; or Money Reform. By John Brown. 12mo, pp. 169. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.

Money, Wages, and Prices. By George E. Roberts. Paper, 12mo, pp. 96. Chicago: National Sound Money League.

Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils. By Perry Belmont. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

RELIGION.

Sermons to Young Men. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This volume, as the author's preface explains, is a new edition of "Straight Sermons," with the title so changed as to prevent misapprehension, and an additional chapter devoted to the consideration of the person of Christ as the foundation of Christianity. The sermons were first written for Dr. van Dyke's New York church, in which there are many young men, and were afterwards preached in the college chapels of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. Few preachers have succeeded in presenting religious truths to young men of the present day so attractively.

The Christian Gentleman: A Series of Addresses to Young Men. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 123. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

Paul and his Friends: A Series of Revival Sermons. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks is a Methodist preacher of wide reputation and influence. He has addressed himself especially to the problems of Christian living in modern cities. His recent addresses and sermons, delivered in Cleveland, and published in the two volumes entitled "The Christian Gentleman" and "Paul and His Friends," are likely to reach a large circle of readers.

Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work. By the Right Reverend the Bishop of New York. 16mo, pp. 149. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The good sense, directness, and reasonableness of these addresses by Bishop Potter will commend them to many readers outside the circle of workers for whose benefit they were first delivered.

Apostolic and Modern Missions. By Rev. Chalmers Martin, A.M. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

This little volume contains the Students' Lectures on Missions at Princeton Theological Seminary for 1895. Taken together these lectures comprise a systematic comparative study of the principles, problem, methods, and results of apostolic and modern missions.

New Forms of Christian Education: An Address to the University Hall Guild. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo, pp. 39. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

This short address by Mrs. Ward was originally delivered about six years ago in London, was published at that time, and reprinted later in the *New World*. It is an epitome of the changing conditions which underlie the progressive religious thought and teaching of the day.

Selfhood and Service: The Relation of Christian Personality to Wealth and Social Redemption. By David Beaton. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

This book contains a stimulating and rational discussion of some of the questions connected with the possession and employment of wealth. The author is the pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, of Chicago.

Aids to the Devout Life. Reprinted from the *Outlook*. 18mo, pp. 80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

This little book contains brief appreciations of "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Imitation of Christ," Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," Browning's "Saul," and Keble's "Christian Year."

An Outline of Christian Theology. By William Newton Clarke, D.D. 8vo, pp. 493. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Dr. Clarke holds the chair of Christian theology in Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y. This volume is made up of lectures delivered to his classes of divinity students.

God: Nature and Attributes. By Randolph S. Foster, D.D. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.

The present work is the fifth volume of Bishop Foster's "Studies in Theology." A previous volume in this series having been devoted to the argument to prove the existence of a first cause, the author's aim in this later study is to discuss the nature and attributes of the being whose existence has been thus logically established.

Divine Immanence: An Essay on the Spiritual Significance of Matter. By J. R. Illingworth, M.A. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Illingworth makes a clear and forcible presentation of the conclusions reached by some of the ablest theologians of the day in regard to certain theories of the universe more or less at variance with established religious beliefs. This writer is entirely sympathetic with progressive thought in science and philosophy, but too orthodox in his theology to satisfy independent inquirers in those fields of research.

The Message of the World's Religions. Reprinted from the *Outlook*. 18mo, pp. 125. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

A series of brief papers by representative scholars on the essential truths of Judaism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Brahmanism, and Christianity.

Life, Death and Immortality. With Kindred Essays. By William M. Bryant, M.A. 12mo, pp. 442. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.75.

The essays comprising this volume have been written from the modern scientific and critical point of view. The

author institutes a comparison between the Christian religion and the the leading Oriental faiths.

The Preparation for Christianity in the Ancient World: A Study in the History of Moral Development. By R. M. Wenley. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

This volume affords an excellent introduction to the study of church history. The three main streams of influence—the Greek, the Jewish, and the Roman—that contributed to the development of the Christian religion are clearly defined. The subject is approached on the philosophical, rather than the institutional side. The treatment is broad and comprehensive. The author, while a man trained in the Scotch universities, is at present professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan.

The Apostles, Including the Period from the Death of Jesus until the Greater Missions of Paul. By Ernest Renan. Translated and edited by Joseph Henry Allen, D.D. 8vo, pp. 318. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

The translating and editing of this work was the last literary labor of the late Dr. Allen and was completed only a few weeks before his death. The translation was made from Renan's thirteenth edition, and the editorial notes, it goes without saying, were made with the greatest care.

The Story of the Christian Church. By George R. Crooks, D.D. 8vo, pp. 617. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.50.

This volume contains the lectures on church history delivered at Drew Theological Seminary by the late Dr. Crooks. Such parts of the manuscript as had not been revised before the author's death were prepared for the press by his daughter, Miss Katharine Crooks. Brief bibliographies are added to some of the chapters.

The Making of Methodism: Studies in the Genesis of Institutions. By Jno. J. Tigert, D.D., LL.D. 8vo, pp. 189. Nashville: Barbee & Smith. $1.

Dr. Tigert's new volume is intended as a contribution to the governmental, or administrative, history of American Methodism. It contains interesting studies of the presiding eldership, of the itinerancy, and of the origin of the General Conference. The author's point of view is that of Southern Methodism.

A Dictionary of the Bible, Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., D.D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A. In four vols., Vol. I., A—Feasts. 8vo, pp. 879. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

This work is really a Biblical encyclopedia. All the more important articles are signed, and the proofs have been revised by such scholars as Professor Davidson, of Edinburgh; Canon Driver, of Oxford, and Professor Swete, of Cambridge. The departments of Old and New Testament criticism, theology, and geography fairly represent the best American and British scholarship of the day. Excellent maps are provided. The work is sold only by subscription.

The Bible Story Retold for Young People. By W. H. Bennett, M.A., and W. F. Adeney, M.A. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

In this volume the Old Testament story is told by W. H. Bennett, M.A., of Hackney and New Colleges, London, and the New Testament story by W. F. Adeney, M.A., of New College. The narratives are compact and skillfully carried. There are three maps and a score or more of illustrations.

The Woman's Bible. Part II. Comments on the Old and New Testaments from Joshua to Revelation. Paper, 8vo, pp. 217. New York: European Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The second part of the "Woman's Bible," containing comments on those portions of the Scriptures referring to women by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a group of colaborers, has just made its appearance. This work has provoked much controversy, and its purpose has apparently been misunderstood. It is not a new version of the Bible, but a commentary prepared by women who deny the divine inspiration of those passages which seem to them to foster degrading ideas of womanhood.

The Topical Psalter: An Arrangement of the Book of Psalms by Topics, for Responsive Reading. Arranged by Sylvanus B. Warner, D.D. 16mo, pp. 187. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. 25 cents.

The New Dispensation (The New Testament). Translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weekes. 8vo, pp. 525. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.25.

Christ and the Critics. By Gérôme. 18mo, pp. 85. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. 50 cents.

The Coming of the Great King; or, An Examination and Discussion of the Subject of the Second Coming of Christ, and of Questions Thereto Related. By William Houliston. 16mo, pp. 184. Boston: DeWolfe, Fiske & Co.

In His Steps: "What would Jesus Do?" By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 282. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. 75 cents.

The Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan. Translated from the Original French. 8vo, pp. 388. New York: Peter Eckler. 75 cents.

Renan's Life of Jesus. Translated, with an Introduction, by William G. Hutchinson. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 40 cents.

ETHICS AND PSYCHOLOGY.

A Genealogy of Morals. By Friedrich Nietzsche. Translated by William A. Hausemann. Poems. Translated by John Gray. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The tenth volume of Nietzsche's collected works is mainly devoted to what his English editor calls "gentleman-morality," as distinguished from "slave-morality." "A Genealogy of Morals" includes the discussion of such topics as the conceptions of good and evil, "guilt," "bad conscience," and especially "Ascetic Ideals." The present volume also includes a selection of Nietzsche's poems.

Studies of Good and Evil: A Series of Essays upon Problems of Philosophy and of Life. By Josiah Royce. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The titles of some of the essays composing this volume do not in themselves indicate the unity of the series. "The Problem of Job," "The Case of John Bunyan," "Tennyson and Pessimism," etc., are the subjects of concrete studies along the same line. As Professor Royce says in an introductory chapter, the general title, "Studies of Good and Evil," commits the essays merely to one common character. "They are all, directly or indirectly, contributions to the comprehension of the ethical aspects of the universe." One of the papers is an historical study of a conflict between good and evil tendencies in early California life—the "squatter" riot of 1850 in Sacramento.

Dynamic Idealism: An Elementary Course in the Metaphysics of Psychology. By Alfred H. Lloyd, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Dr. Lloyd contends that not only is psychology without metaphysics useless, but that real psychology *is* metaphysics.

"Only the metaphysical principle can make any fact or any process really concrete." He holds to the old definition, "science of the soul," usually employing the more general term, "self," for the soul-reality. His lectures are adapted to the needs of non-technical students of the subject.

The Metaphysics of Balzac. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 112. New York: The Gestefeld Publishing Company. $1.

A brief analysis of "The Magic Skin," "Louis Lambert," and "Seraphita," made with a view to deducing the basic principles of the great French novelist's philosophy of life.

All's Right With the World. By Charles B. Newcomb. 12mo, pp. 261. Boston: The Philosophical Publishing Company. $1.50.

The philosophy of existence accepted by the author of this book is well summarized by the title of his treatise. It is unmixed optimism. The book is cast in the form of a series of brief and often epigrammatic maxims and argumentative or exhortatory paragraphs.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The World's Great Books. Aldine Edition. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by subscription.

This series, under the editorship of Dr. Rossiter Johnson, certainly begins well. We have received the initial five volumes, and find that they include works as varied as "The Dialogues of Plato" (Benjamin Jowett's translation) with an admirable new introduction by Professor Royce of Harvard; Creasy's "Decisive Battles of the World," with an introduction by Dr. Rossiter Johnson, and with new chapters added on Gettysburg and Sedan which give the volume an especial value; Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selbourne," with an introduction by George H. Ellwanger; Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," with an introduction by Harriet Prescott Spafford; and Heine's "Pictures of Travel (Translated by Charles Godfrey Leland), with an introduction by Charles Harvey Genung. Dr. Johnson, as editor-in-chief, has the assistance of a committee of selection consisting of Speaker Reed, President Harper, Dr. Hale, and Mr. Spofford of the Congressional Library. The volumes are to have a very wide range, and each one is to be complete in itself and to belong to what we may term the irreducible minimum of masterpiece literature. The typography and paper are admirable, and the series gains distinct value also from illustrations which, if not profuse in number, are of a high quality. We shall duly announce subsequent volumes in this attractive series as they make their appearance.

REFERENCE AND HAND-BOOKS.

The Century Atlas of the World. Prepared under the Superintendence of Benjamin E. Smith, A.M. Folio. New York: The Century Company.

The long-awaited "Century Atlas" amply fulfills all expectations and promises. It is truly a magnificent achievement. Some of the editorial and managerial ability that produced the "Century Dictionary" and "Cyclopædia of Names" has been turned to good account in the preparation of this masterpiece of modern cartography. Nearly three hundred maps are presented, covering all parts of the globe, a large proportion of space being given to those countries, in both hemispheres, about which, for one reason or another, the popular desire for information is strong. On all the maps railroads are printed in red, and in the case of mountain systems contour-lines, or lines of equal elevation above the sea, are printed in olive or brown. Altogether the indexes cite about 170,000 names as recorded in this atlas, and this fact affords some indication of the thoroughness with which places have been located and identified on the maps. The color effects and typography are admirable. It is hard to see how a more satisfactory or beautiful piece of work, in these respects, could have been produced. The size of the page (9 x 13 inches) facilitates consultation; this is a great convenience. For general use the "Century" will surely supersede all works of its class heretofore published.

The Bookman Literary Year-Book, 1898. Edited by James MacArthur. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Mr. MacArthur, of the *Bookman*, has invented and carried through a very attractive year-book which prints the pictures of prominent writers of the past year, with brief biographies. There is also appended a good deal of interesting information on matters relating to books and publishing. The volume is printed on beautiful paper, and its half-tone portraits are therefore exceptionally attractive.

Who's Who.—1898. Second year of New Issue. Edited by Douglas Sladen. 12mo, pp. 864. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

This is a biographical dictionary revised annually. It contains much general information not easily accessible elsewhere, and is well up to date.

Music: How it Came to be What it Is. By Hannah Smith. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A brief popular history of music. To make the subject intelligible the writer begins with a chapter on "Musical Acoustics." She then describes ancient and mediæval music, and gives a chapter each to the Belgian school and music in Italy. She then explains the evolution of the modern scale and the development of the opera and the oratorio. The last four chapters of the book are devoted to instrumental music, the piano-forte, and the orchestra. The book is illustrated, and a series of pictures of rare old musical instruments is appended.

How to Play Golf. By H. J. Whigham. 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

There are a good many books extant on the great question how to play golf, but there seems to be a demand for more. Mr. Whigham's book is very American and very much up to date. A novel feature of it is its great number of photographs of prominent players, to illustrate various attitudes and strokes.

De Pontibus: A Pocket-Book for Bridge Engineers. By J. A. L. Waddell. 16mo, pp. 414. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.

The author of this little technical work is an engineer of wide experience, and he has compacted in convenient form a vast deal of information on the subject of bridges and bridge-building. Its only fault seems to be its lack of illustrations. Engineers will find it invaluable.

The Pruning-Book: A Monograph of the Pruning and Training of Plants as Applied to American Conditions. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 546. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It is now rather late in the season of '98 to use this little volume as an immediate practical guide in the treatment of trees and shrubs. Nevertheless, its range of information is very much wider than the title of the book would imply. Anybody really interested in the culture of trees—whether orchards, forests, or lawns—will find this volume an indispensable treasure, good for all years and all seasons.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

Usurpations of the Federal Judiciary in the Interests of the Money Power. D. L. Russell.
Direct Nomination of Candidates by the People. J. S. Hopkins.
Decadence of Patriotism, and What It Means. H. E. Foster.
Elements of Organic Evolution. David S. Jordan.
Professor Briggs and the Bible. O. B. Jenkins.
Restrictive Medical Legislation and the Public Weal. B. O. Flower.
Relation of Color to the Emotions. Harold Wilson.
The Invisible Empire. John Clark Ridpath.
The Open Vision in Art. D. P. Baldwin.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

The War with Spain, and After.
Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts. Ira N. Hollis.
The Montanians. Rollin L. Hartt.
Washington Reminiscences. A. R. Spofford.
A New Programme in Education. C. H. Henderson.
Normal Schools and the Training of Teachers. Frederick Burk.
High-School Extension. D. S. Sanford.
A Successful Bachelor. L. H. Vincent.
The Teacher and the Laboratory; A Reply. H. Münsterberg.
The End of All Living. Alice Brown.
A New Estimate of Cromwell. James F. Rhodes.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain. Stephen Bonsal.
Pictures for Don Quixote. W. D. Howells.
Club and Salon.—II. Amelia Gere Mason.
The Fate of the Spanish Armada.—I. William F. Tilton.
The Seven Wonders of the World. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
The Three Rs at Circle City. Anna Fulcomer.
A Critical Review of Daly's Theater. J. R. Towse.
The Inside Working of the Theater. George Parsons Lathrop.
An Outline of Japanese Art.—II. Ernest F. Fenollosa.
The Confederate Torpedo Service. R. O. Crowley.
Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women. Charles H. Hart.
Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents. Emory W. Fenn.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. June.

Liquid Air—Newest Wonder of Science. Charles E. Tripler.
In Havana Just Before the War. Frances C. Baylor.
Some Previous Expeditions to Tropical Countries. Gen. A. W. Greely.
Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Transformation of Citizen Into Soldier. Vaughan Kester.
Lovers' Day at a State Camp. Irving Bacheller.
Bombardment of Zanzibar. R. Dorsey Mohun.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Our War with Spain: Its Justice and Necessity. J. B. Foraker.
The Hull Army Bill. J. A. T. Hull.
Cuba and Its Value as a Colony. Robert T. Hill.
The War for Cuba. Joseph E. Chamberlain.
Social Conditions in Our Newest Territory. Helen C. Candee.
Textile War Between the North and South. Jerome Dowd.
The Little Kingdom of the President. H. L. West.
The School System of Germany. Theobald Ziegler.
The Ideal Training of the American Girl. Thomas Davidson.
Some Aspects of the Teaching Profession. W. H. Burnham.
A French View of the American Workingman. T. Stanton.
Have We Still Need of Poetry? Calvin Thomas.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

Our Newest Appliances of War. Mary A. Fanton.
Home Sanitation. Katherine B. Johnson.
Three Months in Europe for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Margaret Bisland.
Hints Concerning the Aim of All Decorations. T. Dreiser.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. June.

When War Is Right.
The Spaniard in Cuba. Joseph D. Miller.
The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Elsie Reasoner.
Japanese Glimpses. Mabel C. Jones.
Our System of Moving Freight. D. J. Greene.
Freaks of Sea-Lamps and Fog-Signals. Joanna R. N. Kyle.
A Forerunner of Freedom. J. L. Wright.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

The Czar's People. Julian Ralph.
Current Fallacies Upon Naval Subjects. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Spirit of Mahongui. Frederic Remington.
The Trolley in Rural Parts. Sylvester Baxter.
A Rebel Cipher Dispatch. David H. Bates.
A Study of a Child. Louise E. Hogan.
A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895. A. B. Hart.
The Situation in China.

Home Magazine.—Binghampton, N. Y. June.

Fortress Monroe. Henry Hale.
Famous Sea Fights.
The Great War Secretary—Edwin M. Stanton. W. G. Irwin.
In Time of War. Minna Irving.
Labor Exchanges—A New Social Factor. A. S. Chapman.
The Anglo-American Alliance.
Remarkable Animal Instincts. James Weir, Jr.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

The Anecdotal Side of Mrs. Cleveland.
The Most Beautiful Love Story in Literature. Clifford Howard.
A Wonderful Little World of People. Madeline S. Bridges.
Gardens for Children. Charles M. Skinner.
Lilian Bell on the Russian Frontier.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

Klondike and Climatic Reflections. Felix L. Oswald.
Suicide in India. Lawrence Irwell.
Gastronomic Germany. Walter Cotgrave.
Robins. George R. Frysinger.
In Time of Peace. Henry H. Bennett.
Dogs and Railroad Conductors. Richard Malcolm Johnston.
The Terrors of Authorship. Elmer E. Benton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

Cuba Under Spanish Rule. Fitzhugh Lee.
Sons of the Ships of Steel. James Barnes.
How the War Began. Stephen Bonsal.
With the Turkish and Greek Armies. Nelson A. Miles.
Social Life in the Army of the Union. Ira Seymour.
The Cost of War. George B. Waldron.
Reminiscences of the Civil War. C. A. Dana.
Stories of the Fighting Leaders. L. A. Coolidge.
An American in Manila. Joseph E. Stevens.
In the Field with Gomez. Grover Flint.
The Battleship at Work. Earl Mayo.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Historic Naval Engagements.
Two Miles of Millionaires.
Into Battle and Through It. Elliott F. Shaw.
Dewey's Invincible Squadron.
Havana.

The National Magazine.—Boston. June.

Heroism on the Battlefield. Sara C. Burnett.
Memorable Scenes in Our First Congress. Joe M. Chapple.
The American Volunteer. R. C. Kempton.
War Times at the White House. Mitchell Mannering.
The Naval Militia. Herbert D. Sawyer.
The Evolution of Our Army and Navy. Frank H. Lamson.
Outburst of Patriotic Sentiment. Arthur J. Dodge.

New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

At Home with the Birds. Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn.
Concord History and Life. George W. Cooke.
A Glimpse at Colonial Schools. Amelia L. Hill.
A District School Seventy Years Ago. Reuben A. Guild.
A New England College in the West. (Iowa College.) J. L. Manatt.
The Stone Fleet of 1861. F. P. McKibben.
The Whaling Disaster of 1871. F. P. McKibben.
Ben Franklin's Ballads. Edward E. Hale.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Undergraduate Life at Vassar. Margaret Sherwood.
Seaside Pleasure Grounds for Cities. Sylvester Baxter.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Workers—The West.—IV. Walter A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.

Good and Bad Combined Baths. A. W. Scott.
One Hundred and Ten Degrees. F. R. Batchelder.
Developers. Henry Wenzel, Jr.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

Possibilities of the Present Industrial System. Paul Monroe.
Relation of Sex to Primitive Social Control. W. I. Thomas.
Relief and Care of Dependents.—IV. H. A. Millis.
Plea for a Coöperative Church-Parish System. W. Laidlaw.
Social Control.—XIII. Edward A. Ross.
The Persistence of Social Groups.—II. Georg Simmel.
A New Plan for the Control of Quasi-Public Works. J. D. Forrest.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. May.

Two Great American Treaties. W. Martin Jones.
Kuropàtkin: War Lord of Russia. Charles Johnston.
The Late Anton Seidl. Charles D. Lanier.
George Müller: A Character Sketch. W. T. Stead.
The Movement for Better Primaries. W. L. Hotchkiss.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

The Municipality and the Gas Supply. L. S. Rowe.
Causes Affecting Railway Rates and Fares. W. W. Weyl.
Intervention and the Recognition of Cuban Independence. A. S. Hershey.
The New York Primary Election Law. W. J. Branson.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.

The Question of Wheat.—II. W. C. Ford.
The West Indian Bridge Between North and South America. J. W. Spencer.
Witchcraft in Bavaria. E. P. Evans.
Kite-Flying in 1897. George J. Varney.
Principles of Taxation.—XVIII. David A. Wells.
A Study of Snow Crystals. W. A. Bentley, G. H. Perkins.
A Relic of Astrology. H. C. Bolton.
A Study of Children's Ideals. Estelle M. Darrah.
Man's Dependence on the Earth. M. L. Gallouédec.
Earliest Recollections. Victor and Catherine Henri.

The Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

The Mairies of Paris. Fernand Mazade.
The Evolution of Furniture. Alvan C. Nye.
The Art of William Morris. Russell Sturgis.
French Cathedrals.—XIV. Barr Ferree.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

Pen Drawing as It is Practiced in Drawing.
The Painting of Cherries. A. O. Moore.
First Lessons in China Painting.—I. F. E. Hall.
Drawing for Children.—VIII. Ernest Knaufft.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

The Work of Joseph Israels. C. H. Israels.
Goya y Lucientes.
Decoration in the Public Schools. W. G. Page.

Atalanta.—London. May.

The Argylls: The Romance of a Great Family. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.
Love Songs of Many Lands. Laura A. Smith.
Theodore Watts-Dunton: A Living Poet. Kent Carr.
The Ruskin Museum. Dudley Lewin.
Diderot and Rousseau: Stories of Two Great Men. John Grant.

Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

Mustering "Scrubbers" in Queensland. H. L. Heber-Percy.
University Cricket Matches. R. H. Lyttelton.
Knappan: A Welsh Game of the Tudor Period. A. G. Bradley.
Cross-Country Running. R. R. Conway.
'Twixt Trout and Grayling: A Study on the Monnow. C. Parkinson.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
The Indian Currency Commission.
The Competition of Penny Banks.
Stock-Exchange Values.
Insurance of Employers' Liability.

The Bankers' Magazine.—New York. May.

Safety of Notes Issued Against Bank Assets. O. A. Eliason.
Some Economic Problems. J. W. Fries.
The Institute of Bankers in Scotland. J. M. Forbes.
Changes in the National Bank Act.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

Literary Influence in the Development of Greek Religion. A. Fairbanks.
Influence of Jesus on the Doctrine of God. G. B. Foster.
Expository Preaching.—II. W. H. P. Faunce.
An Outline of the Life of Jesus. Shailer Mathews.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. May.

Disraeli the Younger. C. Whibley.
The Zionists. C. R. Conder.
The Philosophy of Impressionism. C. F. Keary.
The Volunteers as a Fighting Force.
Odd Volumes. Herbert Maxwell.
The Noose. Horace Hutchinson.
Nomenclature of Our Battleships. J. C. D. Hay.
Sir Charles Murray.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April.

Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom.
The Economic Condition of Hong Kong.
Trade and Trade Routes in Siam.
Commercial Publication and Information Bureau in the United States.
The United States Trade in Metals and Their Manufacturers.
British Trade with Tunis.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

Some Aspects of the Social Life of Canada. Adam Shortt.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—VII. J. G. Bourinot.
The Anglican Church in Canada. T. E. Champion.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Is the End of the World Near? John Munro.
My Day on Circuit. A Practicing Barrister.
Under Water in a Submarine Boat. A. H. Atteridge.
London: A Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Reporters' Gallery in the House of Commons. Robert Machray.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.

Johannesburg of To-day. A. C. Key.
Wire Ropeways. W. T. H. Carrington.
Nickel-Steel Armor in the United States. Titus Elke.
Present-Day Ship-Building Problems. W. F. Durand.
Raising Wrecks in the Thames. David W. Noakes.
Compressed Air in Mining. Edward A. Rix.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

Progress of Catholicity in New York: Its Cause.
Customs, Races, and Religions in the Balkans.—II. E. M. Lynch.
Henryk Sienkiewicz. George McDermot.
Catholic Life in New York City. R. H. Clarke.
The Life of Sleep. William Seton.
The Net in the Modern World. Henry E. O'Keeffe.
The New Departure in Citizenship. Robert J. Mahon.
"Ta Pinu" and Its Madonna. Dom Michael Barrett.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. May.

Commercial Education Abroad and at Home. Grant Ogilvie.
A Trip in a Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.
Holy Island. Sarah Wilson.
Australian Snakes and Snake-Yarns.
A Chapter on Conversation.

Charities Review.—New York. May.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.
A Klondike Problem.
Church Districts in Charity Work. Frederic Almy.
Public Outdoor Relief.—I. Edward T. Devine.
Industrial Insurance: A Discussion.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.

Glimpses of Switzerland. H. H. Ragan.
A Study of Literature in Rome. William C. Lawton.
The Spring Revival Among Flowers. F. S. Mathews.
Economic Politics in the United States. J. W. Perrin.
King Diaz. Felix L. Oswald.
The Electric Furnace. John Trowbridge.
Europe in China and the Great Siberian Railway. G. Garollo.

The New Arctic Eldorado. Henry Wysham Lanier.
The United States and Hawaii. Mary H. Krout.
Cuba and Her People. William E. Curtis.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Collision of the Old World and the New.
The Dreyfus Case. Yves Guyot.
Health on the Bicycle. E. B. Turner.
The Waning of Evangelicalism. Richard Heath.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Transcaspian. E. N. Adler.
The Slave Trade in the West African Hinterland. C. H. Robinson.
The Jewish Colonies in Palestine. Joseph Prag.
In Andalusia with a Bicycle. Joseph Pennell.
The Opinions of Friedrich Nietzsche. Professor Seth.
How China May Yet Be Saved. Demetrius C. Boulger.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

George II. at Dettingen. W. H. Fitchett.
James Payn. Leslie Stephen.
Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd.—I. E. V. Lucas.
At Storey's Gate. Horace Hutchinson.
A Comrade of the Napiers. Stephen Gwynn.
Social Evolution in Japan. Maurice E. Paul.
The Ethics of the Tramp. F. M. F. Skene.
Schoolmaster's Humor. W. B. Thomas.

Cosmopolis.—London. April.

(In English.)

Stray Thoughts on South Africa. Olive Schreiner.
Coleridge's Notes on Flögel's History of Comic Literature.

(In French.)

Vörösmarty, the Poet of the Hungarian Renaissance.
Unpublished Letter from Millet to Rousseau.
On the Grand Banc. Charles de Goffic.
The Corsican Patriotism of Napoleon. A. Chupuet.

(In German.)

Letters from Rome.—III. P. D. Fischer.
Prussian and German Tactics. A. von Boguslawski.

May.

(In English.)

Mr. Bodley's "France." Frederic Harrison.
Topelius. R. N. Bain.
Cycling in the High Alps. Joseph Pennell.
Greek Contemporary Literature. Lewis Sergeant.

(In French.)

The Hollanders in Java.—III. Joseph Chailley-Bert.
The Hundred Days in Italy. G. Marcotti.

(In German.)

The Imperial Game. J. J. David.
Bernhard von Lepel. Theodor Fontane.
Letters from Rome.—IV. P. D. Fischer.
Prussian and German Tactics.—II. A. von Boguslawski.

The Dial.—Chicago. April 16.

Zachris Topelius.
Tolstoi on Art and Beauty. V. S. Yarros.

May 1.

A New Theory of Biography.
The Greatest Literary Form. Charles L. Moore.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Monuments to Cardinal Wiseman. T. E. Bridgett.
Craft Guilds in the Fifteenth Century. Abbot Snow.
Queen Clementina. Miss A. Shield.
Textual Criticism of the New Testament. J. H. Howlett.
Philosophy of the Renaissance. W. H. Kent.
Pictures of the Reformation Period. Miss J. M. Stone.

Education.—Boston. May.

An Address to Teachers of English. Samuel Thurber.
The Popular Lecture as an Educator. Barr Ferree.
The State Normal School and Its Mission. G. R. Pinkham.
Dr. E. A. Sheldon and the Oswego Movement. A. P. Hollis.
Home and School Window Gardens. J. W. Harshberger.
Heredity of the Power of Observation. Aima B. Morton.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Election of Studies in Secondary Schools:
Its Effect Upon the Colleges. N. S. Shaler.
Its Effect Upon the Community. Samuel Thurber.
A Negative View. John Tetlow.
Affirmative Views. C. W. Eliot, G. H. Martin.
The School Grade a Fiction. W. S. Jackman.
Knowledge Through Association. T. L. Bolton, Ellen M. Haskell.

Educational Review.—London. April.

How Compulsory Education Fails. John Gibson.
The Seamy Side of School Board Work. Continued. Mary Dendy.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The State and Conditions of Labor.
Recent Solar Eclipses.
English Jesuits and Scottish Intrigues, 1581-82.
General Bourbaki.
Babylonian Discoveries.
The Understanding of Architecture.
Antiquities of Hallamshire.
Peter the Great.
The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto; A Scottish Border Clan.
The French Revolution and Modern France.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Development of the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. John Platt.
Railroad Fares and Passenger Travel. H. G. Prout.
Economical Use of Steam in Non-Condensing Engines. J. B. Stanwood.
European Sea-Going Dredges and Deep-Water Dredging. E. L. Corthell.
American and English Architectural Steel Construction. C. V. Childs.
Effective System of Finding and Keeping Shop Costs.—II. H. Roland.
Purification of River Water-Supplies. Allen Hazen.
Mining the Gold Ores of the Rand. H. H. Webb, P. Yeatman.
Applications of Electricity on a Modern Warship. G. H. Shepard.
Tank Irrigation in Central India. George Palmer.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Newark: The Field of W. E. Gladstone's First Campaign. Metcalfe Wood.
Figureheads of the Navy. A. S. Hurd.
Men Who Would Be Kings.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer. Continued.
Count Arnim's Grave in the Isle of Ely. J. F. Wilkinson.
The Artist as Headsman. G. S. Layard.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

Egypt, 1881 to 1897. Edward Dicey.
Glimpses of Havana and Havanese. Richard Davey.
The Influence of Balzac. Emile Faguet.
The Irish Local Government Bill. O'Connor Morris.
A Cure for Indolence. Maurice de Fleury.
Prisons and Prisoners. William Douglas Morrison.
Our Female Criminals. Eliza Orme.
The Insolvent Poor. Judge Parry.
The Position and Policy of Mr. Rhodes.
The United States and Cuban Independence. Fred. J Matheson.
The Mournful Case of Cuba. G. H. D. Gossip.
The Breakdown of Our Chinese Policy.
Aubrey Beardsley. Arthur Symons.

The Forum.—New York. May.

Germany and China. M. von Brandt.
The Fifty Million Appropriation and Its Lessons. H. A. Herbert.
Independence of the Military System. G. Norman Lieber.
The Trans-Siberian Railway: Its New Terminus in China. C. Carey.
The Utility of Music. Henry T. Finck.
The Physical Factor in the Public-School Education. E. C. Willard.
The Primary-Education Fetich. John Dewey.
Canada's Relations with the United States. J. G. Bourinot.
Weather Forecasting. Willis L. Moore.
Central America: Its Resources and Commerce.—II. W. E. Curtis.
Journalism as a Profession. Walter Avenel.
Evolution of the German Drama. Dr. Ernst von Wildenbruch.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

America and Charles III. A. Shield.
A Fifteenth-Century Guide-Book, by William Wey. W. Sterry.
Pickwickian Bath. Percy Fitzgerald.
Henry Peacham the Younger as an Educationist, 1622. F. Watson.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

Sir Frank Lockwood.
The Recent Zola Trial.
Judges and Their Environment. Henry C. Merwin.
The Columbia Law School of To-day. George W. Kirchwey.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. May.

A War for Peace.
England and America.
Spain and Cuba—A Few Facts.
Relation of Economics to Politics.

What to Do for the Slums.
Tammany and Public Improvements.
Does Invention Lessen Employment?

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) May.

New Pauline Chronology. F. N. Merriam.
Some Literary Utopias. A. R. Merriam.
Contributions of Women to the Hymnody of this Century. Lydia E. Sanderson.
Suggestions for Studies in New Testament Criticism. M. W. Jacobus.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. May.

Three Historic Regiments. W. L. Culver.
The Advance of Artistic Photography. F. H. Hoge.
The Last of the Whalers. J. L. Wright.
King Christian IX. of Denmark. Richard H. Savage.
The Use of Electricity in Mining. C. F. Parsons.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

How Best to Use Church History in Preaching. F. W. Farrar.
The First Chapter of Genesis and Modern Science. G. F. Wright.
Buddhist Eschatology—What Is Nirvana? F. F. Ellinwood.
How to Make Pastoral Evangelism General. D. L. Moody.
Assyriology and Bible Lands. J. F. McCurdy.
Inspiration and Infallibility of the Bible. A. J. Lyman.

International.—Chicago. May.

The Oldest Printing House in the World. Harry T. Sherman.
Maurice Leloir.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. March.

The Erection of Metallic Bridges. F. P. McKibben.
Rainfall and Run-Off in Relation to Sewerage Problems. W. C. Parmley.
Effects of Heating and Working on Iron and Steel. H. E. Smith.
Brick Paving. Irving E. Howe.

Journal of Finance.—London. May.

Modern War and Modern Finance.
At the Chartered Company's Meeting.
The Chartered Company's Report. L. H. West.
The Progress of Westralian Mines. A. J. Norman.
Argentine Railways.—VII. John Samson.
Lord Dudley's Companies' Bill.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

The Infantry of Our Regular Army. R. K. Evans.
How Should Our Volunteer Armies Be Raised? W. A. Glassford.
The Military Shoe. H. S. Kilbourne.
Water: Its Pollution and Purification. E. E. Hatch.
Light Artillery: Its Use and Misuse. Tully McCrea.
Improvements in Apparatus for Signaling. H. A. Giddings.
Some Impressions of the German Maneuvers of 1897. F. S. Foltz.
Proposed Progressive Field-Training Year at Fort Neuces. C. R. Edwards.
Wireless Telegraphy and Its Military Possibilities. W. P. Brett.
Direct and Indirect Fire. J. L. Keir.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-Monthly.) March-April.

Pack Saddles and a Powerful Mountain Gun. A. D. Schenck.
Concerning the Reliability of Range-Finding Shots.
Shrapnel Fire from Field Howitzers and Mortars.
Howitzers and Mortars for Field Artillery.
Early Fortifications Around New York City.
Apparatus for Pointing, Automatically Finding Concealed Position.

Juridical Review.—Edinburgh. April.

Prisoners as Witnesses. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Some Points in Roman-Dutch Procedure. David P. Chalmers.
The Myth of the Gratuitous Trustee. Philip F. Wood.
The Copyright Bill. Alexander Moffatt.
Cragii Jus Feudale. George Law.
Vesting Subject to Defeasance. A. M. Hamilton.
Preliminary or Dilatory Pleas in England and Scotland.
Injuria, Its Scope and Conception. T. W. Marshall.
The Scots Law of Treason. William K. Dickson.

Knowledge.—London. May.

British Bees. Continued. Fred Enoch.
A Valley on São Nicolau, Cape Verde Islands. B. Alexander.
Deserts and Their Inhabitants. R. Lydeker.
The Recent Eclipse of the Sun. E. Walter Maunder.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The White House, Washington, from the Inside. Edward Porritt.
Women at the Universities. Alice Zimmern.
Grimsby. W. J. Gordon.
The Medals of English Science. T. E. James.
Sir John Gilbert.

London Quarterly.—London. April.

Our Lord's Knowledge as Man.
Bryce's Impressions of South Africa.
The Making of a Great Preacher.
Civil and Religious Liberty in the United States, 1600-1800.
The Klondike.
Joseph Arch.
France as It Is To-day.
The Crisis in the West Indies.
An Eye-Witness on Corea.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Living Garment of the Downs. W. H. Hudson.
Epping Forest. P. A. Graham.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

Theodore Roosevelt; an American Historian of the British Navy.
Anthony Hamilton. Stephen Gwynn.
Francis Place and John A. Roebuck. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
George Thomson. G. H. Ely.
The Private Soldier in Tirah.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

Cuba Libre. M. Ellinger.
Origin of the Order of B'ne B'rith.
The Legends of Adam and Eve. Moses Gaster.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. May.

The Fallacy of Vaccination. Alexander Wilder.
Nature's Trinity: Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. M. J. Barnett.
One's Atmosphere. F. B. Wilson.
Dogma of the Incarnation.—II. Henry Frank.
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—VII. Hudor Genone.
The Doctrine of Reincarnation. Mrs. C. L. Howard.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May.

George Richard Crooks. W. F. Anderson.
The World-Neighborhood. J. W. Bashford.
Ethical Legislation by the Church. B. P. Bowne.
Reasons Against Repeal. James Mudge.
Church Music. J. T. Hatfield.
A New Departure Proposed. A. B. Leonard.
The Triumph of Jargon. Maurice Thompson.
Tennyson in New Aspects. J. B. Kenyon.
How Jesus Became the Saviour. H. G. Bilbie.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. May.

The Tragedy of the "Maine." Minna Irving.
Our Claims. Edith Tuttle.
Longfellow's Early Home. Fanny K. Earl.
Grant's Life in the West.—XXI. John W. Emerson.
The Social Life of a Girl in Iowa College. Helen B. Morris.
Cuba's Capital—A Trip to Havana. Alfred Ashton.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

Giralano Savonarola: The Friar of Florence.—I. G. H. Giddings.
Mission Work Among Lepers. A. T. Pierson.
The Gospel in the New Hebrides. John G. Paton.
The Malay Archipelago. H. G. Guinness.
Preparation for Missionary Service. J. C. R. Ewing.

Month.—London. May.

"Liberal" Catholicism. G. Tyrrell.
Contributions Toward a Life of Father Henry Garnet. Continued. J. Gerard.
Rev. Mother Philippine Duchesne. James Connelly.
The Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Classes. Joseph Rickaby.
Celibacy. C. Kegan Paul.
In the Closing Days of Prince Charles. A. Shield.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) June Supplement.

Observations on Street Cleaning Methods in European Cities. George E. Waring, Jr.

Review of the General Work of the Street Cleaning Department.
Report of the Snow Inspector.
Adjustment of Labor Questions.

Music.—Chicago. May.

Unique Musical Experiences. Edward B. Perry.
Rimsky-Korsakow.
Arthur Mees on Chorus Reading. Egbert Swayne.

National Review.—London. May.

The Advance on the Soudan. Charles Williams.
Surprise in War. T. M. Maguire.
The Chartered Company. L. March-Phillipps.
Handicaps. G. H. Stutfield.
The Autocrat of the Sick-Room. Margaret Vane.
A Publicist's View of France. Miss Betham-Edwards.
Plunder by Death Duties. C. Morgan-Richardson.

New Century Review.—London. May.

Polar Exploration, Continued. C. M. Aikman.
Enrico Ferri. Helen Zimmern.
The Special Army Health Question. F. H. Welch.
Party Loyalty and Cabinet Change. Hugh Ticehurst.
A Journalist's Recollections.
Medical Men and Medical Manners. T. H. S. Escott.
English Socialism. F. W. Aveling.
Problems East and West. Louis Egerton.
The Claim to Banish Compromise in the Church of England.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

England's Duties as a Neutral. John Macdonnell.
The Growth of the World's Armaments. H. W. Wilson.
The Caucasus and Tirah: A Retrospect. Lord Napier of Magdala.
The "Limited-Company" Craze. S. F. Van Oss.
Fox-Hunting and Agriculture. George F. Underhill.
Nicholas Culpeper. Sidney Peel.
A Postal Utopia. J. Henniker Heaton.
The English Bible: Wyclif to Coverdale. H. W. Hoare.
The Prisons Bill and Progress in Criminal Treatment. E. Du Cane.
Representation of the Colonies in the Home Parliament. J. M. Orpen.
Personal Notes and Reminiscences of Meissonier.

North American Review.—New York. May.

The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding. Lyman Abbott.
The Informers of Ninety-eight. I. A. Taylor.
Reminiscences of a Young French Officer. Max O'Rell.
The Federal Government and Public Health. A. H. Doty.
Our Work and Observations in Cuba. Clara Barton.
The Insurgent Government in Cuba. Horatio S. Rubens.
The Conscription of Our Volunteers. J. Parker.
Our Duty to Our Citizen Soldiers. J. A. Dapray.
Autobiographical Notes by Mme. Blanc. Theodore Stanton.
Men and Machinery. Starr H. Nichols.
Suburban Annexations. A. F. Weber.
Recollections of the Civil War.—IV. W. H. Russell.

The Open Court.—Chicago. May.

History of the People of Israel.—X. C. H. Cornill.
Savonarola.
Belligerency in Christianity. Paul Carus.
The Polychrome Bible. Paul Carus.
Victor Charbonnel. Theodore Stanton.
The Reason Why Abbé Charbonnel Failed. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. May.

Outdoor Life at Wellesley College. Jeannette A. Marks.
Cycling Round About Old Manhattan. A. H. Godfrey.
With a Pack-Train in the Sierra Madre. O. C. Farrington.
Buckboarding in Switzerland. Edith A. Logan.

The Outlook.—New York. May.

The Parks and the People. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
Mr. Stedman's Poems. John H. Boner.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends.—VIII. Edward E. Hale.
Life at an English Inn. Clifton Johnson.
Animals. Charles M. Skinner.
The Polychrome Bible. Francis Brown.
Public and Private Ownership of Water-Works. M. N. Baker.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

Melbourne. Charles Short.
Afghanistan, 1878-1880.
Evolution of Comfort in Railway Traveling. G. A. Sekon.
The Late John Loughborough Pearson. R.A. Cosmo Monkhouse.

Philosophical Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May

The Genesis of Critical Philosophy.—III. J. G. Schurman.
The Metaphysics of Aristotle.—III. J. Watson.
The Law and Responsibility. T. W. Taylor.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

The Question of Choice of Lens.
Composition in Figure Studies. V. Blanchard.
Methods of Improving Negatives and Prints. E. Dunmore.
Theory and Practice of Bromide Printing.
How to Make a Portfolio for Photographs.
Dirt.
Trimming and Mounting Photographs. R. C. Whiting.
Hints to Beginners Upon Developing Lantern Slides. J. A. Hodges.
Hints on Spotting Negatives. R. C. Whiting.

The Photographic Times.—New York. May.

Marine Photography. H. C. Delery.
Application of Photography to the Study of Celestial Spectra.
Possibilities of a Single Motive.
The Amateur in Central America. E. De Neuf.
Naturalistic Photography.—VII. P. H. Emerson.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.

The French Canadians in New England. William MacDonald.
The Bank-Note System of Switzerland. A Sandoz.
Objects and Methods of Currency Reform in the United States. F. M. Taylor.
Samuel Bailey on Appreciation. C. W. Mixter.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Pusey and Wiseman.
Trade Unions in Practice and Theory.
The Unpublished Letters of Napoleon.
Prehistoric Arts and Crafts.
The Poems of Bacchylides.
Gardiner's Protectorate.
The Astronomy of Dante.
Military Espionage in France.
Changes in the Unchanging East.
The Irish University Question.

Review of Reviews.—London. May.

Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America. W. T. Stead.
The Anglo-American Alliance.
Sir Vigilante of the Strand.

Review of Reviews.—Melbourne. March.

The Federal Bill.
The Drift of Politics in New Zealand. Robert Stout.
With Stoddart's Team in Australia.—V. Prince Ranjitsinhji.
John Burns: A Character Sketch.
The Threatened St. Bartholomew in France.

The Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. May.

Madonnas of Fra Angelico. Bernard Merlin.
The Irish Rebellion of 1798.—I.
A Benedictine Princess—Louise de Conde.
Holy Name Society—New York Archdiocesan Union.
The Rosary and the Holy Land.—III. A. Azzopardi.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.

Washington's Polluted Water Supply. S. C. Busey.
Garbage Disposal. Thomas B. Carpenter.
Hygiene of the Stable. H. B. Bashore.
The Climate for Consumptives. W. F. Waugh.
Densities of Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Argon. A. Leduc.
The Effects of Nicotine on Growth. J. W. Seaver.
Evil Results of Present Educational Methods. S. P. Wise.
Sanitary Conditions of Schoolhouses.

The School Review.—Chicago. May.

Relative Values in Secondary and Higher Education. M. V. O'Shea.
Rigid Versus Elastic Courses of Study. A. F. Nightingale.
Some Possible Improvements in Curriculum-Making. A. Brown.
English as It Is Taught. C. H. Thurber.
English Requirements. J. V. Denney.
Secondary Education in the United States.—II. E. E. Brown.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) May.

A Corn Carnival. Arthur Harris.
Glimpses of Nature.—X.: British Bloodsuckers. Grant Allen.
The Chinese Drama in California. Arthur Inkersley.
"Lewis Carroll" (Charles L. Dodgson). Beatrice Hatch.
A Journey to Jerusalem. George Newnes.
Car Ferries. John C. Hodson.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. May.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon. W. R. Nicoll.
Peterborough Cathedral. W. C. Ingram.
The Gospel in the Shire Highlands. A. Werner.
The Bishop of St. Asaph. F. E. Hamer.
Judgment, Human and Divine.—II. George Jackson.
From the Land of the Lotus.—I. James Wells.
Great Books.—V.: Shakespeare. F. W. Farrar.

United Service Magazine.—London. May.

Developments of Naval War. P. H. Colomb.
The Truth About the Home Battalions. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
Reminiscences of a Midshipman in Japanese Waters More Than Thirty Years Ago.
What the British Empire Requires from Its Army. Charles W. Dilke.
Maneuvers of the Fourteenth German Army Corps, 1897. A. E. Turner.
The French Army in the Eighteenth Century. Lieutenant-General Tyrrell.
Battle Formations Against Dervishes. E. Stanton.

The Westminster Review.—London. May.

Wanted, an Imperial Minimum.
Thomas Lovell Beddoes: A Forgotten Oxford Poet. D. F. Hannigan.
The New Lunacy Bill.
History of the Forms and Migrations of the Signs of the Cross.—III.
The Berlin Treaty Examined in the Light of 1898.
A Stirring Scene in the Long Parliament, 1641. Arthur W. Fox.
The Bond of Empire. J. E. G. Montmorency.
Practical Religion, from the Agnostic's Point of View. Lawrence Irwell.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXXIII. J. A. Tennant.
Some Old Expedients Worth Remembering. E. Dunmore.
Outdoor Work. Xanthus Smith.
Wave-Catching. J. W. Sowerbutts.
Trimming Prints. R. C. Whitney.
The Modern School of Photography. A. Eddington.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

April 2.

The Johannes Gossner Mission in India. Hermann Dalton.
The Pewit. Prof. W. Marshall.

April 9.

The Poetry of the House. E. Muellenbach.
The Earliest Biblical Pictures. V. Schultze.

April 16.

The Novels of Theodor Hermann Pantenius. H. v. Zobelitz.
The Edict of Nantes, 1598. T. Schott.

April 23.

King Albert of Saxony as a Soldier.
The Castles of the King of Saxony. L. Hollfeld.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 9.

The Church of St. Blasius, Kaufbeuren. H. Wagner.
The Mendicant Orders in the Thirteenth Century. A. Gottlob.
The Birch-Tree. C. Berlage.
Cairo. K. Zitelmann.
Easter Church Services. Dreibach.
1848 in Germany. J. M. Höhler.

Heft 10.

Aschaffenburg. J. Bäierlein.
1848 in Germany. Continued.
Princess Theresa of Bavaria as a Writer.
Archbishop Komp, of Freiburg, Baden. With Portrait.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.

General Field-Marshal von Steinmetz. General v. Conrady.
The Skull in Art and in Science. M. Benedikt.
Conversations with Adolph Menzel. Ottomar Beta.
Prince Bismarck and Count Paul Hartzfeldt. H. von Poschinger.
Jules Claretie. Bruno Petzold.
On the Track of the Microbe. Edmund Verney.
The Real Bastille. Continued. Frantz Funk-Brentano.
New Series of Unpublished Letters by Beethoven. A. C. Kalischer.
People—State—Language. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff.
The Progress of the Torpedo. Vice-Admiral Colomb.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.

Four Poems by Bacchylides. H. von Arnim.
Gen. Enrico Della Rocca: Memoirs of an Italian Veteran.
The English Aristocracy: The Estate of the Duke of Bedford.
Ferdinand Freiligrath. Continued. Julius Rodenberg.
Mani, Greece, and Its People. A. Thumb.
Constantin Meunier. Willy Pastor.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. April.

The French Army in 1898. Abel Veuglaire.
The Experiences of a Doctor in Morocco. V. Herzen.
Recollections of Gleyre. Concluded. F. Berthond.
Adam Mickiewicz. Ladislas Mickiewicz.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

April 1.

J. K. Huysmans and His Work.—I. F. Paulhan.
On the Road to Klondike. Mrs. M. Schaw.
Felice Cavalotti. H. Montecorboli.
Charity. A. Elbert.
France in Oceana. E. Watbled.
The Part Played by Animals in History. E. Rodocanachi.

April 15.

J. K. Huysmans and His Work. Conclusion. F. Paulhan.
On the Road to Klondike. Conclusion. Mrs. M. Schaw.
The Youth of an Academical Prelate. G. Doublet.
The French Navy and the Chamber. Commandant Chassériaud.
Holy Week at Havana. San Carlos.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

April 1.

The Association of Coopers of Morlaix. E. Brelay.
Fiscal Control. M. de Sablemont.
Profit-Sharing. Maurice Vanlaer.

April 16.

Fiscal Reform. M. de Sablemont.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

Michelet's Roman History. G. Boissier.
Mundella and English Arbitration Councils. C. L. C. Grandmaison.
Dumas Fils as Dramatic Author and Novelist. M. Spronck.
The Theory of Energy in Animal Life. A. Dastre.
Arthur Young and His Autobiographies. G. Valbert.

April 15.

The Struggle Between the Church and State in the Nineteenth Century; the Restoration. E. Lamy.
The Colonial Army. Col. C. Corbin.
The Marquis de Rourie and the Breton Conjuration. G. Lenotre.
German Commerce. R. G. Levy.
Oceanography. J. Thoulet.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. April.

Germany. Ernest Verlant.
Russia and France. Charles Woeste.
Catholic Policy in Belgium, 1814–97. Joseph Hoyois.
Léon Ollé-Laprune. Fernand Deschamps.
The Dreyfus Affair. Cte. Ad. de Limburg-Stirum.
Cyrano de Bergerac and Sauinien de Bergerac. Philippe Malpy.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

April 1.

Political Views. L. Bourgeois, Denys-Cochin, J. Jaures, R. Poincarre.
Alphonse Daudet. Continued. L. Daudet.
The Germans at Constantinople.—II. G. Gaulis.

April 15.

The King of Rome. E. Pouvillon.
Dramatic Impressions. Pierre Loti.
Letters to a Foreign Lady. Balzac.
Alphonse Daudet. Concluded. L. Daudet.
Versailles. V. Margueritte.
The Niger Business.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. April 10.

The Past, Present, and Future of the "Grand Cercle Républicain." M. Fournier.
The Coming Elections in France. H. Audiffred.

The Outgoing Deputies in France. A. Salles.
Two Points of the Republican Programme of Legislative Elections in France. Concluded. L. Boudenoot.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

April 1.

The Psychology of Hoaxes. Max Nordau.
Men in Women's Novels. F. Loliée.
Monks and Monasteries. Comte de Chalot.
Sculpture, etc., in Lard. Henri Coupin.
The Literary Movement in Italy. Concluded. Ugo Ojetti.
The Popular Literature of Modern Egypt.
The Mecca Pilgrimages. Dr. L. Caze.

April 15.

Recent Progress in Medical Science. J. Héricourt.
Electoral Language. Jean Carol.
The Traffic in Italian Children in France.
Vallgren and His Work. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.
Jules Lemaitre. Georges Pellissier.
Unpublished Letters of J. J. Rousseau.
The Evils of Scientific Research. Count Tolstoi.
The Mecca Pilgrimages. Concluded. Dr. L. Caze.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

April 2.

The Increase of Nervous Diseases. Wilhelm Erb.
The Flight of Birds, etc. Rodolphe Soreau.

April 9.

The Instinct of Defense in Animals. L. Cuénet.
Telegraphy Without Wires. M. Dankwortt.

April 16.

Medical Research in Great Britain. William Osler.
The Commercial Value of the Rhône. A. Souleyre.

April 23.

Races and the Middle Ambient. C. Lombroso.
The Commercial Value of the Rhône. Continued. A. Souleyre.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. April.

The Partition of China. Paul Louis.
Social Movements in Italy. N. Colajanni.
The Ideal Family. Continued. E. Fournière.
The Socialists and the Social Parties in Austria. R. Marié-Oswald.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the May numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see last page.

Adam and Eve, The Legends of, Moses Gaster, Men.
Africa: Stray Thoughts on South Africa, Olive Schreiner, Cos, April.
Afghanistan, 1878-1880, PMM.
Alleghanies, A Nook in the—II., Bradford Torrey, AM.
Anglo-American Alliance, The, RRL.
Anglo-American Understanding, The Basis of an, Lyman Abbott, NAR.
Architecture, The Understanding of, ER, April.
Architectural Steel Construction, American and English, EngM.
Aristotle, The Metaphysics of—III., J. Watson, PRev.
Armaments, Growth of the World's, H. W. Wilson, NC.
Armies: See also contents of JMS; US; USM.
  Army Health Question, H. Welch, NCR.
  The Volunteers as a Fighting Force, Black.
Armor, Nickel-Steel, in the United States, T. Elke, CasM.
Arnim, Count: Grave in the Isle of Ely, EI.
Art: See contents of AA; AI.
Art Education for Children, C. N. Flagg, NEM.
Art, Japanese, An Outline of, E. F. Fenollosa, CM.
Assyriology and Bible Lands, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Astrology, A Relic of, H. C. Bolton, APS.
Astronomical: Great Explorers of the Southern Heavens, AM.
Australian Federal Bill, RRM.
Babylonian Discoveries, ER, April.
Bacchylides, The Poems of, QR.
Bacon's Rebellion, K. R. Harley, FrL.
Balkans, Customs, Races, and Religions in the—I., E. M. Lynch, CW.
Balzac, The Influence of, E. Faguet, FR.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Bank-Note System of Switzerland, The, A. Sandoz, QJEcon.
Bath, Pickwickian, Percy Fitzgerald, GM.
Beethoven Museum at Bonn, The, H. E. Krehbiel, CM.
Bible: The Polychrome Bible, F. Brown, Out; Paul Carus, OC.
Bible, Inspiration and Infallibility of the, HomR.
Bicycling:
  Health on the Bicycle, E. B. Turner, CR.
  Bicycling in the High Alps, Joseph Pennell, Cos.
  In Andalusia with a Bicycle, Joseph Pennell, CR.
Biography, A New Theory of, D, May 1.
Bird-Nesting, Blunders in, C. C. Abbott, Lipp.
Bloodsuckers, British, Grant Allen, Str.
B'ne B'rith, Origin of the Order of, Men.
Books: Odd Volumes, Herbert Maxwell, Black.
Bourbaki, General, ER, April.
Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, M. J. Barnett, Met.
Brain, Some Byways of the—II., Andrew Wilson, Harp.
Bridges, Erection of Metallic, JAES, March.
Buddhist Eschatology—What Is Nirvana? F. F. Ellinwood, HomR.
Burns, John: A Character Sketch, RRM.
Canada: See contents of CanM.
Canada's Relations with the United States, J. G. Bourinot, F.
Canadians, French, in New England, W. MacDonald, QJEcon.
Canals: The Trans-Isthmian Canal Problem, W. Ludlow, Harp.
Canal, Life on the, Ethel B. Appel, G.
Cathedrals: Peterborough Cathedral, W. C. Ingram, SunM.
Cathedrals, French—XIV., Barr Ferree, ARec.
Cathedral, An American, H. C. Potter, MM.
Catholicity in New York, Progress of: Its Cause, CW.
Celibacy, C. Kegan Paul, M.
Central America: Its Resources and Commerce—II., W. E. Curtis, F.
Charbonnel, Victor, Theodore Stanton, OC.
Charities: See contents of CRev.
Chartered Company, The, L. March-Phillipps, NatR.
Children: The Secret Language of Childhood, O. Chrisman, CM.
Children's Ideals, A Study of, Estelle M. Darrah, APS.
China:
  Europe in China, and the Great Siberian Railway, Chaut.
  The Economic Condition of Hong Kong, BTJ, April.
  Breakdown of the British Chinese Policy, FR.
  How China May Be Saved, D. C. Boulger, CR.
  Germany and China, M. von Brandt, F.
Church, The Anglican, in Canada, T. E. Champion, CanM.
Church, Reform, in America, David J. Burrell, FrL.
Circus, At Sea with a, C. T. Murray, McCl.
Citizenship, The New Departure in, R. J. Mahon, CW.
Civil-Service Reform, Lyman R. Gage, MM.
Civil War, Reminiscences of the—VII., C. A. Dana.
Civil War, Recollections of the—IV., W. H. Russell, NAR.
Clementina, Queen, DR, April.
Club and Salon—I., Amelia G. Mason, CM.
Compressed Air in Mining, E. A. Rix, CasM.
Consumptives, The Climate for, W. F. Waugh, San.
Conversation, A Chapter on, CJ.
Cricket Matches, University, R. H. Lyttelton, Bad.
Cricket: With Stoddart's Team in Australia—V., RRM.
Criminals, Our Female, Eliza Orme, FR.
Criminal Treatment, The Prisons Bill and Progress in, NC.
Cuba:
  Cuba Libre, M. Ellinger, Men.
  Spain and Cuba—A Few Facts, GMag.
  The United States and Cuban Independence, FR.
  The Mournful Case of Cuba, G. H. D. Gossip, FR.
  A Cuban Insurgent Newspaper, T. W. Steep, NatM.
  Cuba and Her People, William E. Curtis, Chaut.
  Our Work and Observations in Cuba, Clara Barton, NAR.
  The Insurgent Government in Cuba, H. S. Rubens, NAR.
  With Gomez in the Cuban Skirmishes, J. L. French, NatM.
  Cuba's Capital—A Trip to Havana, Alfred Ashton, MidM.
  Intervention and the Recognition of Cuban Independence, AAPS.
Currency Reform in the United States, Objects of, QJEcon.
Damrosch, Leopold, Some Memories of, Caroline A. Powell, NatM.
Davis, Jefferson, An Effort to Rescue, Joseph Wheeler, CM.
Denmark, King Christian IX. of, R. H. Savage, HM.
Deserts and Their Inhabitants, R. Lydekker, K.
Diaz, King, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.
Diderot and Rousseau, John Grant, Ata.
Disraeli the Younger, C. Whibley, Black.
Drama, Evolution of the German, F.
Dredges, Sea-Going, and Deep-Water Dredging, E. J. Corthell, EngM.
Dreyfus Case, The, CR.
Dreyfus and Zola Trials, The, J. T. Morse, Jr., AM.
Eastern Question: Changes in the Unchanging East, QR.
Eclipse of the Sun, The Recent, E. W. Maunder, K.

Eclipses, Recent Solar, ER.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev.
The Primary-Education Fetich, John Dewey, F.
Physical Factor in Public-School Education, F.
Evil Results of Present Educational Methods, San.
Egypt, 1881 to 1897, Edward Dicey, FR.
Electric Furnace, The, John Trowbridge, Chaut.
Electricity in Mining, The Use of, C. F. Parsons, HM.
Electricity on a Modern War Ship, EngM.
Empire, The Bond of, WR.
Enchanted Mesa, Ascent of the, F. W. Hodge, CM.
Engineers, A Family of, T. C. Martin, Cos.
Epping Forest, Robert Graham, Long.
Enlisting in the United States Navy, J. L. French, NatM.
Espionage, Military, in France, QR.
Evangelicalism, The Waning of, R. Heath, CR.
Ferries, Car, J. C. Hodson, Str.
Figureheads of the Navy, A. S. Hurd, EI.
Financial: Multiple-Standard Money, Henry Winn, A.
Fisheries, Sea, of the United Kingdom, BTJ, April.
Flowers, The Spring Revival Among, F. S. Mathews, Chaut.
Fox-Hunting and Agriculture, G. F. Underhill, NC.
France: The French Revolution and Modern France, ER, April.
Furniture, The Evolution of, Allan C. Nye, ARec.
Galveston, the "Island City" of Texas, C. T. Logan, FrL.
Garbage Disposal, T. B. Carpenter, San.
Gas Supply, The Municipality and the, L. S. Rowe, AAPS.
Gentleman, The Evolution of the, S. M. Crothers, AM.
George II. at Dettingen, W. H. Fitchett, C.
Gorton, Samuell, of Rhode Island, L. G. James, NEM.
Grant, Ulysses—His Last Year, Hamlin Garland, McCl.
Grant's Life in the West—XXI., J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Graveyard with a History, A, B. O. Flower, A.
Grimsby, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Guide-Book, A Fifteenth-Century, GM.
Guilds, Craft, in the Fifteenth Century, A. Snow, DR, April.
Guns, America's Big, G. G. Bain, MM.
Hamilton, Anthony, Mac.
Handicaps, G. H. Stutfield, NatR.
Havana and the Havanese, Glimpse of, R. Davey, FR.
Health: The Federal Government and Public Health, A. H. Doty, NAR.
Holland: The Coronation of Wilhelmina, C. Childe, Cos.
Holmes, Longfellow and, M. A. DeW. Howe, Bkman.
Holy Island, Sarah Wilson, CJ.
Immortality: Its Place in the Thought of To-day, A.
Impressionism, The Philosophy of, C. F. Keary, Black.
Incarnation, Dogma of the—II., Henry Frank, Met.
Indians: The Indian Afoot, W. T. Larned, Lipp.
Indolence, A Cure for, Maurice de Fleury, FR.
Insurance, Industrial, CRev.
Irish Rebellion of 1798, The—I., R.
Irish Local Government Bill, The, FR.
Irish University Question, QR.
Irrigation, Tank, in Central India, G. Palmer, EngM.
Japan, The Literature of, Joslyn Z. Smith, Lipp.
Japan, Social Evolution in, M. E. Paul, C.
Jargon, The Triumph of, Maurice Thomson, MR.
Jefferson, Thomas, Life Portraits of, McCl.
Jerusalem, A Journey to, George Newnes, Str.
Jesuits, English, and Scottish Intrigues, 1581-82, ER, April.
Jesus: How He Became the Savior, H. G. Bilbie, MR.
Jews: History of the People of Israel—X., C. H. Cornill, OC.
Jewish Colonies in Palestine, Joseph Prag, CR.
Johannesburg of To-day, A. C. Key, CasM.
Journalism as a Profession, Walter Avenel, F.
Journalism, Getting on in, F. A. Munsey, MM.
Judges and Their Environment, H. C. Merwin, GBag.
Judgment, Human and Divine—II., George Jackson, SunM.
Kameido, The Wisteria Shrine of, T. Wores, Cos.
Kindergarten of Fifty Years, My, R. J. Burdette, LHJ.
Kite-Flying in 1897, G. J. Varney, APS.
Klondike, The, LQ.
Klondike: The New Arctic Eldorado, Henry W. Lanier, Chaut.
Kuropàtkin: War Lord of Russia, Charles Johnston, AMRR.
Labor: The Workers—The West—II., W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
Labor: Does Invention Lessen Employment? GMag.
Labor, The State and Conditions of, ER, April.
Lakes, On the Great, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Cos.
Lamb, Charles, and Robert Lloyd—I., E. V. Lucas, C.
Law: See contents of GBag.
Lawyers: My Day on Circuit, CEM.
Lepers, Mission Work Among, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Limited-Company Craze, The, S. F. Van Oss, NC.
Lincoln, Lamon, and Eugene Field, H. W. Fischer, Bkman.
Literature:
Literature of Japan, Joslyn Z. Smith, Lipp.
Greek Contemporary Literature, L. Sergeant, Cos.
A Study of Literature in Rome, W. C. Lawton, Chaut.
English Literature and the Vernacular, M. H. Liddell, AM.
Lockwood, Sir Frank, GBag.
London: A Capital at Play, B. F. Robinson, CFM.
London, In, with Charles Dana Gibson, Sara Crowquill, NatM.
Longfellow and Holmes, M. A. DeW. Howe, Bkman.
Longfellow's Early Home, Fanny K. Earl, MidM.
Lowell, James Russell, and His Friends—VIII., E. E. Hale, Out.
Lunacy Bill, The New, WR.
Madonnas of Fra Angelico, B. Merlin, R.
"Maine," The Tragedy of the, Minna Irving, MidM.
McKinley, President, and the Waldorf-Astorian Revel, J. C. Ridpath, A.
Medals of English Science, T. E. James, K.
Medical Men and Medical Manners, T. H. S. Escott, NCR.
Melbourne, Charles Short, PMM.
Mesa Life, Notes on Old, F. Lungren, CM.
Mexico: King Diaz, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.
Military System, Independence of the, G. N. Lieber, F.
Militia: Our Duty to Our Citizen Soldiers, J. A. Dapray, NAR.
Milne, John: Observer of Earthquakes, C. Moffett, McCl.
Mining the Gold Ores of the Rand, EngM.
Missions, Old California, Frederic Reddall, G.
Missions: See contents of MisR.
Moab, A Daughter of, C. A. Dickinson, NatM.
Monetary Commission, An Open Letter to the, G. A. Groot, A.
Morris, William, The Art of, Russell Sturgis, ARec.
Motherhood as a Profession, John B. Walker, Cos.
Mothers, The National Congress of, Augusta R. Shuford—VII., FrL.
Müller, George: A Character Sketch, W. T. Stead, AMRR.
Municipal Art in the Netherlands, Allen French, NEM.
Murray, Sir Charles, Black.
Music, The Utility of, H. T. Finck, F.
Napiers, A Comrade of the, S. Gwynn, C.
Napoleon Bonaparte, Autobiography of, Cos.
Natural Forces, Unknown, Camille Flammarion, A.
Naval War, Developments of, P. H. Colomb, USM.
Naval Warfare of To-day, F. S. Daniel, FrL.
Navy: Nomenclature of Our Battleships, J. C. D. Hay, Black.
Nets: The Net in the Modern World, H. E. O'Keeffe, CW.
Neutrality: England's Duties as a Neutral, J. Macdonnell, NC.
New York: East-Side Considerations, E. S. Martin, Harp.
New York, Greater, The Mother City of, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, CM.
New Zealand, Drift of Politics in, R. Stout, RRM.
Nicotine, The Effects of, on Growth, J. W. Seaver, San.
Nietzsche, Friedrich, The Opinions of, CR.
Nile, The Scramble for the Upper, R. D. Mohun, CM.
Ninety-eight, The Informers of, I. A. Taylor, NAR.
Nirvana? What Is, F. F. Ellinwood, HomR.
Noose, The, H. Hutchinson, Black.
Novel-Reading Habit, George Clark, A.
Nursing: The Autocrat of the Sick-Room, Margaret Vane, NatR.
Nursing: The Life of a Trained Nurse, Elizabeth R. Scovel, LHJ.
Oratory, After-Dinner, Brander Matthews, CM.
Palestine, Jewish Colonies in, Joseph Prag, CR.
Paris, The Mairies of, Fernand Mazade, ARec.
Parks: The Parks and the People, S. Parsons, Jr., Out.
Parliament, The Long, Stirring Scenes in, A. W. Fox, WR.
Paving, Brick, I. E. Howe, JAES.
Payn, James, C.
Peter the Great, ER, April.
Philosophy, The Genesis of Critical—III., J. G. Schurman, PRev.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
The Advance of Artistic Photography, HM.
Submarine Photography, Louis Boutan, CM.
Pobedonostzeff, Constantine, A. D. White, CM.
Polar Exploration, C. M. Aikman, NCR.
Poor, The Insolvent, Judge Parry, FR.
Postal Utopia, A, J. Henniker Heaton, NC.
Praisemongers, The, James L. Ford, MM.
Primaries, The Movement for Better, W. L. Hotchkiss, AMRR.
Primary Election Law, The New York, W. J. Branson, AAPS.
Printing House, The Oldest, in the World, Inter.
Prisons and Prisoners, W. D. Morrison, FR.
Psychology and Real Life, H. Münsterberg, AM.
Rabbi, The American, as He Is, Clifton H. Levy, G.
Railroad Fares and Passenger Travel, H. G. Prout, EngM.
Railway Crossings in Europe and America, F. B. Locke, CM.
Railway Rates and Fares, Causes Affecting, W. W. Weyl, AAPS.
Railway, The Trans-Siberian, C. Carey, F.
Real Estate Booms, Western, and After, H. J. Fletcher, AM.
Religious Liberty in the United States, 1600-1800, LQ.
Renaissance, Philosophy of the, W. H. Kent, DR, April.
Revolution, The American: Three Historic Regiments, HM.
Revolution, The Story of the, Henry Cabot Lodge, Scrib.
Rhodes, Mr., Position and Policy of, FR.
Rip Van Winkle as He Is at Home, Josephine Robb, LHJ.
Rome, A Study of Literature in, W. C. Lawton, Chaut.
Roosevelt, Theodore, American Historian of the British Navy, Mac.
Ropeways, Wire, W. T. H. Carrington, CasM.

Rousseau, Diderot and, John Grant, Ata.
Rugs, Art in Oriental, H. K. Samuelian, G.
Ruskin Museum, The, D. Lewin, Ata.
Russia, Awakened, Julian Ralph, Harp.
St. Lawrence, Cottage Life on the, E. Wildman, MM.
St. Pierre, The City of, J. G. Tucker, FrL.
Salvation Army Farm Colonies, F. DeL. Booth-Tucker, NatM.
Submarine Boat, Under Water in a, A. H. Atteridge, CFM.
Savonarola, the Friar of Florence—I., G. H. Giddings, MisR; OC.
Switzerland, The Bank-Note System of, A. Sandoz, QJEcon.
Scot, Humorous Characteristics of the, A. W. Cross, A.
Seidl, Anton, The Late, C. D. Lanier, AMRR.
Shipbuilding Problems, Present-Day, W. F. Durand, CasM.
Sienkiewicz, Henryk, G. McDermot, CW.
Signaling, Improvements in Apparatus for, H. A. Giddings, JMS.
Slave Power, The Great, W. M. Stewart, A.
Slave Trade in the West African Hinterland, C. H. Robinson, CR.
Slums, What to Do for the, GMag.
Snakes and Snake-Yarns, Australian, CJ.
Snow Crystals, A Study of, W. A. Bentley, G. H. Perkins, APS.
Socialism, English, F. W. Aveling, NCR.
Songs, Love, of Many Lands, Laura A. Smith, Ata.
Soudan, The Advance on the, C. Williams, NatR.
Spring's Opening Days, Helen Ingersoll, Dem.
Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, W. R. Nicoll, SunM.
Spy of the Neutral Ground, The, H. E. Miller, NEM.
Suburban Annexations, A. F. Weber, NAR.
Surprise in War, T. M. Maguire, NatR.
Swimmers, Some Professional, W. E. Cram, NEM.
Switzerland, Glimpses of, H. H. Ragan, Chaut.
Taxation, Principles of—XVIII., D. A. Wells, APS.
Telegraphy, Wireless, and Its Military Possibilities, JMS.
Tennyson in New Aspects, J. B. Kenyon, MR.
Tolstoi on Art and Beauty, V. S. Yarros, D, April 16.
Topelius, R. N. Bain, Cos.
Torpedo-Boat Destroyer, A Trip in a, CJ.
Torpedo-Boat Destroyer, Development of the, J. Platt, EngM.
Trade Unions in Practice and Theory, QR.
Tramp, The Ethics of the, F. M. F. Skene, C.
Transcaspian, A Bird's-Eye View of the, E. N. Adler, CR.
Treaties: The Berlin Treaty Examined in the Light of 1898, WR.
Treaties, Two Great American, W. Martin Jones, AMRR.
Uncle Sam, Lord Chief Justice of America, W. T. Stead, RRL.
United States, International Isolation of the, R. Olney, AM.
University Life in the Middle Ages, W. T. Hewett, Harp.
Vaccination, The Fallacy of, A. Wilder, Met.
Varallo and the Val Sesia, Edwin L. Weeks, Harp.
Voice in Conversation, Regarding the, H. G. Hawn, Cos.
Volunteers, The Conscription of Our, J. Parker, NAR.
War Appropriation, The Fifty Million, and Its Lessons, H. A. Herbert, F.
Washington's Polluted Water Supply, S. C. Busey, San.
Washington Reminiscences, A. R. Spofford, AM.
Water: Its Pollution and Purification, E. E. Hatch, JMSI.
Water Supplies, Purification of River, A. Hazen, EngM.
Water Supply, Washington's Polluted, S. C. Busey, San.
Water-Works, Public and Private Ownership of, M. N. Baker, Out.
Weather Forecasting, W. L. Moore, F.
West Indian Bridge Between North and South America, J. W. Spencer, APS.
West Indies, The Crisis in the, LQ, April.
Wellesley, Undergraduate Life at, Abbe C. Goodloe, Scrib.
Whalers, The Last of the, J. L. Wright, HM.
Wheat, The Question of—II., W. C. Ford, APS.
Willard, Frances E., Mary L. Dickinson, A; T. A. DeWeese, Dem.
Wiseman, Cardinal, Monuments to, T. E. Bridgett, DR, April.
Witchcraft in Bavaria, E. P. Evans, APS.
Women:
Protection of Young Women, RRL.
Our Female Criminals, Eliza Orme, FR.
Women at the Universities, Alice Zimmern, LH.
French Women in Old Age, Harriet Monroe, Dem.
Woman's Work and Wages, Eleanor Whiting, Lipp.
Social Life of a Girl in Iowa College, Helen B. Morris, MidM.
Wonders of the World, The Seven, Benjamin I. Wheeler, CM.
Wrecks in the Thames, Raising, D. W. Noakes, CasM.
X-Rays? What Are, John Trowbridge, CM.
Zionists, The, C. R. Conder, Black.
Zola Trial, The Recent, GBag.
Zola and Dreyfus Trials, The, J. T. Morse, Jr., AM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine (London).
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine (New York).
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman (New York).
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).
EdRNY.	Educational Review (New York).
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HM.	Home Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Inter.	International.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
Met.	Metaphysical Magazine.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MunA.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NCR.	New Century Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
RRM.	Review of Reviews (Melbourne).
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
SR.	Sewanee Review.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY